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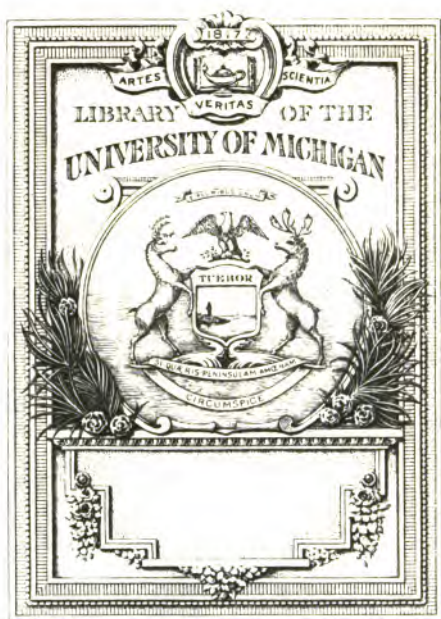
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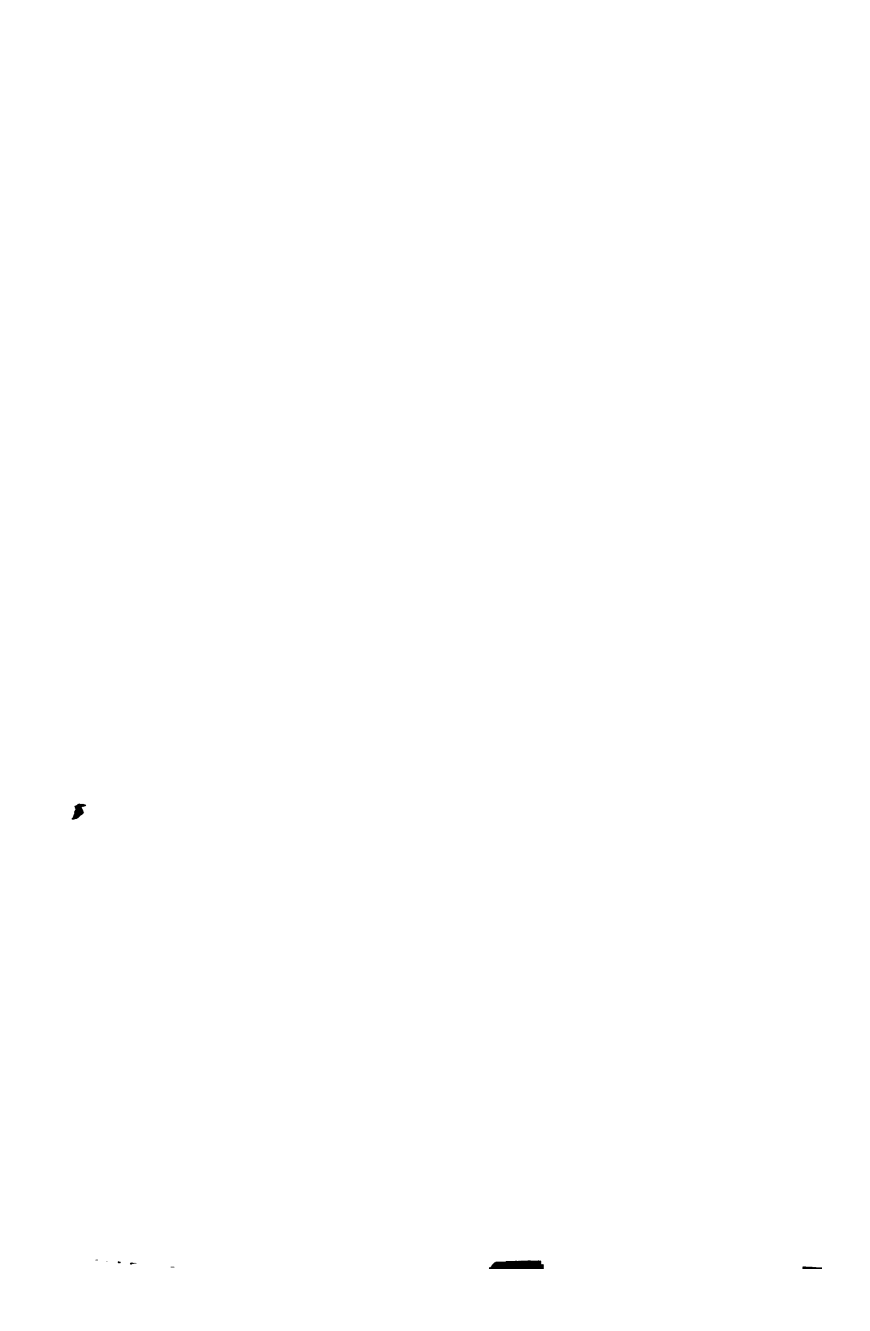
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A NEW
UNIVERSAL POCKET GAZETTEE

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CONTAINING
DESCRIPTIONS OF THE MOST REMARKABLE
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, NATIONS, STATES, TRIBES, CITIES, TOWNS,
VILLAGES, MOUNTAINS, ISLANDS, RIVERS, SEAS, LAKES,
CATARACTS, CANALS, AND RAILROADS,
IN THE KNOWN WORLD,



WITH NOTICES OF
MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, GOVERNMENTS, LAWS,
ARTS, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES,
AND
POPULATION.

BOSTON:
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ABBREVIATIONS.

THE following abbreviations have been occasionally adopted in the course of this work, viz. :—Al. Alabama; cap. capital; co. county; Ct. or Conn. Connecticut; Eng. England; Ga. Georgia; Ind. Indiana; isl. island; Ken. Kentucky; La. Louisiana; L. C. Lower Canada; m. miles; Mass. Massachusetts; Me. Maine; mt. mountain; Md. Maryland; N. A. North America; N. H. New Hampshire; N. C. North Carolina; N. J. New Jersey; N. Y. New York; O. Ohio; Pa. Pennsylvania; p-t. post town; p-v. post village; Pop. population; r. river; R. I. Rhode Island; S. A. South America; S. C. South Carolina; Scot. Scotland; s-p. seaport; Ten. Tennessee; Ter. Territory; t. town; U. C. Upper Canada; U. S. United States; Va. Virginia; v. village; Vt. Vermont.

STEREOTYPED BY LYMAN THURSTON AND Co.
BOSTON.

NEW UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER.

A B E

AARONSBURG, p-t. Centre co. Pa.
Abach, a town near Ratisbon, in Bavaria.
Abaco, or **Lucayo**, one of the largest of the Bahama Islands; lon. 77 14 W., lat. 26 22 N.

Abakansk, a fortified town of Siberia, in the province of Kolhivane.

Abulak, a town of Siberia, famous for an image of the Virgin, visited by numerous pilgrims.

Abancay, a town of Peru, in the province of Cusco, on a river of the same name.

Abano, a town of Italy, near Padua, famous for its warm baths.

Abasa, **Abascia**, or **Abgas**, a country of Asia, among the Caucasian ridges, situated between Circassia, Mingrelia and the Black Sea, and now under the domination of Russia. The soil is fertile, producing grain, grapes, and other fruits; the natives are of a different origin from that of neighboring tribes, and their language is essentially different from any Asiatic dialect known. They are divided into tribes, and are a bold independent people, existing chiefly by hunting and plunder, but extremely hospitable.

Abberford, a town in the west of Yorkshire, Eng.

Abbeville, a town of France; distinguished for its manufactures of woollen cloth, canvass, carpets, and soap.—Dis. W. part of S. Carolina: Pop. in 1830, 28,134.

—P-t., cap. of the dis. of the same name.
Abbitibbes, a tribe of Indians in L. Canada, so called from the lake near which they dwell.

Abbotsbury, a town in Dorsetshire, Eng.

Abbots Langley, a village in Hertfordshire, Eng. near St. Albans, famous as the birth-place of Nicholas Breakspere, or Adrian IV., the only Englishman that ever became Pope.

Abbotstown, p-t. York co. Pa.

Abb's (St.) Head, a promontory on the east coast of Scotland, 10 miles NNW. of Berwick.

Aberavon, a town in Glamorganshire, Wales, where there are copper and tin works.

Aberbrothock, or **Arbroath**, a borough of Scotland, in Forfar, with a small harbor,

A B E

defended by a pier and a battery. It exports coal, lime, thread, barley, and wheat. Lon. 2 33 W., lat. 56 35 N.

Abercromby, or **Conracy**, a seaport town of Carmarthenshire, Wales. It is surrounded by a wall with towers, and on a rocky promontory are the remains of a castle, formerly one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom.

Abercorn, a town of Scotland, near the Frith of Forth. The Roman wall built by Antoninus began here, and extended to Kirtpatrick, on the Frith of Clyde.—T. Edingham co. on Savannah river.

Aberdeen, New, a seaport of Scotland, the capital of Aberdeenshire, situate on an eminence near the mouth of the Dee, 108 miles NNE. of Edinburgh; and is the principal city in Scotland north of the Forth. It has a fine bridge of granite, of a single arch; the harbor is defended by a long stone pier and two batteries. Besides the coasting trade, vessels are sent hence to Greenland, the Baltic, the Levant, and the West Indies. The chief manufactures are woollen, linen, and cotton, printed goods, thread, and all the materials for ship-building. Lon. 28 W., lat. 57 9 N.

Aberdeen, Old, or **Aberdon**, a borough of Scotland, on the south bank of the Don, a mile north of New Aberdeen. On the sea-coast is a fort, and the remains of the castle destroyed by Cromwell.

Aberdeenshire, a county of Scotland, 90 miles long, and 38 broad. It contains 1,270,744 acres, and is divided into 87 parishes. Here are quarries of granite, millstone, and limestone, and veins of manganese and plumbago. The principal rivers are the Dee, Don, Ythan, Deveron, and Bogie, which abound with excellent salmon.

Aberdour, a fishing-town of Aberdeen-shire.

Aberfraw, a town of Anglesey, Wales, the principal trade of which is in flannels, manufactured in the neighborhood.

Abergavenny, a town in Monmouthshire, Eng.

Abergyley, a town of Wales, on the sea-coast.

Abergwilly, a village of Wales, near Caermarthen, in which is the palace of the Bishop of St. David.

Abernethy, a town of Scotland, on the Tay, formerly the seat of the Pictish kings.

Aberystwith, a town of Cardiganshire, Wales. It has manufactures of flannel and stockings, and a considerable fishery; in the neighborhood are the silver and lead mines whence Sir Hugh Middleton acquired his large fortune. Lon. 4 20 W., lat. 52 17 N.

Abez, a sandy and barren country of Africa, extending 400 miles along the coast of the Red Sea, which bounds it on the east, and Abyssinia and Nubia surround it on all the other parts. The inhabitants are Mahomedans.

Abiad, Barel, a large river of Africa, now considered as the head of the Egyptian Nile.

Abingdon, a borough in Berkshire, Eng. on the banks of the Thames, near Oxford. Great quantities of malt are made here, and sent in barges to London. Lon. 1 15 W., lat. 51 43 N.

Abington, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass. 18 S. Boston. Pop. 2,423.—P-t. Luzerne co. Pa.—T. Montgomery co. Pa.—Cap. Washington co. Va.

Abipones, a warlike tribe of Indians, inhabiting the country along the banks of La Plata. They live chiefly by hunting, and reside in islands or on the tops of trees, during the five winter months when their country is inundated; their weapons are spears and arrows, and they eat the flesh of jaguars.

Abisca, a province of Peru, east of the Andes, and south of Cusco; inhabited by barbarous nations of Indians.

Abkhaz, one of the seven nations between the Black Sea and the Caspian, the chief town of which is Annapopia. They are tributary to the Turks, and are divided into two governments, the western and eastern, each subject to a pasha.

Abo, a seaport, the capital of Finland. The inhabitants export coarse linen, grain, furs, pitch, and iron, but their principal trade is in timber. Abo was taken from the Swedes by the Russians in 1808. Lon. 22 7 E., lat. 60 27 N.

Abomey, the capital of the kingdom of Dahomey, on the slave coast of Africa. Lon. 0 55 E., lat. 7 50 N.

Aboukir, a castle, island, and bay, on the coast of Egypt, to the west of the Rosetta mouth of the Nile. The bay is famous for the defeat and destruction of the French fleet, by Admiral Nelson, in 1798; here, also, the British army, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, landed in 1801. The town of Aboukir is the ancient Canopus, and is about 10 miles NE. of Alexandria. Lon. 29 50 E., lat. 31 6 N.

Aboutig, a town of Upper Egypt, near the Nile.

Abrantes, a town of Portugal, on the Tago.

Abruzzo, a province of Naples, divided into two parts by the river Pescara; one called Ultra, the other Citra. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and saffron.

Abury or Avebury, a village of Wilts, near Marlborough, Eng. famous for its vast Druidical remains.

Abydos, a town and castle of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Dardanelles. Lon. 37 36 E., lat. 40 16 N. Here all the ships from the Archipelago are searched.

Abyssinia, an empire of Africa, 770 miles long, and 550 broad. It is divided into two grand districts—Tigre and Amhara, which are subdivided into several provinces. The country is mountainous, but in the vales the soil is fertile. The rainy season continues from April to September, and is succeeded, without interval, by a cloudless sky and a vertical sun; but cold nights follow these scorching days. No country in the world produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame. The religion of the country is a mixture of Judaism and of the Christianity of the Greek Church; and the language bears a great affinity to the Arabic. The government is legally a despotism, but in an unsettled state; for the power of the neguz, or emperor, is very weak, and the ras, or prince of the empire, and the chiefs of the provinces, are generally at enmity with one another. The Abyssinians are of a dark olive complexion; their dress is a light robe, bound with a sash, and the head covered with a turban. They are fond of raw beef at their feasts; and soldiers, on a march, will cut out pieces from each buttock of a cow, and eat them; the wounds they sew up and plaster over with dung, and the maimed animal, having performed the rest of the day's journey, is killed. The houses are of a conic form, meanly built of clay, and covered with thatch; and even the churches are of a round form, encircled by a portico. The chief rivers are the Nile and the Tacazze, which have their source in this country; and Gondar is the metropolis.

Acapulco, a city of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean, with a large and commodious harbor, defended by a castle. Lon. 99 46 W., lat. 16 50 N.

Accomac, co. E. part of Va. Pop. 19,656.

Accra, or *Acre*, a British fort on the coast of Guinea, 60 miles ENE. of Cape Coast Castle. It is one of the most healthy and agreeable towns on the Gold Coast.

Acheen, a kingdom in the NW. part of Sumatra; the chief products of which are

tropical fruits, rice, cotton, gold-dust, and sulphur. The Achenese are taller, stouter, and darker-complexioned than the other Sumatrans; they are more active and industrious than their neighbors, and are expert navigators. They are Mahomedans.

Achill Islands, islands on the W. coast of Ireland, which form the entrances into Clew Bay. Lon. 10 40 W., lat. 53 50 N.

Achnary, a town of Ireland, on the Shannon.

Acs, a town of France, in the department of Arriege; noted for its hot springs.

Acquaria, a town of Italy, near Modena; famous for its medicinal waters.

Acra, a kingdom on the Gold Coast of Africa.

Acra or *Accha*, a city of Syria, in Palestine, 47 miles NNE. of Jerusalem. It is the ancient Ptolemais, and stands on a plain, near the mouth of Kardanah, or ancient Belus. Here are seven mosques, four churches, and two synagogues. Its port has been at all times the key to Palestine; and, though now a bad one, is better than any other along the coast. The chief articles of commerce are cotton, castile, corn, olives, and linseed, and rice brought from Egypt. In the time of the crusades, Acra underwent several sieges; and little is now to be seen of the ancient city, but the remains of buildings constructed in the earliest ages. The new city is distant a mile from the ancient walls, and is fortified by a wall and ditch. In 1799, it withstood a siege by the French under Buonaparte, who retreated after failing in a twelfth assault. Lon. 35 25 E., lat. 32 48 N.

Aoron, a division of the Fantee territory, on the Gold Coast; the Dutch have a fort here called Patience.

Acton, a large village of Middlesex, Eng. formerly much frequented for its mineral waters.—P—t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 24 NW. Boston. Pop. 1,123.—T. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 176.

Acton-Burnel, a village in Shropshire, Eng. near Shrewsbury; here are considerable remains of a castle, in which a Parliament was held by Edward I. in 1283.

Adair, co. S. Ken. Pop. 8,220.

Adams, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 125 NW. Boston. Pop. 2,648.

In the northern part of this town is a remarkable curiosity. A stream, called Hudson's brook, has for 30 or 40 rods formed a channel, in some places 60 feet deep, through a quarry of white marble. Over this channel, the rocks project in such a manner, as to form a natural bridge 14 feet in length.—P—t. Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 2,995.—T. Washington co. Ohio.—Co. S. side of Pa. Pop. 21,379.—Co. W. side of the state of Miss. Pop. 12,129. Chief town, Natchez.—Co. S. part of Ohio. Pop. 12,278.

Adam's Bridge, a sand-bank running between Ceylon and the Coromandel coast.

Adam's Peak, the highest mountain in Ceylon.

Adamstown, t. Lancaster co. Pa.

Adda, a river that rises in Switzerland, in the Grisons, runs through Valteline and the Lake of Como, and joins the Po, near Cremona.

Addison, co. W. part of Vt. Pop. 24,940.

—P—t. Addison co. Vt. Pop. 1,306.—

T. Washington co. Me. Pop. 741.—T.

Steuben co. N. Y. Pop. 944.—T. Somerset co. Pa.

Adel, or *Adaiel*, a kingdom of Ajan, about 400 miles in length, on the S. side of the Gulf of Aden. It seldom rains here; but the country is well watered by rivers, and abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper. The inhabitants are Mahomedans.

Adelfors, a town in Sweden, noted for its gold mines.

Adelphi, p-t. Ross co. Ohio.

Adige, a large river of Lombardy, in Italy.

Adlington, a village of Kent, Eng. near Hythe, famed as the place where Elizabeth Barton, called the Holy Maid of Kent, practised her deceptions.

Admiralty Islands, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, to the WNW. of New Ireland. Lon. 149 44 E., lat. 2 28 S.

Adour, a river of France, rising in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and entering the Bay of Biscay, below Bayonne.

Adria, a town of Italy, which gives name to the Adriatic Sea; it was formerly of great note, but has been much reduced by frequent inundations.

Adriano, a mountain of Biscay, in Spain; one of the highest of the Pyrenees, and inhabited by only a few shepherds.

Adrianople, a city of European Turkey, the see of an archbishop, and formerly the European seat of the Turkish dominion. It is eight miles in circuit, situated in the midst of an extensive plain, on the river Marissa, which here receives two tributary streams, the Adra and Arda. The commerce of the city by the river Marissa is considerable. It was taken from the Greeks by the Turks in 1350, and continued to be the seat of their empire till the capture of Constantinople in 1453. Mahomet II., one of the most remarkable of the Turkish sultans, and the one who took Constantinople, was born here in 1430. Lon. 26 47 E., lat. 42 4 N.

Adventure Bay, a bay at the SE. end of Van Diemen's Land; so called from the ship in which Captain Furneaux sailed. Lon. 147 30 W., lat. 43 23 S.

Afghanistan, a country of Asia, 600 r long, and 300 broad. The inhabitant

no written character, and speak a language peculiar to themselves; they are a hardy, robust race of men, and their manners partake of a barbarous insolence; they avow a fixed contempt for the occupations of civil life, and are esteemed the most negligent of religious observances of all the Mahomedans. The principal cities are Candahar and Cabul.

Africa, one of the four grand divisions of the world. It is a peninsula of prodigious extent, and joined to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez, which is 125 miles across. In its greatest length, from the most northern part to the Cape of Good Hope, it is 4,600 miles, and in the broadest part, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 3500. The greater part of Africa lies under the torrid zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places; but the coasts in general are very fertile, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary.—There are more wild beasts here than in any other part of the world; also, some animals peculiar to the country, as the hippopotamus, or river horse, the rhinoceros, and the beautiful spotted zebra. Beside these, there are crocodiles, ostriches, camels, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent, called Sahara; but these are not entirely without inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Nile, Niger, Zaïre, Senegal, and Gambia. The most considerable mountains are the Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leone. The inhabitants consist of Pagans, Mahomedans, and Christians: the first, who possess the greatest part of the country, are the most numerous, and generally black; the Mahomedans, who are tawny, possess Egypt and the coast of Barbary; and the people of Abyssinia are denominat-ed Christians, though they retain many Pagan and Jewish rites. The principal divisions of Africa are Barbary, Egypt, Sahara, Nigritia, Guinea, Bornou, Kassina, Fezzan, Timbuctoo, Nubia, Abyssinia, Abex, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Mataman, Zanguebar, Monoemugi, Caffra-ria, and the country of the Hottentots.

Agades, a large city of Africa the capital of a kingdom, situated on the route to Tripoli, Fezzan, and Kassina, and 47 days' travelling from Mourzook.

Agagna, the principal town in the Island of Guam, and the residence of the Spanish governor.

Agawam, r. Mass., which runs into the sea near Wareham.

Agen, a city of France, the capital of the department of Lot and Garonne. It stands in a fertile country, on the banks of the Garonne, 80 miles SE. of Bordeaux. Lon. E., lat. 44 12 N.

Agga, or *Aggona*, a town and district on the coast of Guinea, in which is a lofty hill, called the Devil's Mount. The English have a fort here. Lon. 0 5 E., lat. 6 0 N.

Aggerhuys, or *Christiana*, the largest, most southern, and populous of the four provinces of Norway. It contains the rich silver-mines of Knosberg, and abounds in fine timber; the capital is Christiana.

Aghrim, a village of Ireland, memorable for the decisive victory gained in 1691 by William III. over James II.

Agincourt, or *Azincour*, a village of France, near Montreuil; near which Henry V. of England obtained a signal victory over the French, in 1415. Henry had only about 10,000 men; the enemy, 100,000.

Agnadello, a town of Milan, celebrated for the victory of Louis XII. over the Venetians, in 1509, and for that of the Duke of Vendome over Prince Eugene, in 1706.

Agates, St., one of the Scilly Islands, with a lighthouse, lon. 6 20 W., lat. 49 53 30 N.

Agass, a numerous and remarkable people of Abyssinia, to the east of the Bahrel-Azrek, or Abyssinian Nile. Another tribe of the same people, called Tcheretz Agows, dwell on the northern bank of the Taccaze.

Agass, the capital of a province of Hindoostan proper, 250 miles long, and 180 broad, situate on the right bank of the Ganges, in lon. 77 56 E., lat 27 12 N. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. In the war with the Mahrattas in 1803, it was taken by the British, and is the seat of a civil and military establishment.

Aguada, r. America, in Darien, which runs into the Pacific Ocean.

Aguiquan, isl. in the Pacific Ocean, 9 miles in compass. Lon. 14 6 E., lat. 14 43 N.

Ahanta, a kingdom on the gold coast of Africa, W. of the Fantee territory; the richest and most improved district upon the coast.

Ajaccio, a seaport of Corsica; Napoleon Buonaparte was born here, Aug. 15, 1769 Lon. 8 53 E., lat. 41 46 N.

Ajan, or *Ajen*, a country on the east coast of Africa, divided into several states or kingdoms, the principal of which are Adel and Magadoxo. Ivory, gold, and horses of an excellent breed, are the articles of trade.

Aigle, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern; principally built of black marble found in the neighborhood.

Aiguillas, Cape, the most southerly point of Africa, 13 leagues ESE. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 20 8 E., lat. 34 55 S.

Ailsa, an insulated rock, S. of the Isle of Arran, in Scotland. The base is two miles in circuit; and it consists of a stupendous assemblage of precipitous cliffs, rising in a pyramidal series 900 feet high. It affords refuge to an immense number of sea-fowl, and is well stocked with rabbits.

Air, t. Bedford co. Pa.

Ajmeer, the capital of Ragpoorana, a province of Hindoostan Proper, 200 miles W. by S. of Agra. It stands at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a strong fortress. The chief attraction of this place is the cemetery of a great Mahomedan saint who flourished about the year 1200: his tomb is of white marble, and is attended by more than 1100 priests, who subsist by the contributions of visitors.

Ajowes, r. Louisiana, which runs into the Missouri.

Airdrie, a town of Scotland: it has a considerable trade in malt spirits, and has also a famous iron-foundry.

Aire, a river in Yorkshire, Eng., which issues from a lake on Malham Moor, and enters the Ouse, opposite Howden. By this river, and a canal from Leeds, there is an inland navigation between the ports of Hull and Liverpool.

Aisne, a department of France, including the old territories of Soissonois and Vermandois; Laon is the capital. The soil is rich in corn, flax, pasture, and wood.

Aix, a city and archbishopric in Provence, of which it was formerly the capital; its chief trade is in oil.—A small island in France, between the isle of Oleron and the continent.

Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Achen*, a city of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Juliers; famous for a splendid cathedral called Notre Dame, in which lie the remains of the emperor Charlemagne. The chief manufactures are cloth, kerseymere, needles, and pins.

Akka, a town of the kingdom of Suse, which is the general rendezvous of the caravans destined for Nigritia. Lon. 8 30 W., lat. 28 20 N.

Alabama, one of the United States of America, 330 miles in length and 174 broad. It is divided into 36 counties. The principal rivers are the Tennessee, Chatahochee, Black Warrior, Alabama, Tombeckbee, and Mobile. Cotton is the staple production; the other products are corn, rice, indigo, tobacco, hemp, and flax; and coal and iron mines are found in various parts. This state was admitted into the Union in 1819; its growth has been exceedingly rapid. Pop. in 1820, 127,901; in 1830, 308,997. Extensive tracts of land are occupied by various tribes of Indians. Tuscaloosa is the seat of government.

Alabaster, or *Eleuthera*, one of the Baha-

ma Islands; famous for its pine-apples and rocks of alabaster.

Alachua, co. E. Florida. Pop. 2,204.

Aland, a cluster of islands in the Baltic, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia.—Lon. 20 28 E., lat. 60 10 N.

Alascha, peninsula, on W. coast of N. A. *Albans*, St., a borough in Hertfordshire, Eng., the ancient city of Verulam, some vestiges of which are yet to be seen. St. Albans is famous for the victory obtained by Richard, Duke of York, in 1455, over Henry VI., and by Queen Margaret, in 1461, over the Earl of Warwick.

Albania, a province of European Turkey, comprehending the ancient Illyria and Epirus.

Albany, city, cap. of N. Y. and of the co. of Albany, is situated on the W. side of Hudson river; 160 N. city of N. Y. Pop. 9,000. It was settled by the Dutch in 1614; and the site on which it is built, is very uneven. It is the storehouse of the trade to and from Canada and the lakes, and carries on an extensive sloop navigation with Boston and other places. The exports consist principally of wheat.—Co. N. Y. W. the Hudson. Pop. 53,560. —T. Oxford co. Pa. —T. Berks co. Pa. —R., N. A. which runs into Hudson's Bay.

Albemarle, co. central part of Va. Pop. 22,618; of which more than one half are blacks.

Albemarle sound, an inlet of the sea on the E. coast of N. C. It is 60 miles in length and from 8 to 12 in breadth.

Albion, New, a country on the W. coast of N. America, extending from California to the mouth of the Columbia. The land is mountainous, and abounds in trees; but there are extensive plains and valleys of luxuriant soil, and well-watered. Maize, wheat, and barley, are cultivated in abundance; good wine is made in all the settlements on the coast; and the olive is successfully produced. In the mountains and forests are goats and stags of a most gigantic size, of a brown color, and without spot. The government is confided to European monks, of the order of St. Francis.—T. Edwards co. Ill.—T. Orleans co. N. Y.

Alby, an ancient city of France, in the department of Tarn, formerly an archiepiscopal see. The inhabitants, called Albigenes, were severely persecuted in the 13th century for renouncing the Roman Catholic faith. Lon. 2 8 E., lat. 43 56 N.

Alcaraz, a town of La Mancha, in Spain, with a strong castle, and a remarkably ancient aqueduct.

Alcester, or *Alncester*, a town in Warwickshire, Eng. at the conflux of the Alne with the Arrow.

Alcmaer, or Alkmaur, a strong city of S. Holland, producing excellent butter and cheese, and remarkable for fine tulips.

Aldborough, a borough and seaport in Suffolk, Eng.—A borough in W. Yorkshire, Eng. in which are the remains of many Roman works.

Aldersbury, a village in Wiltshire, Eng. on a hill near the Avon.

Alderney, an island in the English Channel, eight miles in circuit. It is separated from France on the E. by a strait called the Race, which is a dangerous passage in stormy weather, when the two currents meet; and for three leagues to the W. lie a number of rocks, called the Caskets, among which are several perilous eddies. This island is famous for a fine breed of cows, and is fertile in corn and pasture. Lon. 2 17 W., lat. 49 45 N.

Aldston Moor, a market town in the most romantic part of Cumberland, Eng. standing on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Tyne. The environs abound with lead mines.

Alentejo, a province of Portugal, between the river Tajo and the province of Algarve; it produces excellent grapes.

Alencon, a city of France, 87 miles WSW. of Paris; the manufacture of lace here is considerable.

Aleppo, the capital of Syria, and one of the largest cities in the Turkish empire.—It stands in the centre of a plain, and is of an oval form, six miles in compass. The castle, the residence of the Pasha, is in the centre of the city; and the houses are much better built than in other places in Turkey. The streets are narrow, but well paved with large square stones, and kept very clean. There are many stately mosques, caravansaries, fountains, vineyards, and gardens. The Christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs, and carry on a considerable trade in silks, camblets, and leather. Several European nations have factories here; and the merchants live in greater splendor and safety than in any other city in the Turkish empire. Lon. 37 8 E., lat. 36 9 N.

Alessundria, a strong town of upper Italy, on the Tanaro, 38 miles SW. of Milan.

Aleutian Islands, range of islands in the N. Atlantic Ocean, W. of N. A. They belong to Russia and are chiefly valuable for the skins of animals found there.

Alexander, co. S. Illinois. Pop. 1,390.

Alexandria, or Scanderoon, a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean Sea, formerly the port of Aleppo, but now greatly destroyed. Lon. 36 19 E., lat. 36 32 N.

Alexandria, a town of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are still some remains of its ancient splendor. This city was first built by Alexander the Great, and

was several miles in extent; it now consists chiefly of one long street, facing the harbor, the rest being a heap of ruins.—Part of the walls are standing, with great square towers, 200 paces distant, and the gates are of Thebaic and granite marble. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the East Indies being deposited here before the discovery of the route by the Cape of Good Hope. Alexandria was taken by the French invaders, under Buonaparte, in 1798, and re-taken from them by the English in 1801; it surrendered to the latter in 1807, but was soon afterwards evacuated. Lon. 30 10 E., lat. 31 11 N.

Alexandria, a city of the United States, in the district of Columbia, on the right bank of the Potomac, 6 miles from Washington. Pop. 8,263. It is favorably situated for commerce and carries on an extensive trade chiefly in flour.—Co. in the dis. of Columbia. Pop. 9,608.—T. Drafton co. N. H. Pop. 1,083.—T. Hunterdon co. Pa. Pop. 300.—T. Hunterdon co. N. Y. Pop. 2,300.—P. t. in the parish of Rapides, La. on Red River.

Aberdare, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng.—A town of Aberdeenshire, Eng. near the Don.—A town in Berkshire co. Mass. 123 W. Boston. Pop. 512.

Alderson, co. York. Me. Pop. 1,453.—T. Albany co. N. Y. Pop. 1,416.

Algarve, a province of Portugal, fertile in figs, oranges, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wines.

Algeiras, a town of Andalusia, in Spain.

Algiers, a country of Barbary, comprehending a great part of ancient Numidia and Mauritania. It is 600 miles from E. to W., and 170 in breadth. It is divided into four provinces—Mascara, Algiers, Titeri, and Constantine. Mineral springs and waters are met with in many places, and several of the mountains contain lead and copper. Salt of the best quality is produced in abundance from rocks and various sources of salt water; and immense quantities of coral are procured along the coast. The principal rivers are the Shellif, Mazafran, Malva, and Zaine. Algiers was formerly a kind of republic under the protection of Turkey, and governed by a Dey. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates, though the Turks interpose as often as they please. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well made. Their religion is Mohammedanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. Algiers, the capital of the province and whole country of Algiers, is a powerful city, built on the side of a hill, next the harbor; and the houses appearing one above another, of a resplendent

whiteness, make a fine appearance from the Mediterranean Sea. The harbor is small, and the entrance incommoded by numerous rocks; but it has a mole 500 paces long, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery. The hilly country around is adorned with gardens and villas, orange and olive groves, and numerous vineyards. There are five gates, but no public places or squares of considerable extent. The city of Algiers for ages braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom for its piracies, and sending into slavery the crews of all Christian vessels that were taken. The emperor Charles V. lost a fine fleet and army in an engagement against it in 1541; the English burned the vessels in the harbor in 1670 and 1685; it was bombarded by the French in 1688; in 1775, the Spaniards made a descent near the city with a formidable army; and, in 1784, a powerful fleet attacked the forts, that defend the harbor, both of which were repelled with great slaughter. It was bombarded in 1816 by the fleet of the U. S. under Commodore Decatur; and afterwards, the same year, a formidable British fleet, aided by a Dutch squadron, destroyed the vessels in the harbor, and compelled the city to surrender; but it was immediately restored to the Dey on certain conditions, and particularly that all Christian slaves should be given up, and such slavery abolished for ever. In June 1830, the French commenced an expedition against Algiers; it was prosecuted with much vigor, and on the 5th July, the city and the forts depending on it were surrendered at discretion. The Dey, with his family and a considerable portion of his treasures, was permitted to retire; and the territory of Algiers has since been in the possession of the conquerors. Lon. 3 28 E., lat. 36 40 N.

Algonquins, the name of several tribes of Indians, spread over different parts of North America.

Alicant, a city and seaport of Valencia, in Spain, famous for excellent wine and fruit.

Allchurch, a village in Worcestershire, Eng. formerly a borough.

Alleghany, or *Apalachian Mountains*, in North America, between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the Lakes, extending, nearly parallel with the sea-coast, 900 miles in length and from 60 to 200 in breadth.—A river of N. A. which rises on the W. side of the Alleghany mts., about 20 miles above Lake Erie, and after a course of 200 miles in a SW. direction, meets the Monongahela at Pittsburgh, to form the Ohio.—Co. SW. N. Y. Pop. 26,218.—Co. NW. corner Md. Pop. 16,602.—Co. NW. part

of Pa. Pop. 37,964. There are several small towns in Pa. of this name.

Allen, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 2000.—Co. S. Ken. Pop. 6,486.—Co. W. Ohio. Pop. 578.—Co. N. E. Indiana. Pop. 1,000.

Allen, Lough, a lake of Ireland, nearly in the centre of Leitrim county; seven miles in length and four in breadth.

Allentown, cap. Lehigh co. Pa.

Alloa, or *Alloway*, a sea port town of Clackmanshire, Scotland, situate on the Forth, near Sterling. It has a commodious harbor, and is remarkable for its fine old castle, and the coal-mines in its vicinity.

Almaden, a town of Mancha, in Spain, famous for rich mines of vermilion and quicksilver.

Almeida, a strongly fortified town of Portugal, on the river Coa. The French took it in 1810, and abandoned it in 1811, after blowing up the fortress.

Almondsbury, a village in Gloucestershire, Eng. in which is a Saxon fortification, with a double ditch.

Alma, p. t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 1,175.

Alnmouth, a village in Northumberland, Eng. at the mouth of the Aln; large quantities of corn are shipped here, and vessels of 300 tons are built.

Alnwick, a corporate town in Northumberland, Eng.; it was formerly defended by a stately Gothic castle, now the seat of the Dukes of Northumberland. The free-men of Alnwick are made by making them pass through a dirty pond; a ceremony which takes place annually, on St. Mark's Day. Lon. 1 34 W., lat. 53 23 N.

Alney, an island in the Severn, near Gloucester; remarkable for a combat between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great, in 1016.

Alora, a town of Grenada, with a castle.

Alps, a chain of mountains in Europe, which begins at the Gulf of Genoa, to the east of Nice, passes into Switzerland, crosses that country and Tyrol, separates Germany from Italy, and terminates at the north part of the Gulf of Venice.

Alps, Upper, a department of France, including the SE. part of the old province of Dauphiny. It is so called from its vicinity to the mountains of that name.—The *Lower Alps* is also a department of France, including the north part of the old province of Provence.

Apuzares, high mountains of Granada, in Spain.

Artesford, a town in Hampshire, Eng.

Alsace, t. Berkshire co. Pa. Pop. 1,500.

Altamaha, r. Ga. which rises in the Cherokee mts., and after a junction with the Oconee, flows through forests and swamps 100 miles, and discharges itself into the Atlantic by several mouths. Its extent is nearly 500 miles.

Altay, or *Altayan Mountains*, a vast chain of mountains in Asia, S. of Siberia, extending 5,000 miles, under various denominations, from the shores of the Caspian Sea and those of the sea of Okhotsk. They abound in mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, and some of the precious stones.

Altea, a town of Spain, rich in wine, honey, silk, and flax.

Attendorn, a town of the Dutchy of Westphalia.

Alton, a town in Hampshire, Eng. on the Wey; formerly noted for its manufactories of various kinds of stuffs, druggets, &c. — T. Stafford co. N. H. Pop. 1,993.

Altena, a large city on the Elbe, 2 miles W. of Hamburg.

Altorf, a town of Switzerland; in which is the statue of William Tell, in the place where he was sentenced to shoot the apple from his son's head.

Altringham, a neat market town in Cheshire co., Eng. with manufactories of worsted and cotton.

Alva de Tormes, a town of Spain, with a castle.

Alvaston, a village in Gloucestershire, Eng. near Bristol.

Amand, St., a town of France.

Amantea, a seaport of Naples.

Amapalla, a seaport of Mexico.

Amara, St., a town of Brazil, which has a considerable trade in sugar, tobacco, and spirits.

Amasia, a city of Asiatic Turkey, the birth-place of Strabo, and the capital of a district that produces excellent wine and silk. Lon. 36 12 E., lat. 40 40 S.

Amatique, a gulf in the Bay of Honduras, between Cape Three Points, and the Gulf Dulce. Lon. 90 0 W., lat. 16 0 N.

Amazon, *Maranon*, or *Orellana*, a river of South America, the greatest in the world. The *Maranon* (for such is considered the correct name of this vast river, though it is usually called the Amazon) takes its rise on the Andes, in Peru, and after pursuing a circuitous course of more than 5000 miles, and receiving the waters of more than 300 tributary streams, disembogues itself into the Atlantic Ocean.

Amazonia, a country of S. America, of about 8,000 square leagues in extent, watered by the river Amazon; and inhabited, it is said, by above 20 different Indian tribes.

Amberg, a town of Bavaria, with a strong castle.

Ambleuse, a town of France near Boulogne, defended by a battery. Here Cæsar embarked his cavalry when he passed over into England; and here James II. landed on his leaving England, in 1688.

Amboy, port of entry and p-t. of Middlesex co. N. J., pleasantly situated at the

head of Rariton bay. Pop. in 1820, 3,886. It has one of the finest harbors in the U. S. A rail-road from this town to Camden, a distance of 61 miles, has recently been constructed.

Amboyna, an island in the Indian Ocean, the Dutch metropolis of the Moluccas.

Ambrim, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, 50 miles in circuit. Lon. 168 12 E., lat. 16 10 N.

Amelia, a fertile island on the coast of Florida, with an excellent harbour. — A town of Italy. — Co. S. Va. Pop. 11,031.

Amenia, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. Pop. 2,389.

America, one of the four grand divisions of the world, and considerably the largest. It was first discovered in 1492, by Christoval Colon, a Genoese, better known by the name of Christopher Columbus. America is emphatically styled the *New World*, and with some degree of propriety, for, independently of its vast extent, it was observed that not only the men, but the birds and beasts differed, in some respects, from those known before. All the natives, except the Esquimaux, near Greenland, seem to have the same origin. Their skins, daubed with grease or oil, are of a red copper color, and they have no beards, or hair on any other part of their bodies, except their heads, where it is black, straight, and coarse. The length of America is so great that it takes in the torrid zone, the two temperate zones, and part of the frigid zone. In the most northern and southern parts, the countries are cold, sterile, and desert; while in the centre are found the richest metals, minerals, precious stones, and an abundance of useful commodities. The principal motive of the Spaniards in sending so many colonists here was the thirst of gold; and, indeed, they and the Portuguese were till lately possessed of all those parts in which it is found in the greatest plenty. This vast continent is divided into North and South America, which are joined by the Isthmus of Panama. It has lofty and immense ranges of mountains, such as the Andes and Alleghany; and the most stupendous rivers, such as the Amazon, Plata, Orinoco, Mississippi and Missouri; besides numerous immense lakes of fresh water, one of which (Lake Superior) is 480 miles long and 110 broad, and receives into its bosom the contents of 40 rivers. The republic of the United States, in North America, including the territory lately purchased by them of the Indians, is nearly 3000 miles in length, and in some parts 1,200 miles in width. Until the year 1776, when they declared themselves an independent nation, they belonged to Great Britain: the first colony, that of Virginia, having been planted by Sir

Walter Raleigh in the reign of Elizabeth, and, though settlers from other European countries have from time to time been naturalized there, by far the greater part are descendants of the British colonists; and the English language is consequently spoken throughout that large, powerful, and rapidly increasing country. In North America, Britain possesses New Britain, Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; Spain formerly had Mexico, New Mexico, New Albion, and California; and Russia has some settlements on Cook's Inlet. In South America, Spain also possessed Caraccas, New Grenada, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres; Portugal had Brazil, and part of Guyana; and France, Britain, and Holland, have the remainder of Guyana. The Spanish colonies have now asserted their independence, and contain Mexico, Columbia, Chili, and the United Provinces, including Peru and Buenos Ayres. Brazil is an independent empire; and Patagonia remains in possession of the native Indians.—Chief town of Alexander co. Ill.

Amercote, a town and fort of Hindoostan.

Amersham, a borough in Buckinghamshire, Eng.

Ames, t. Athens co. Ohio.

Amesbury, a town in Wiltshire, the birth-place of the celebrated Joseph Addison.—T. Essex co. Mass. Pop. 2,443. Here are several manufactories and an academy.

Amherst, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass. 90 W. Boston. Pop. 2,631. It is the seat of a college and a flourishing academy.—P-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 1,657.—Co. central part of Va. Pop. 12,072, of which one half are slaves.

Amiens, a city of France, the capital of the department of the Somme. Peter the Hermit, Voiture, Gresset, and the learned Du Cange, were natives of this place. Lon. 2 18 E., lat. 49 54 N.

Amite, co. SW. part of Miss. Pop. 7,943.

Amulwich, a town of Wales, with a harbor.

Amoy, an island of the Archipelago.

Amoskeag Falls, on the Merrimack, in N. H.: they are shunned by means of a canal.

Amoy, an island on the SE. coast of China, with a port capable of holding 1000 vessels.

Amphill, a town in Bedfordshire, Eng. once the residence of Catharine, queen of Henry VIII.

Amratsir, a city of Hindoostan, the emporium of trade for the shawls and saffron of Cashmere. Lon. 74 48 E., lat. 31 35 N.

Amsterdam, a city of the Netherlands, and capital of Holland. Next to London, it is deemed the most commercial city in

the world. Its chief security consists in the facility of inundating the vicinity by means of sluices; and few cities have their public buildings so grand, numerous, and well kept. The exchange is one of its principal ornaments, and the harbor one of the finest in Europe. The stadthouse, now the royal palace, has long been celebrated for its extent and durability; and the furniture and decorations of the interior are in a style of costly magnificence. Lon. 4 40 E., lat. 52 25 N.—P-t. Montgomery co. N. Y. Pop. 3,354.

Amsterdam and St. Paul, two uninhabited islands in the Indian Ocean, lying nearly in the same longitude.

Amsterdam, New, the seat of government of Berbice, in Dutch Guyana. Lon. 55 17 W., lat. 6 20 N.

Amsoell, a village in Hertfordshire, Eng. near ~~Ware~~, whence the New river takes its rise.—T. Hunterdon co. N. J.—T. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,900.

Anacopia, the capital of the nation of the Abkas.

Anadir, a river of Siberia.

Ancaster, a village in Lincolnshire, Eng.

Ancobra, a district of Guinea, on the Ivory Coast.

Ancona, a large, noted trading-town of Italy, on the Adriatic.

Ancram, v. Columbia co. N. Y. Pop. 1,533.

Andalusia, a province of Spain, divided into Upper and Lower. The Guadalquivir runs through its whole length; and it is the most fertile and trading country in Spain.

Andaman Islands, situate on the east side of the Bay of Bengal.

Andernach, a town of Germany, with a castle.

Anderson, co. East Tennessee. Pop. 5,312.

Andes, or *Cordilleras*, a vast chain of mountains in South America, extending 4,300 miles along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, from the Isthmus of Panama to the Strait of Magellan.

Andover, a borough town in Hampshire, Eng. which has a considerable trade in malt.—P-t. Essex co. Mass., on the Merrimack, 20 N. Boston. Pop. 4,540. It has some manufactories, but is chiefly celebrated for its literary institutions—particularly its theological seminary, founded in 1808.—P-t. Merrimack co. N. H. Pop. 1,394.—T. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 975.—T. Sussex co. N. J., famous for its iron works.

Andrew's, St., a city of Scotland, some time the seat of regal government. The chief manufactures are canvass, brown linens, and golf-balls. Lon. 2 50 W., lat. 56 18 N.

Andros, an island in the Archipelago.
Androskoggin, r. which rises in N. H. and joins the Kennebec in Me. Length 140 miles.

Andros Islands, a chain of islands among the Bahamas. Lon. 77 25 W., lat. 24 48 N.

Andujar, a town of Spain, with a castle.

Anguraco, a province of Peru.

Angelica, cap. Allegany co. N. Y. Pop. 998.

Angelo, St., a town of Italy.—A town of Naples.

Angiers, a city of France; in which is the tomb of René, king of Sicily, and that of Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry IV., of England. Lon. 0 33 W., lat. 47 28 N.

Anglesey, an island, and the most northern county of Wales, 24 miles long and 18 broad, and containing 257,280 acres. It is divided into six hundreds, and 77 parishes, and abounds in copper and sulphur.

Angola, a kingdom of Congo.

Angora, a city of Asiatic Turkey, near which Bajazet was defeated and taken prisoner by Tamerlane, in 1402.

Angoulême, a town of France, which has manufactures of woollen, earthenware, and excellent paper. Lon. 0 9 E., lat. 45 39 N.

Anguilla, or *Snake Island*, one of the Caribbees; it derives its name from its winding form. Lon. 63 10 W., lat. 18 12 N.

Anhalt, a principality of Upper Saxony.

Anholt, an island of Denmark, in the Categat. Lon. 11 35 E., lat. 56 38 N.

Annagh, an island on the west coast of Ireland. Lon. 39 W., lat. 53 58 N.

Annan, a river and borough of Scotland.

Annapolis, cap. Md., in Anne Arundel co., on the Severn; 28 SE. Baltimore. Pop. 2,023. It is an opulent town and contains several handsome buildings.—P-t. Nova Scotia, on E. side of the bay of Fundy.

Anne Arundel, co. central part of Md. Pop. 98,295.

Aspen, co. S. part of N. Carolina. Pop. 14,081.—P-t. Somerset co. Me. Pop. 1,532.

Antigua, one of the Caribbee islands in the W. Indies, 21 miles long and nearly the same in breadth, belonging to G. Britain. St. John's is the capital.

Antioch, a town of Syria, noted as the place in which the disciples of Christ were first called Christians; also, for the birthplace of St. Chrysostom, in 347. Lon. 36 21 E., lat. 36 13 N.

Antioquia, a province of Colombia, famous for its mines of gold and silver.

Antisana, one of the loftiest volcanoes of the Andes.

Antonio, St., the most northerly of the Cape Verd Islands.—A town of Brazil.

Antrim, a county of Ireland, 46 miles

in length, and 27 broad; it is divided into 77 parishes, which are much encumbered with bogs and morasses, though enjoying a tolerable air. Antrim has a great natural curiosity on the north coast, called the Giant's Causeway, which projects 600 feet into the sea. Its principal trade is in linen; and its chief rivers the Ban, Lagan, and Bush.—P-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 1,309.—T. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 3,000.

Antwerp, a city of the Netherlands, once the chief mart of Flemish commerce, but now greatly reduced, and containing only a few manufactures of lace and linen. Lon. 4 22 E., lat. 51 14 N. Pop. 60,000.

Anziko, a kingdom of Guinea.

Aosta, or *Aousta*, a city of Piedmont.

Apennines, a chain of mountains in Europe, which begin near Oneglia, on the Gulf of Genoa, pass round that gulf at no great distance from the sea, then proceed east to the centre of Italy, and afterwards divide that country in a mediate SE. direction, to the extremities of the kingdom of Naples.

Apolonia, a kingdom on the gold coast of Africa.

Appalachicola, r. which rises in the Appalachian mts. and flows into the gulf of Mexico; 380 miles long.

Arleby, a borough, and the county town of Westmoreland, Eng.; almost encircled by the river Eden.

Ardeor, a village in Devonshire, Eng.; a favorite place of resort in the bathing-season.

Appling, co. S. Ga. Pop. 1,468.

Appomattox, r. Va. which rises in Campbell co. and unites with James river, after a course of about 120 miles.

Apure, a large river of South America.

Aquaboe, a formidable kingdom of Guinea.

Aquia, p-t. Stafford co. Va.

Aquila, a city of Naples, with a castle.

Aquino, a town of Naples, the birthplace of Juvenal.

Arabia, a country of Asia, extending, 1430 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth. It is divided into three parts—Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix. Arabia Petrea lies to the south of Syria, along the east coast of the Red Sea; the north part is mountainous, and, in general, stony, sandy, and barren; but some places yield sufficient nourishment for cattle, whose milk, and the flesh of camels, are the chief food of its inhabitants. Arabia Deserta lies east of Arabia Petrea, and is, for the most part, desert. Arabia Felix is to the south of Arabia Deserta, between the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Persian Gulf; it is the greatest division, and, though the centre is occupied by very dry deserts, there are many

rich provinces on the coasts, producing a variety of fruit, honey, wax, cinnamon, cassia, manna, spikenard, frankincense, myrrh, and coffee, of which latter prodigious quantities are exported. The Arabs are of a middle stature and brown complexion, and have always a grave and melancholy air, which, aided by the imposing aspect of their beards, gives a dignity to their manner that is very striking. They live amicably, in tribes, consider hospitality as a religious duty, and always act with kindness to their slaves and inferiors; selfishness, drunkenness, and gaming, are unknown among them. They derive their subsistence from their flocks, from hunting, and from what they acquire by plunder; they acknowledge no sovereign but the emir, or leading sheik of their tribe, who is their natural prince, and to whom they pay implicit obedience. The dress of the Arabs consists of a white robe, bound with a leather girdle, and drawers made of linen; they wear a kind of red cap, and sometimes slippers, but generally half-boots, in order to be ready to get on horseback. Winter and summer, they are clad in a large cloak, made of the hair of goats, or of some other animal. The famous Mohamed was a native of this country, and his first followers, the Saracens, soon after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they went.

Aracan, a fertile country of Asia.

Aragon, a province of Spain, fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit; it also produces saffron, and there are many mines of salt.

Aranda, a town of Old Castile, Spain.

Aranjuez, a town of New Castile, Spain.

Ararat, a stupendous detached mountain of Persian Armenia; venerated by the Armenians from a belief of its being the place on which Noah's ark rested.

Arcadia, t. Wayne co. N. Y. Pop. 3,774.

Archangel, a city of Russia, on the Dwina.

Archipelago, part of the Mediterranean Sea.

Archipelago, Northern, part of the Pacific Ocean.

Arco, a town and castle of Germany.

Ardagh, a town of Ireland, in Longford county.

Ardee, a borough in Lough county, Ireland.

Ardenne, a department of France.

Ardfert, a borough in Kerry county, Ireland.

Ardmore, a town of Waterford, Ireland.

Arensberg, the capital of the Dutchy of Westphalia, Germany.

Arequipa, a city of Peru, founded by Pi-

zarro. Pop. 40,000. Near it is a volcano, and the country around it is subject to frequent earthquakes.

Argyle, p-t. Washington co. N. Y. Pop. 3,459.

Argyleshire, a county of Scotland. The chief islands attached to this county are Mull, Islay, Jura, Tirey, and Col; the soil, in the high grounds, affords excellent pasture, but the only crops cultivated to any extent are bigg, oats, and potatoes.

Arica, s-p. Peru, and capital of a province; from this port, the silver from the mines of Potosi is shipped for Europe.

Aricaries, a tribe of Indians in Louisiana, on the Missouri.

Arisch, El, a town and fort of Egypt.

Arispe, a city of Mexico, with two forts.

Arkansas, a territory of the U. S. bounded N. by the state of Missouri, E. by Tennessee and Mississippi, from which it is separated by the Mississippi river, S. by Louisiana, and W. by the Province of Texas and the Missouri Territory. It has an area of 60,000 square miles, and is divided into 23 counties. The principal rivers are the Mississippi and Red, the Arkansas, White, Black, St. Francis and Washita. Little Rock, on the Arkansas, is the seat of government. This territory was settled by the French in 1685. Pop. 10,383. — R. which rises in the Rocky mts. and unites with the Mississippi, lat. 33 40 N. The Arkansas Indians reside on the banks of this river.

Arklow, a town in Wicklow county, Ireland.

Arlington, p-t. Bennington co. Vt. Pop. 1,207.

Armagh, a county of Ireland. The soil is excellent; some good marble is found here; and the linen manufacture flourishes in all its branches. The chief rivers are the Blackwater, Bann, and Newry.

Armenia, a large country of Asia, partly in Turkey, and partly in Persia; the Euphrates, Kur, and Aras, rise here.

Armstrong, co. W. Pa. Pop. 10,324.

Arnhem, a town of the Netherlands.

Aroo, five islands in the Indian Ocean.

Arran, an island of Scotland.

Arran Isles, North, three small islands near the W. coast of Donegal, Ireland. — The *Arran Isles*, South, are three lofty islands on the W. coast of the same country, at the entrance of Galway Bay.

Arras, a fortified city of France.

Arta, a city of European Turkey.

Arthur's Seat, a bold conical hill, chiefly composed of Basaltic pillars, and 810 feet in height, which rises just above the city of Edinburgh.

Arve, a rapid river of Switzerland.

Arundel, a borough in Sussex, Eng., which contains a famous castle a mile in

compass, the owner of which, without any creation, is Earl of Arundel. Lon. 0 22 W., lat. 50 55 N.

Joseph, St., a city of Flintshire, Wales.

Ascension, a barren island in the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 14 28 W., lat. 8 8 S.—Settlement, La., on W. bank of the Mississippi. Pop. 5,400.

Ascutney, mt. Vt. near Windsor: 3,100 feet high.

Ashantee, a kingdom in the interior of Guinea, N. of the Gold Coast. It is very fertile, and its inhabitants are ferocious and warlike.

Ashborn, a town in Derbyshire, Eng. famous for cheese.

Ashborough, cap. Randolph co. N. C.

Ashburnham, p-t. Worcester co. Mass., 55 NW. Boston. Pop. 1,403.

Ashburton, a borough in Devonshire; Eng.

Ashby, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 53 NW. Boston. Pop. 1,240.

Ashby de la Zouch, a town in Leicestershire, Eng.

Ash, co. NW. part of S. C. Pop. 6,991.

Ashfield, t. Franklin co. Mass., 105 W. Boston. Pop. 1,732.

Ashford, a town in Kent, Eng. on the Ash.—P-t. Windham co. Ct. Pop. 2,532.

Ashley, r. S. C., which unites with the Cooper on SW. side of the city of Charleston.

Ashtabula, co. NE. Ohio. Pop. 14,584.

Ashton, a village in Lancashire, Eng. near Wigan.

Ashton Under-Line, a village in Lancashire, Eng. seven miles E. of Manchester.

Ashwell, a village in Hertfordshire, Eng.

Asia, one of the four grand divisions of the world. It extends 6,050 miles from the Dardanelles, on the west, to the east shore of Tartary, and 5380 miles from the most southern part of Malacca to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla. This quarter of the globe has been the scene of the most important transactions recorded in holy writ; and, in early ages, was successively governed by the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks; but the regions of India and China were little known to Alexander, or the conquerors of the ancient world. On the decline of these empires, a great part of Asia submitted to the Romans; and afterwards, in the middle ages, the Saracens founded in Asia, Africa, and Europe, a more extensive empire than that of the Roman. The Saracen greatness ended with the death of Tamerlane; and the Turks, conquerors on every side, took possession of the middle regions of Asia, which they still enjoy. The principal countries on this continent are, Siberia, Tartary, China, Tibet, Hindoostan, Persia, Arabia, and Turkey.

Askeyton, a borough in Limerick county, Ireland; noted for its castle, and for one of the most perfect abbeys in the country.

Assam, a country of Asia; the inhabitants of which, called Asameese, are enterprising, vindictive, savage, and fond of war.

Assens, a seaport of Denmark. Lon. 10 2 E., lat. 55 17 N.

Assiniboins, Indians, N. A., who take their name from the river near which they reside, and which flows NE. into Lake Winnipeg.

Assumption, cap. of the province of Paraguay in S. A. Pop. 6,000.—Settlement SE. La. Pop. 5,400.

Asterabad, a city of Persia. Lon. 54 0 E., lat. 36 48 N.

Asti, a city of Piedmont, with a citadel. Lon. 8 17 E., lat. 44 56 N.

Astorga, a city of Leon, in Spain. Lon. 6 25 W., lat. 42 33 N.

Astoria, a settlement on the W. coast of N. A.

Astracan, a province of Asiatic Russia.

Asturias, a mountainous province of Spain.

Atk, a fortified town of the Netherlands.

Atboy, a borough of Meath county, Ireland.

Athelney, an island of Somersetshire, Eng. memorable for having afforded shelter to king Alfred.

Athry, a borough of Ireland, in Galway county.

Athens, a celebrated city of Greece, lately a part of European Turkey, once the seat of learning and the arts, and noted for its grandeur and magnificence, but now greatly decayed and partly in ruins. It is still, however, distinguished for the temple of Theseus, built 480 years before Christ, which is at this day the most perfect ancient edifice in the world. The chief articles of trade in this city are silk, wax, wool, honey, and oil. Lon. 23 53 E., lat. 38 2 N.—P-t. Clarke co. Ga. Pop. 1,100. The University of Georgia, here situated, is a liberally endowed institution, and has a president and three professors.—Co. SE. Ohio. Pop. 9,763.—Cap. of the county of the same name. Pop. 729. It is pleasantly situated on the Hockhocking, and is the seat of a flourishing academy.—T. Somerset co. Me. Pop. 1,200.—T. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 415.—P-t. Greene co. N. Y. Pop. 2,425.

Atherston, a town of Warwickshire, Eng.

Athlone, a town of Ireland, situate on the river Shannon, partly in Westmeath and partly in Roscommon county.

Athol, p-t. Worcester co. Mass., 72 WNW. Boston. Pop. 1,325.

Atby, a borough in Kildare, Ireland.

Atlantic Ocean, takes its name from *Mount Atlas*, and extends between the west continents of Africa and Europe, and the east continent of America.

Atlas, a chain of high mountains in Africa, extending along the south of Barbary upwards of 2,000 miles, from the coast of the Atlantic to the borders of Egypt.

Atlakapas, co. Louisiana, on the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 8,000.

Attica, t. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 2,485.

Attleborough, a town in Norfolk, Eng.—P-t. Bristol co. Mass. 28 SW. Boston. Pop. 3,215.

Aube, a department of France.

Aubigny, a town of France, with a castle.

Auburn, a town in Wiltshire, Eng. the scene of Goldsmith's poem of *The Deserted Village*.—P-t. cap. Cayuga co. N. Y. Pop. 4,486. It is a very flourishing place.

Auch, a city of France, on the river Gers.

Auckland, *Bishop*, a town of Durham, Eng.

Aves, or *Bird Islands*, a cluster of islands and rocks in the Caribbean Sea.

Avesnes, a strong town of France.

Ävestad, a town of Sweden, noted for its copper-works.

Augia, a territory of Sahara. Lon. 23 40 E., lat. 29 33 N.

Augsburg, a fortified city of Suabia. Lon. 10 55 E., lat. 48 17 N.

Augusta, p-t. Kennebec county, Me. on the river Kennebec, 56 NNE. Portland, 168 NE. Boston. Pop. 3,980. It is a flourishing town and has recently become the seat of the state legislature. Here is an elegant bridge across the Kennebec, consisting of two arches, each 180 feet long.—City, cap. Richmond co. Ga. Pop. 6,495. It is favorably situated for commerce, and contains a theatre and several handsome buildings. More than 100,000 bags of cotton are annually deposited here, and hence conveyed down the river to Savannah and Charleston, for the northern and European markets.—P-t. Oneida co. N. Y. Pop. 3,058.—T. Northumberland co. Pa.—Cap. Bracken co. Ken. Pop. 691.—Co. central part of Va. Pop. 19,925. Chief town, Staunton.

Auvinia, St., an ancient Spanish town of Florida, healthily situated on the Atlantic coast. Pop. 5,900. Lon. 10 55 E., lat. 43 17 N.—A port and river on the coast of Labrador.—A cape on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 35 40 W., lat. 8 30 S.

Augustus Fort, in Invernesshire, Scotland.

Aignon, a city of France, on the Rhone. Lon. 4 48 E., lat. 43 57 N.

Avila, a city in Old Castle, Spain.

Avon, a river that rises in Leicestershire, Eng. flows by Lutterworth, Warwick, and Evesham, and enters the Severn at Tewkesbury.—A river rising in Wilt-

shire, and falling into the English Channel at Christchurch Bay.—T. Somerset co. Me. Pop. 745.—P-t. Livingston co. N. Y. Pop. 2,369.

Avoyelles, settlement, central part of La Pop. 3,488.

Auratus, cap. Cayuga co. N. Y. Pop. 2,767.

Aurora, t. Erie co. N. Y. Pop. 2,421.

Aust, a village in Gloucestershire, Eng. *Ausle*, St., a market town in Cornwall, Eng. standing nearly in the centre of the county. In its environs are several tin-mines, and quarries of porcelain clay.

Australasia, a maritime division, and, according to modern geographers, the fifth great portion of the globe, comprising N. Holland and Van Dieman's Land, N. Guinea, N. Britain, N. Ireland, Louisiade, and the Solomon's Islands, the N. Hebrides, N. Caledonia, N. Zealand, and Queen Charlotte's Islands; and extending from 108 to 175 deg. of E. lon., and from the equator to the south pole.

Australia, a portion of the globe, consisting of a considerable continent, and a great number of islands, scattered in the Pacific Ocean, between Asia and America, and divided into Australasia and Polynesia.

Austria, an archduchy of Germany, containing 637,000 square acres. The river Ens divides it into Upper and Lower; Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Lentz of the Upper. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil; corn, wine, and fruit, are plentiful, and the saffron is better than that of the East Indies. The principal rivers are the Danube, Inn, Drave, and Save.

Autauga, co. central part of Alabama. Pop. 11,872.

Autun, a city of France, on the Arroux. *Au Vase*, r. Al. which flows into the Mississippi 55 miles above the Ohio.

Auzers, a city of France on the Yonne.

Auzonne, a town of France with a castle.

Awe Loch, a lake in Argyleshire, Eng. containing four small islands.

Achridge, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. on the Ax.

Azim, a district of Guinea, on the Gold Coast. The country produces palm-oil, cocoa, oranges, pine-apples, yams, water-melons, and abundance of rice. Lon. 2 56 W., lat. 4 42 N.

Acminster, a town in Devonshire, Eng. famous for a manufacture of carpets.

Aylesbury, a borough and the largest town in Buckinghamshire, Eng.; the making of lace is carried on here to great extent.

Aylesham, a town in Norfolk, Eng. on the Bure, which is navigable to Yarmouth.

Ayrmouth, a town in Berwickshire, Eng.

Ayr, a river of Scotland, which rises in the eastern part of Ayrshire, receives the Greenock and Garpel in its course across the country, and enters the Frith of Clyde at the town of Ayr.—A borough in Ayrshire, on the S. side of the mouth of the Ayr. Its chief trade is in coal, and the salmon-fishery; and it has an extensive manufacture of leather and soap. The celebrated poet, Robert Burns, was born and buried here. Lon. 4 37 E., lat. 55 28 N.

Ayrshire, a county of Scotland, 56 miles in length, and 26 in breadth; and divided into 45 parishes. It has inexhaustible seams of coal, also freestone, limestone, iron, lead, and copper; and a great quantity of sea-weed is thrown ashore, from which abundance of kelp is made. It is intersected by the Ayr, Irvine, Girvan, and Stinchar, which abound with salmon.

Azamor, a fortified town of Fez.

Atoph, an island sea of Asiatic Russia.

Azores, or **Western Islands**, a group of nine islands in the Atlantic, between 25 and 30 W. lon. and 37 and 40 N. lat. They were discovered in 1439 by Vanderberg, a merchant of Bruges; and received their name from the number of hawks found among them. The climate is favorable to human health, and the soil is in general fertile, abounding in corn, grapes, oranges, lemons, and other fruits, and feeding many cattle, hogs, and sheep. No poisonous animal or reptile is to be found in the Azores.

Azuá, a town of St. Domingo. Lon. 71 6 W., lat. 18 16 N.

BABELMANDER, a strait between the coast of Abyssinia and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean. Lon. 43 48 E., lat. 12 38 N.

Babuyanes, a cluster of small islands in the North Pacific Ocean. Lon. 121 30 E., lat. 19 43 N.

Badajoz, a city of Spain, capital of Estremadura. It surrendered to the French in 1811, and was taken from them by the British and Portuguese, in 1812. Lon. 6 47 W., lat. 38 49 N.

Bachian, an island, the largest and most southern of the Proper Moluccas. Lon. 127 0 E., lat. 0 25 S.

Baden, a grand duchy of Suabia. It was formerly a margravate, and is divided into Upper and Lower Baden.

Baffa, a town of Cyprus with a fort. It is the ancient Paphos, of which considerable ruins remain. Lon. 32 18 E., lat. 34 48 N.

Baffin's Bay, a large bay to the north of Hudson's Bay, discovered in 1616 by Wm. Baffin, an Englishman. Lon. 76 15 W., lat. 77 55 N.

Bagdad, a city of Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Tigris. It was once the seat of the Saracen caliphs, but has lost much of

its ancient splendor and opulence since it was in the possession of the Persians. The chief manufactures are red and yellow leather, and silk and cotton stuffs. Bagdad still contains a very ancient structure, called by the Europeans the Tower of Babel; and near it are the obscure remains of the ancient Babylon. Lon. 44 45 E., lat. 33 20 N.

Bagiana, a mountainous country of Hindoostan, yet fertile in many places.

Baginara, a seaport of Naples.

Bagshot, a village in Surrey, Eng. in which the English monarchs had formerly a house and park.

Bahama, or **Lucayo Islands**, in the Atlantic Ocean, subject to the British. They are nearly 500 in number, extending along the coast of Florida to Cuba. The largest of these islands is called Bahama; it is uninhabited, and contains much fine timber, but is difficult of access. The only articles cultivated in these islands for exportation are cotton and coffee.

Bahar, a fertile province of Hindoostan.

Bahia, a rich province of Brazil.—A large city of Brazil, (formerly *St. Salvador*) and capital of the province of Bahia. It is a strong and fortified place, and contains about 100,000 inhabitants, of whom more than one half are mulattoes and negroes; the chief commodities are cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, gums, wood, hides, tallow, and molasses. Lon. 38 33 W. lat. 12 58 S.

Bakhren, a cluster of islands on the SW. side of the Persian Gulf, near the coast of Arabia, having the most productive pearl fishery in the world.

Bahus, a commercial province of Sweden.

Baikal, a lake of Siberia, in Irkutsk. It is 360 miles long, from SW. to NE., and from 20 to 53 in breadth. It is enclosed by rugged mountains, and the scenery around is of the most sublime and wonderful description.

Bainbridge, t. Chenango, N. Y. Pop 3,040.—P-t. Ross co. Ohio.

Bairdstown, p-t. and cap. Nelson co. Ken. Pop. 1,625. It contains a courthouse and a Roman Catholic college, styled "the College of St. Joseph," which has about 200 students.

Bajador, a cape on the coast of Africa, south of the Canary Islands. Lon. 14 23 W., lat. 26 12 N.

Bakersfield, p-t. Franklin co. Vt. Pop 1,087.

Bakewell, a market town in the Peak of Derbyshire, Eng. on the Wye.

Bala, a corporate town in Merionethshire, Eng. which has a great trade in woollen stockings, flannels, &c. Lon. 3 35 W., lat. 52 50 N.

Balaslava, a seaport of Crimea, in Russia.

Balagout, a large country of southern Hindoostan, consisting of vast fertile plains, supported by a stupendous wall of mountains, called the Gauts. Indigo and cotton are the chief products; and diamond-mines are found in many parts.

Balambangam, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying off the north extremity of Borneo. Lon. 117 5 E., lat. 7 15 N.

Balaton, or **Platten See**, a large lake of Hungary.

Balbastro, an episcopal city in Arragon.

Balbec, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus. Here are magnificent ruins, particularly those of the temple dedicated to the Sun.

Balbriggan, a town in Dublin county, Ireland, with a harbor, defended by a pier.

Bald Mountains, mts. which bound Tennessee on the east.

Baldock, a market town in Hertfordshire, Eng.

Baldwin, p-t. Cumberland co. Me. Pop. 947.—Co. central part of Ga. Pop. 7,289.

—Co. S. Alabama. Pop. 2,324.

Baleares, or **Balearic Islands**, lying to the east of Spain, in the Mediterranean, belonging to the Spaniards; the principal of which are Majorca, Minorca, and Ivi-ca.

Balhary, a fortified town of Hindoostan. Lon. 76 59 E., lat. 15 5 N.

Balize, s-p. Yucatan, in Mexico, belonging to the British. The chief exports are logwood and mahogany.—The principal entrance at the mouth of the Mississippi; 100 miles below N. Orleans.

Balk, a city of Usbec Tartary, with a great trade in silk. Lon. 65 16 E., lat. 36 28 N.

Ballastrae, a town of Ayrshire, Scotland.

Ballinmoney, a town in Antrim county, Ireland.

Ballinmore, a town in West Meath, Ireland.

Ballinmote, a town in Sligo county, Ireland.

Ballina, a town of Mayo county, Ireland.

Ballinasloe, a town of Galway county, Ireland; in which the greatest wool and cattle fairs in the island are held.

Ballinrobe, a town of Mayo county, Ireland.

Ballintoy, a town on the coast of Antrim, Ireland, with a trade in coal.

Balogistan, or **Baloochistan**, a country of Asia, comprehended between lon. 59 and 68 E., and lat. 25 and 30 N. This country consists of stupendous mountains, arid plains, and a few fine valleys; and the inhabitants are so averse to all the arts of civil life, that they have few commodities suited for trade.

Balston, cap. Saratoga co. N. Y. Pop. 2,113; 23 miles N. Albany. The mineral

springs in this town are celebrated for their efficacy in relieving many diseases, and are resorted to in the summer months, by persons from all parts of the Union. Extensive accommodations are provided for the entertainment of visitors.

Bally, an island in the East Indies, separated from the east end of Java by a channel called the Strait of Bally. It abounds in rice and fruit, and furnishes checkered cloth, cotton yarn, and pickled pork.

Ballycastle, a town on the north coast of Antrim, Ireland.

Ballyconnel, a town of Cavan, Ireland.

Ballymena, a town of Antrim, Ireland.

Ballynahinch, a town of Down, Ireland.

Ballynakill, a borough in Queen county, Ireland, with some woollen manufactures.

Ballyshannon, a borough and seaport in Donegal county, Ireland, noted for its salmon fishery.

Balmerino, a town in Fifeshire, Scotland, which has a great trade in corn and salmon.

Balrudery, a town in Dublin county, Ireland.

Baltic, an inland sea, in the north-west of Europe, between the coast of Sweden, Russia, Courland, Prussia, Germany, and Denmark. It includes the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and a great number of islands. The Islands of Zealand and Funen separate it from the Categat, by which it communicates with the ocean. The Baltic receives 240 rivers besides a vast number of torrents and rivulets, formed by the melting of the snow and ice. It has no tide, and a current always sets through the Sound into the Categat.

Baltic Port, a small seaport of European Russia, in the government of Revel, and 38 miles west of Revel.

Baltimore, city and port of entry in Baltimore county, Md., on the N. side of the river Patapsco, at the distance of 14 miles from its junction with the Chesapeake; 37 NE. Washington. Pop. in 1800, 26, 614; in 1830, 80, 625. Lon. 76 44 W., lat. 39 19 N.—It was first settled in 1730; and so rapid has been its growth, that it is now the third city in size in the U. S. It is admirably situated for commerce, and is the greatest flour market in the world. It is four miles square and divided into 12 wards, being built around a basin, in which at common tides the water rises eight or nine feet. The entrance of the harbor is narrow and defended by a fort, which was ineffectually bombarded by the British in 1814. The situation of the city is low, but not unhealthy: the streets are well paved and many of the buildings spacious and elegant. The exchange is a very large edifice, in shape somewhat resembling the letter H, having four w

—one for the U. S. branch bank, one for the custom-house, and one for a coffee-house. The monument to the memory of Washington is one of the most conspicuous ornaments of the city: it is 163 feet in height, composed of marble, and surmounted by a colossal statue of the Father of his country. This celebrated structure, with others of a similar description, has acquired for Baltimore the epithet of the monumental city. The chief seminaries of learning here, are the University of Maryland, which has a flourishing medical department, and St. Mary's college, a Catholic institution. Of the enterprise of the citizens, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is a sufficient proof: it is the greatest work of the kind ever undertaken in America. It is to pursue the valley of the Potomac to near the source of that river, and to be carried thence, westerly to the river Ohio. The lateral rail-road to Frederick city, a distance of 80 miles, is already completed. The Susquehanna railroad, to lead from Baltimore to the Susquehanna river, is also in progress.—Co. N. part Md. Pop. 120,876.—T. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 179.—A borough in Cork county, Ireland, on a headland which runs into the sea, and forms a good harbor. Lon. 9 14 W., lat. 51 18 N.

Baltimore, New, t. Greene co. N. York. Pop. 2,370.

Baltinglass, a town in Wicklow county, Ireland, with extensive manufactures of linen and woollen.

Baniba, a town of the kingdom of Congo, which has a traffic in slaves. Lon. 13 52 E., lat. 7 2 S.

Bambara, a large kingdom of Nigritia, lying to the SW. of that of Timbuctoo.

Bamberg, a city of Franconia. Lon. 10 56 E., lat. 40 55 N.—A town of Bohemia.

Bamborough, a village in Northumberland, Eng.

Bambouk, a kingdom of Nigritia, in which there are mines of gold, silver, tin, lead, and iron. The inhabitants are Mandingos, and profess the Mohamedan religion. Lon. 9 18 W., lat. 14 28 N.

Bamian, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of a district, in the province of Balk. Lon. 66 57 E., lat. 34 30 N.

Bampton, a town in Oxfordshire, Eng. seated near the Thames. Some remains of its ancient castle yet exist; and it has a trade in leather gloves, jackets, &c.—A town in Devonshire, in which is a chalybeate spring, and a manufacture of serge.

Banagher, a borough in King county, Ireland, on the Shannon.

Banass, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the SE. part of Ajmere.

Banbury, a borough in Oxfordshire,

Eng. on the Charwell; noted for its ale and cakes. Lon. 1 11 W., lat. 52 4 N.

Banca, an island lying off the coast of Sumatra, from which it is separated by the Strait of Banca. It is covered with wood, and famous for rich mines of tin. Lon. 105 18 E., lat. 2 4 S.

Bancoat, or *Fort Victoria*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan. Lon. 73 32 E., lat. 17 56 N.

Banda, the chief of the Banda or Nutmeg Islands, in the Indian Ocean. The group comprises this isle and nine others, which are all high. Lon. 129 58 E., lat. 4 36 S.—A town in Allahabad, Hindoostan. Lon. 80 20 E., lat. 25 30 N.

Bandon, a borough in Cork county, Ireland, with manufactures of cotton, cambrics, &c.

Banff, a borough and seaport of Scotland, and the county town of Banffshire. The harbor is defended by a pier and a battery; and the town has manufactures of thread, cotton, and stockings. Great quantities of salmon are exported here. Lon. 2 23 W., lat. 57 40 N.

Banffshire, a county of Scotland, the greatest length of which is 50 miles, and its extent along the coast 22, but the mean breadth is not more than 16. It contains 649,000 acres, divided into 23 parishes. The south part of this county is very mountainous, but the northern district is level and fertile. The principal rivers are the Deveron and Spey, which form a part of its east and west boundaries.

Bangalore, a city of Hindoostan; the principal manufactures of which are silk and cotton, cloth, muslin, leather, and oil. Lon. 73 38 E., lat. 12 57 N.

Bangor, a city of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, at the north end of the Strait Menai. It was once considerable, and defended by a castle; but it is now a small place though increased since a new harbor was made. Lon. 4 12 W., lat. 53 12 N.—A borough and seaport in Down county, Ireland.—Cap. Penobscot co. Me., at the head of the tide and navigation on W. side of Penobscot river, 60 miles from its junction with the Atlantic; 240 NE. Boston. Pop. 2,868. It is a flourishing town, and its situation ensures it a rapid increase in population and wealth.—T. Franklin co. N. Y. Pop. 1,076.

Banjerassin, a kingdom in the south part of Borneo, which produces great quantities of pepper; also, gold-dust, diamonds, canes, iron, birds' nests, wax, and dragons' blood. Lon. 114 50 E., lat. 3 0 S.

Bankapore, a town and fortress of Hindoostan; the chief produce of which is opium.

Banks' Island, in the Pacific Ocean, lying on the east side of New Zealand. Lon. 174 0 E., lat. 43 30 S.

Bann, a river of Ireland, which issues from the Mourne Mountains, in Down county, flows NW. into Armagh, through Lough Neagh, and thence forms the boundary between Londonderry and Antrim, entering the sea four miles below Colerain. It has the most productive salmon fishery in Ireland.

Bannockburn, a village in Stirlingshire, Scotland, memorable for the defeat of the English army under Edward II., by the Scots under Robert Bruce.

Bannow, a borough and seaport in Wexford, Ireland.

Banstead, a parish in Surry co. Eng., noted for its Downs, from which there is a fine view of the country for thirty miles round.

Bantry, a town in Cork county, Ireland, on the east side of an extensive bay of the same name, which is one of the most capacious and secure harbors in the world. Lon. 10 10 W., lat. 51 26 N.

Barnwell, a village in Somersetshire, England.

Banya, a town of Hungary, famous for gold and silver mines of great produce.

Bapaume, a town in Pas de Calais, France.

Bar, a commercial town of Hindoostan. —Another in Podolia, Poland.

Bar Le Duc, a town of France, capital of the department of Meuse; famous for its wine.

Bar Sur Aube, a town of France in Aube; noted for its wines.

Bar Sur Seine, a town in Aube, France.

Bars, one of the Hebrides of Scotland; great quantities of cod and ling are caught on the coast, and shell-fish, especially cockles, are found in abundance. Lon. 7 27 W., lat. 57 2 N.

Baralonetta, a town in Catalonia, Spain.

Barataria, a bay and island of La., on the W. side of the gulf of Mexico. The bay is about 18 miles in length, and at its entrance is the island, which is a strong military position, and affords an excellent harbor for merchant vessels and light ships of war. A river and lake of this name lie within the same state.

Barbadoes, the easternmost of the Caribbee islands; the exports are sugar, rum, cotton, and ginger. It was colonized by the British in 1624, from which time it has been in their possession. It has suffered much from hurricanes, particularly from one in 1780, when 4,326 of the inhabitants lost their lives. On the 11th August, 1831, this ill-fated island was again visited by one of the most sudden, rapid, and destructive hurricanes, which was ever experienced by man. The damage, both in loss of life and property, was immense: many houses were entirely destroyed and the churches completely unroofed by the fury of the storm. The

noise of the wind through the clefts which it had made in the buildings—the peals of thunder,—the rapidly repeated flashes of lightning, with intervals of impenetrable darkness,—the crash of walls, roofs, and beams, were mingled in most appalling confusion. The loss of lives was estimated at 3,000.

Barbary, a region of Africa, between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt; it is 2,200 miles in length, and 500 in breadth, containing the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, Morocco, Tafflet, and Biledulgerid. It was known to the ancients by the name of Mauritania, Numidia, Africa Proper, and Lybia. —P-v. Roane co. N. Carolina.

Barbas, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 16 40 W., lat. 22 15 N.

Barboursville, p-r. Orange co. Va. —Cap. Knot co. Ken. Pop. 139.

Barbuda, one of the Caribbee Islands. Lon. 61 46 W., lat. 17 36 N.

Barby, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Elbe. Lob. 12 4 E., lat. 52 2 N.

Barca, a county of Barbary.

Barcelona, a city of Spain, the capital of Catalonia; it is defended by a prodigious citadel on the east, and by a strong fort, called Montjouch, which stands on a rocky mountain, a mile west of the town; there are double walls on the north and east, and the Mediterranean on the south, with a mole for the security of ships. This city has a fine university, a cathedral, a palace for the viceroy, a large exchange, an extensive cannon foundry, an arsenal of vast extent, and docks for the building of galleys. It is a place of great trade, containing manufactures of silk, cotton, lace, and printed calicoes, and its swords, knives, shoes, hats, and blankets, are in great reputation. Pop. 120,000. Lon. 2 9 E., lat. 41 42 N. —A city of Carraccas, the chief trade of which is in beeves and hogs. Lon. 64 43 W., lat. 10 12 N.

Barfields, p-v. Liberty co. S. C., on the Little Pedee.

Bareilly, a city of Delhi, Hindoostan. Lon. 79 26 E., lat. 28 22 N.

Barfleur, a town in Manche, France.

Barham Downs, a large plain in Kent, Eng. between Canterbury and Dover.

Bargaintown, p-v. Gloucester co. N. J.

Bari, or *Terra di Bari*, a province of Naples; the soil of which is fertile, but there are many serpents and tarantulas.

Barige, or *Barreges*, a village of France, famed for its mineral waters; in the department of Upper Pyrenees.

Barkhamstead, p-t. Litchfield co. Conn. Pop. 1,715.

Barking, a market town in Essex, Eng. on the Rodlag; chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

Barletta, a seaport in Bari, Naples, with

a large stone pier, and a trade in corn, almonds, and salt. Lon. 16 32 E., lat. 41 19 N.

Barmouth, a small seaport of Wales, the only one in Merionethshire. It has a good trade in flannel and hose, and is much frequented in the bathing season, Lon. 3 58 W., lat. 52 44 N.

Barnard, p-t. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 1,881.

Barnard Castle, t. Eng., on the Tees, in Durham, chiefly famous for its extensive corn-market.

Barnaul, a considerable city of Siberia.

Barnet, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. Pop. 1,764.

Barnet, Chipping, a market town in Hertfordshire, Eng. where, in 1471, was fought the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the celebrated Earl of Warwick was defeated and slain.

Barnsley, a town in West Yorkshire, Eng. which has large manufactures of sheetings, diapers, &c.

Barnstable, s-p. and cap. Barnstable co. Massachusetts; 66 SSE. Boston. Pop. 3,975. It is a thriving town and carries on a considerable trade in the cod-fisheries and coasting business.—Co. SE. part of Mass. Pop. 28,525.—S-p. Eng., on the river Taw. It is a borough town and was anciently surrounded with walls and defended by a castle.

Barnstead, p-t. Strafford co. N. H. Pop. 2,047.

Barnwell, dis. SW. part of S. Carolina. Pop. 19,236.

Baroda, a large and wealthy city in Gujerat, Hindoostan. Lon. 73 23 E., lat. 22 21 N.

Barragon, Bay of, in the river Plata.

Barramahal, a county of Southern Hindoostan.

Barraux, a fortress in Isere, France.

Barre, p-t. Worcester co. Mass., 66 W. Boston. Pop. 2,503.—P-t. Washington co. Vt. Pop. 2,012.—T. Orleans co. N. Y. Pop. 4,501.—T. Huntingdon co. Pa.

Barren, co. SW. part Ken. Pop. 14,821.

Barrington, p-t. Strafford county, N. H. Pop. 1,895.—P-t. Bristol co. R. I. Pop. 612.

Barrington, Great, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass., 125 W. Boston. Pop. 2,276.

Barrow, a river of Ireland, which rises in the north part of Queen County, and flows south by Athy, Carlow, and New Ross, into Waterford harbor.—A village in Leicestershire, Eng. on the Soar; particularly famous for very fine lime, large quantities of which are exported.

Bartholomew, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 167 18 E., lat. 15 42 S.—Co. cen. part of Indiana. Pop. 5,480.

Bartholomew, St., one of the Caribbee Islands. Lon. 63 40 W., lat. 17 46 N.

Bartlett, p-t. Coos co. N. H. Pop. 644.

Barton, a market town in Lincolnshire, Eng. on the Humber. It has two large churches, and was formerly a considerable place.—A town in Lancashire, noted for its trade and manufactures.—P-t. Orleans co. Vt. Pop. 729.—T. Upper Canada, at W. end of Lake Ontario.

Basel, or **Basle**, a large, rich and populous city of Switzerland; a bishop's see, and having a famous university.

Bashee, an island in the China Sea, the most eastern of a cluster called the Bashee Islands. The productions are plantains, bananas, pine-apples, sugar-canes, potatoes, yams, and cotton. Lon. 12 50 E., lat. 23 30 N.

Basilicata, a province of Naples, fertile in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and saffron.

Basiliopotamo, a river of European Turkey, in Morea, which flows into the Gulf of Colocythia. It is the Eurotas of the ancients.

Basingsatke, a corporate town in Hampshire, Eng. which has a great trade in corn and malt, and a manufacture of druggets and shalloons.

Baskinridge, p-t. Somerset co. N. Y.; memorable for the capture of Gen. Lee by the British in 1776.

Basques, Les, a district of Gascony, S. of the river Adour, now part of the department of Lower Pyrenees.

Bass, an insulated rock, a mile in circuit, near the coast of Scotland, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth. It is inaccessible on all sides except the SW., and there it is with difficulty a man can climb up by the help of a rope or ladder.

Bass Strait, a channel about 40 leagues wide, which separates Van Diemen's Land from the south extremity of New South Wales. It was discovered in 1798 by Surgeon Bass, in an open whale-boat, and passed through by him and Lieut. Flinders, in the Norfolk, in 1799.

Bassenthwaite Water, a lake in Cumberland, Eng. three miles NW. of Keswick. The river Derwent flows through its whole length.

Basseterre, the capital of St. Christopher, built by the French. Lon. 62 36 W., lat. 17 24 N.—The capital of Guadaloupe, defended by a citadel and other fortifications. Lon. 61 49 W., lat. 15 59 N.

Bassora, a city of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates; famous for its traffic and commerce with most nations of the earth. Lon. 44 46 E., lat. 30 31 N.

Bastia, a city of Corsica with a good harbor. Lon. 9 26 E., lat. 42 41 N.—A seaport in Albania, European Turkey. Lon. 20 20 E., lat. 39 40 N.

Batavia, a city and seaport of Java, cap.

of the island, and of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies. It is situate on the river Jacatra, amidst swamps and stagnant pools, which, with the fogs and climate, render the air unwholesome to Europeans. Lon. 106 52 E., lat. 6 8 S. —The ancient name of an island in Holland. The term Batavia is sometimes used to denominate the whole country of Holland, or Dutch Netherlands. —Cap. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 4,271. This is a place of considerable trade and importance. —Cap. Clermont co. Ohio. Pop. 426.

Bate, an island and town of Hindoostan. Lon. 69 20 E., lat. 22 24 N.

Bath, a city of Somersetshire, Eng., on the Avon. This city has been famous, from the time of the Romans, for its hot-springs, which are not used as baths, but internally as a medicine; and great benefits are derived from them in gouty, paralytic, bilious, and other cases. The reputation of these waters is so generally established, that Bath has become the principal resort, next to the metropolis, for the nobility and gentry, and the constant residence of many opulent invalids, as well as numerous votaries of pleasure. The cathedral, called the Abbey Church, is a magnificent edifice; and there are four parish churches, eight chapels of ease, and several meeting-houses. Bath exceeds every town in England in splendor and elegance of buildings; they being constructed of a white stone, and many of them open to the country. Lon. 2 21 W., lat. 51 22 N. —P.t. and port of entry in Lincoln co. Me., on W. side of the Kennebec, 12 miles from the sea; 35 NE. Portland. Pop. 3,773. It is a pleasant and flourishing town and the second in the state in point of commerce, being situated at the head of winter navigation, and extensively engaged in ship-building. It contains an academy, two banks, and four houses of public worship. —P.t. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 1,626. —Cap. Steuben co. N. Y. Pop. 3,387. —Co. central part of Va. Pop. 4,008. Near the court house, there are several medicinal springs, the waters of which, at some seasons, are hot enough to boil an egg, and are of use in various complaints. —P.t. Berkley co. Va. near the Potomac, containing a mineral spring, which is considerably resorted to. —T. Greene co. Ohio. —P.t. Beaufort co. N. C.

Bathgate, a town in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, in which are extensive quarries of freestone.

Bato, one of the Ladrone islands. Lon. 14 20 E., lat. 12 0 N.

Batona, a small island in the Indian Ocean, near the west side of Sumatra.

Baton Rouge, East, parish, central part of Louisiana. Pop. 6,717 —(West), par-

ish, central part of La. Pop. 3,092. The town of Baton Rouge is the seat of justice; it is a flourishing settlement and rapidly increasing in population.

Battenburg, a town and castle of Germany.

Battersea, a village in Surry, Eng., on the Thames, over which is a bridge connecting it with Chelsea. Here was the seat of the St. Johns, in which the famous Lord Bolingbroke was born and died.

Battle, a town in Sussex, famous for the manufacture of gunpowder.

Battlefield, a village in Shropshire; in which the decisive victory was gained by Henry IV. over Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, in 1403.

Battletown, p.t. Frederick co. Va.

Bavaria, a circle of Germany. It contains 17,500 square miles, and includes Bavaria Proper, the Palatinate of Bavaria, the principalities of Ratibon, Freisingen, and Passau, and the dutchies of Newberg, Sulzbach, and Saltzburg.

Bavaria, Proper, a kingdom, and the principal part of the circle of Bavaria, divided into Upper and Lower. Towards the south, the country is mountainous, intersected with forests, lakes, morasses, and pastures; in the north are large plains, which produce plenty of corn; and there are likewise many salt-works, medicinal springs and baths, mines of copper, silver, and lead, and quarries of excellent marble. The chief rivers are the Danube, Inn, Iser, and Nab; and the inhabitants are deemed the most zealous Catholics in Europe.

Bavaria, Palatinate of, is very fertile, and watered by the Nab, and several smaller rivers.

Bauman Islands, three in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by a Dutchman of that name. Lon. 169 30 W., lat. 13 50 S.

Bawtry, a town in West Yorkshire, on the Idle; its trade is in lead, millstones, and grindstones.

Baya, a seaport of Guinea, on the Gold Coast. Lon. 1 50 E., lat. 5 45 N.

Bayazid, a city of Turkish Armenia. Lon. 44 43 E., lat. 39 23 N.

Bayona, a fortified town in Galicia, Spain, with a good harbor.

Bayonne, a city and seaport of France, in the Lower Pyrenees. The chocolate and hams of this city are famous, and its exports are wines, woollen cloths, silks, cotton, &c. Lon. 1 29 W., lat. 43 29 N.

Bayou de la Fourche, an outlet of the Mississippi, which commences 75 miles above N. Orleans, and after a course of 135 miles, flows into the gulf of Mexico. The banks of the river are, for the most part, well settled and fertile.

Baza, a town in Granada, Spain.

Beachy Head, the highest promontory on

the south coast of England, between Hastings and Seaford, in Sussex. Lon. 0 15 E., lat. 50 44 N.

Beacon Island, a small island in Pamlico Sound, near the coast of N. C.

Beaconsfield, a town in Buckinghamshire, Eng. The poet Waller lived here, and is interred in the church-yard.

Bealsburg, v. Harden co. Ken.; 50 SW. Frankfort.

Beaminster, a town in Dorsetshire, Eng. with manufactures of canvass, iron, and copper.

Bear Mountain, mt. situated between St. Andre on the St. Lawrence and Lake Temiscouata in Maine. Height 1,320 feet.

Bear River, r. N. A., which runs into the Mississippi.

Bearn, an old province of France, to the south of Gascony. It now forms, with Lower Navarre, the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

Beauce, an old province of France, so fertile in wheat, that it is called the granary of Paris. It now forms the department of Eure and Loire.

Beaufort, s-p. and p-t. in a district of the same name in S. C., on Port Royal island, at the mouth of the Coosawhatchie; 72 SW. Charleston. Pop. about 1,000. It is a pleasant and eligible town, with a good harbor, though but little commerce. It contains three churches and an academy, which has been liberally endowed.

—Co. E. part N. C. Pop. 10,949. —S-p. and cap. Carteret co. N. C. Pop. 700. —District S. part of S. C. Pop. in 1820, 32,199. —A town in Mayenne and Loire, France, with a castle.

Beaulieu, an old province of France, to the north of Lyons, which, together, now form the department of Rhone.

Beauley, a river in Invernesshire, Scotland, formed by the union of the rivulets Tarrar, Canich, and Glass, on the borders of Ross-shire. It takes a north-east course, and, after forming the Falls of Kilmorach, and other cascades, flows to the town of Beauley, where it enters the head of Moray Frith.

Beaulieu, a village in Hampshire, Eng., near Southampton; in which are the remains of a famous abbey, founded by King John. In this abbey, Margaret of Anjou sought refuge after the defeat and death of the Earl of Warwick. —A town in Indre and Loire, France.

Beaumaris, a borough of Wales, and the county-town of Anglesey. Lon. 4 15 W., lat. 53 15 N.

Beaumont, a town in Nord, France.

Beaumont-le-Roger, a town in Lower Seine, France.

Beaumont-sur-Oise, a town in Seine and Oise, France.

Beaune, a town in Côte d'Or, France, noted for its excellent wine.

Beauport, v. Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, a little below Quebec.

Beauvais, a city of France, capital of the department of Oise, seated on the Thesin. The inhabitants have a good trade in beautiful tapestry, and the cathedral is admired for its handsome choir. Lon. 2 5 E., lat. 49 26 N. —A river of N. A., which runs into Lake Michigan.

Beaver, co. W. side of Pa. Pop. 24,206.

—Cap. Beaver co. Pa., 30 miles below

Pittsburg. Pop. 914. Near it is an iron

mine. —T. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 500.

—T. Northumberland co. Pa. —T.

Greene co. Ohio; 86 WNW. Pittsburg.

—T. Columbiana co. Ohio. —T. Union

co. Pa.

Beaver Islands, a chain of small islands in Lake Michigan.

Beaver Indians, N. A. about lon. 118 W. lat. 16 20 N.

Beaver, Little, r. Columbiana co. Ohio; near the mouth of it there is a spring, from which issues an oil, called Seneca oil, which is highly inflammable, and efficacious in rheumatic affections.

Beebles, a corporate town in Suffolk, Eng., on the Waveney. It has a noble church and a grammar school.

Beckamsville, p-t. Chester co. S. C., celebrated for its shad fishery.

Becket, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 110 W. Boston. Pop. 1,065.

Bedale, a town in North Yorkshire, Eng.

Beddington, a village in Surrey, near Croydon; in which the first orange-trees were planted in England.

Bedford, a borough and the county-town of Bedfordshire, Eng., on the Ouse, which divides it into two parts. It formerly had a strong castle, the site of which is now a bowling-green. The principal manufacture is thread lace. Lon. 0 28 W., lat. 52 8 N. —T. Middlesex co. Mass. 13 NW. Boston. Pop. 685. —P-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 1,554. —T. Westchester co. N. Y. Pop. 2,750. —Co. S. side of Pa. Pop. 24,536. —Co. S. part of Va. Pop. 20,253. —Co. W. Tennessee. Pop. 30,444. —Cap. of Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 870. Near this town, there are mineral springs, which are found useful in various complaints.

Bedford Level, a tract of fenny land, about 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln, Eng. After various unsuccessful attempts to drain these fens, William, Earl of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it; and a corporation was established for the government of this great level. In these fens are several decoys, in which innumerable quantities of wild fowl are taken during the season.

Bedford, New, p-t. and s-p. Bristol co. Mass.; 53 S. Boston. Lon. 70 54 W., lat.

41 38 N. Pop. in 1820, 3,947; in 1830, 7,592. It is pleasantly situated on the W. side of an arm of the sea, near the mouth of Buzzard's bay, and has a neat and commodious harbor. It is a large and prosperous town—contains two banks, an academy, and two insurance-offices; and supports a daily newspaper. The whale fishery is extensively carried on in this place.

Bedfordshire, a county of England, 35 miles in length and 23 in breadth, containing 296,000 acres, divided into nine hundreds and 124 parishes, with 10 market towns. The principal rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. Its chief products are corn, butter, and fuller's earth; and its manufactures, lace, straw hats and baskets, and toys.

Bedminster, t. Sussex co. N. J.—T. Bucks co. Pa.

Bednore, or **Nagara**, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the north-west district of Mysore. Lon. 75 6 E., lat. 13 50 N.

Bedouins, tribes of wandering Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the north of Africa. The Bedouins deem the desert their inheritance, which Allah bestowed on their father Ishmael and his posterity. They are an ardent, brave, and independent race; and, in the relations of private life, are liberal, honorable, and virtuous; but towards strangers and enemies they are cruel, implacable, and relentless.

Bedwin, Great, a borough in Wiltshire, near Hungerford, Eng.

Bedworth, t. Eng. Warwickshire, in the neighborhood of which is a coal mine.

Beeder, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan. The surface is hilly, and is intersected by many small rivers, which fertilize the soil. Its capital is a fortified city bearing the same name, which is still celebrated for the number and magnificence of its pagodas.

Beekman, t. Dutchess co. N. Y. Pop. 1,584.

Beekmantown, t. Clinton co. N. Y. Pop. 2,391.

Beemah, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains to the north of Poona, and flows south-east upwards of 360 miles, till it joins the Histna, near Firozpur.

Beer, or **Beer Regis**, a market-town in Dorsetshire.

Beerig Bay, on the west coast of North America.

Beerig Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 186 30 E., lat. 55 30 N.

Beerig Strait, the narrow sea between the west coast of North America and the east coast of Asia.

Beero, a country of Nigritia, between Sahara on the north and Bambara on the south.

Bees, *Sec.*, a village in Cumberland, Eng., to the north-west of which is a lofty promontory, called St. Bee's Head, on which there is a light-house.

Easton, a town in the county of Chester, Eng.

Befort, a fortified town of France, in Upper Rhine, with an excellent iron manufacture.

Beja, a city of Alentejo, Portugal.

Bejapoor, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is mountainous, but watered by many fine rivers.

Beira, the largest province of Portugal, producing all the necessaries of life.

Beit el Fakih, a town in the south-west of Arabia, and the principal site of the coffee plantations.

Beith, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland, with manufactures of linen and silk gauze.

Bela, a city of Ballogistan, in Asia, and the capital of Lus. Lon. 66 38 E., lat. 26 11 N.

Belair, cap. Harford co. Md.

Belchertown, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass. 80 W. Boston. Pop. 2,491.

Belchoe, a town in Fermanagh county, Ireland, on Lough Nilly.

Belem, a city of Brazil.—A village of Estremadura, Portugal; noted for a noble modern aqueduct, which conveys water to Lisbon.—R. Veragua, discovered by Columbus, who wished to form a settlement on its banks.

Belfast, a borough and seaport in Antrim county, Ireland; one of the most commercial towns in the country, in which are manufactures of cotton, cambric, canvass, linen, glass, sugar, and earthenware; there is also a magnificent bridge over the Logan. Lon. 5 46 W., lat. 54 36 N.—S-p. and p-t. Waldo co. Me. at the mouth of the Penobscot. Pop. 3,077. It is a place of considerable trade.—T. Bedford co. Pa.—P-v. Laurens dis. S. C.—T. Alleghany co. N. Y. Pop. 743.

Belford, a town in Northumberland, Eng.

Belgium, a country of Europe in the S. part of the Netherlands: it was formerly united with Holland under the King of the Netherlands; but in 1830, it revolted and declared itself independent. On the 4th June 1831, the Belgian congress made choice of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg for their king, who, on the 21st July ensuing, made his entrance into Brussels, and took his oath to the constitution.

Belgrade, a city of European Turkey. Lon. 21 5 E., lat. 44 40 N.—T. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 1,375.

Belize, settlement, America, in the bay of Honduras; famous for its mahogany. Pop. about 6,000.

Bell Rock, in the German Ocean, oppo-

site the mouth of the Tay, in Scotland. Lon. 2 16 W., lat. 56 26 N.

Belleek, a town in Fermanagh, Ireland, on the Erne, over which is a strong bridge.

Bellefonte, cap. Centre co. Pa. Pop. 699.

—T. Jackson co. Alabama.

Bellefontaine, p-t. Logan co. Ohio Pop. 382.

Bellegard, a fortress and town of France.

Belleisle, an island of France, nine miles south of Quiberon. It is diversified with craggy mountains, salt-works, and fertile plains. Lon. 3 8 W., lat. 47 17 N.—A high and barren island, at the north-east end of a channel between Labrador and Newfoundland, called the Strait of Belleisle, which leads into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 55 15 W., lat. 51 58 N.

Belleville, p-v. Mifflin co. Pa.—P-v. Essex co. N. J.—T. Logan co. Ohio.

Bellingham, a town of Northumberland, Eng.

Bellingham, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 26 SW. Boston. Pop. 1,101. *Bellingham's Bay* is situated on W. coast of N. A. within the Gulf of Georgia. Extent from N. to S. 12 miles.

Bellows Falls, on the Connecticut, in Walpole, N. H. The descent is 44 feet.

Bellunese, a district of Italy, of which Belluno is the capital.

Belmont, co. E. part of Ohio. Pop. 28,412.—P-v. Belmont co. Ohio.

Belper, a town in Derbyshire, Eng., with several cotton-mills, a bleaching-mill, and iron forge.

Belpre, p-t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 1,022.

Belt, *Great*, a strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen.

Belt, *Little*, a strait west of the Great Belt, between Funen and North Jutland.

Belvidere, t. Franklin co. Vt. Pop. 185.

—P-t. cap. Warren co. N. J., on the Delaware; a weekly newspaper, called the "Apollo," is here published.

Bemba, a country of Africa, little known to Europeans.

Benares, a large district of Hindoostan, in the east part of Allahabad.

Benavente, a town in Leon, Spain.—Another, in Alentejo, Portugal.

Benbecula, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, between North and South Uist.

Bender, a fortified town of Russia. Lon. 29 24 E., lat. 46 53 N.

Benedict, p-t. Charles co. Md.

Benevento, a city of Naples, capital of Principato Ultra. This city contains vast ruins of ancient sculpture.

Bengal, a province of Hindoostan, 350 miles long and 300 broad. It consists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil, which annually renders two, and even three crops. This province is divided into two parts by the Ganges, and is intersected

by many navigable streams, which flow into that river. The manufactures of silks, muslins, calicoes, &c. are numerous. The principal products are sugar, silk, cotton, pepper, opium, rice, tobacco, indigo, corn, saltpetre, lac, and civet. Since 1765, Bengal has been subject to the English East-India Company.

Benguela, a kingdom of Congo. The climate is very pernicious to Europeans, and the inhabitants are a rude and barbarous race.

Bent, a river of Peru, which rises in the province of Sicasica.

Benia, a kingdom of Guinea. The country exhibits many beautiful landscapes; but the air is noxious near the coast, on account of the gross vapors from the rivers and marshes. Oranges and lemons grow on the sides of the roads; cotton abounds everywhere; and the pepper produced here is smaller than that of the Indies. Among the animals are elephants in great number, tigers, leopards, stags, wild boars, civet and mountain cats, horses, hares, and hairy sheep; a vast quantity of serpents and other reptiles; and the principal birds are paroquets, pigeons, partridges, storks, and ostriches. The religion is Paganism.

Benlawers, a mountain in Perthshire, Scotland, which rises in a conical shape to the height of above 4,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Ben-Ledi, a mountain in Perthshire, 3,000 feet high.

Ben-Lomond, a mountain in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, 3,262 feet high. Its sides are finely covered with trees, and it produces a number of rare plants.

Benmore, a mountain of Perth, Scotland, 3,903 feet in height.

Ben-Necis, a mountain in Invernesshire, the highest in Britain, being 4,370 feet above the level of the sea. It affords good pasturage for sheep, but the summit is continually covered with snow.

Bennington, a village in Hertfordshire, Eng. Here the Mercian kings had a palace; and the castle, in which a council was held in 850, still remains, near the church.

Bennington, co. SW. part of Vermont. Pop. 17,470.—Cap. Bennington co. Vt. 35 NE. Albany. Pop. 3,419. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains several manufactories. Two memorable battles were fought here in 1777, in which Gen. Stark, at the head of 800 American militia, routed a detachment of Burgoyne's army.—T. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 2,217.—T. Mercer co. Pa. on the Shenango.—T. Delaware co. Ohio.—T. Licking co. Ohio.

Bensalem, t. Bucks co. Pa.

Benson, p-t Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 1,483

Bentheim, a small province of Hanover. Lon. 7 8 E., lat. 52 23 N.

Benton, t. Yates co. N. Y. Pop. 3,957. —Cap. Scott co. Missouri. —Cap. Yazoo co. Mississippi.

Berar, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, but little cultivated, and thinly inhabited.

Berbice, a settlement in Guyana, ceded to Britain in 1814; celebrated for its fine coffee.

Berélos, a lake of Egypt, between Damietta and Rosetta.

Berezina, a river of Lithuania, which rises in the palatinate of Wilna, flows south and east through that of Minsk, and enters the Dnieper 30 miles below Rohaczow. In this river, and on its banks, Buonaparte lost about half of the 50,000 of his army that escaped out of Russia in 1812.

Berezov, the most northern place in Siberia in which the horse can exist, chiefly inhabited by Cossacks.

Berg, a dutchy of Westphalia, lying along the Rhine; it is full of woods and mountains, but fertile on the banks of the river and in the valleys; and has mines of copper, lead, iron, and coal.

Bergamasco, a province of Italy, of which Bergamo is the capital. It is mountainous and rocky, but is productive of much wine and oil.

Bergen, a city and seaport of Norway, with a castle. —A town of North Holland. —Co. NE. part of N. J. Pop. 22,414. —T. Bergen co. N. J., near the mouth of the Hudson.

Bergen-op-Zoom, a town of the Netherlands, capital of Dutch Brabant. Lon. 4 18 E., lat. 51 30 N.

Bergoo, a large country of Nigritia, to the south of Bornou. The inhabitants are zealous Mohamedans.

Berkhamstead, a market-town in Hertfordshire, Eng., on the west branch of the river Gade. In 697, a parliament was held here, and Ina's laws published. Here William I. swore to maintain the laws made by his predecessors; and here Henry II. kept his court, and granted to the town many privileges. James I., whose children were nursed here, made it a corporation; but this was dropped in the civil wars. On the north side of the town are the remains of a castle, the residence of the kings of Mercia.

Berkley, a market-town in Gloucestershire, Eng., on the little Avon. It has a trade in timber, coal, malt, and cheese. Here is an ancient castle on a rising ground, in which Edward II. was murdered, in 1327. —P.t. Bristol co. Mass. 36 S. Boston. Pop. 907. —Co. N. part of Va. Pop. 10,528. Berkley Springs in this co., near the town of Bath, are much resorted to by invalids.

Berks, co. E. part of Pa. Pop. 53,357.

Berkshire, a county of England, fifty miles long, and from six to twenty-five broad, containing 483,840 acres, divided into twenty hundreds, and one hundred and fifty-six parishes, with twelve market-towns. The eastern part has much uncultivated land, as Windsor Forest and its appendages; but the western and middle quarters produce grain in great abundance. The principal rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon.

—P.t. Franklin co. Vt. Pop. 1,308.

—Co. W. side of Mass. Pop. 37,825.

Chief town, Lenox. —P.t. Tioga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,683. —P.t. Delaware co. Ohio.

Berlin, a city of Germany, capital of the marquisate of Brandenburg, and of all the King of Prussia's German dominions. It is twelve miles in circuit, surrounded partly by walls, partly by palisades, and has fifteen gates. Its magnificent palaces, churches, colleges, academies, hospitals, and other buildings, are scarcely to be equalled. Berlin has a flourishing trade, occasioned by its numerous manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, camels' hair, linen, Prussian blue, cutlery, glass, and porcelain. It is seated on the Spree, from which there is a canal to the Oder, and another to the Elbe; so that it has a communication by water both with the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. Lon. 13 22 E., lat. 52 31 N. —T. Worcester co. Mass., 33 W. Boston. Pop. 692. —T. Washington co. Vt. Pop. 1,664. —T. Hartford co. Ct. Pop. 3,038.

—P.t. York co. Pa. —P.t. Somerset co. Pa. —T. Benselaeer co. N. Y. Pop. 2,019. —(New), p.t. Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 2,643.

Bermundsey, a large parish in Surry, Eng.

Bermudas or Sommer's Islands, four islands in the Atlantic Ocean, surrounded by numerous rocks and shoals, which render them difficult of approach. They were discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, in 1522, but not inhabited till 1609, when Sir G. Sommers was cast away upon them; and they have belonged to Britain ever since. The principal one is called St. George. They abound in swine, and produce coffee and cotton.

Bern, a canton of Switzerland, rich in all the necessities of life, and abounding in luxuries. The capital, of the same name, has a cathedral, and several other magnificent structures. —T. Albany co. N. Y. Pop. 3,605. —T. Berks co. Pa. —T. Athens co. O. —T. Fairfield co. O.

Bernard Castle, a town in the county of Durham, Eng., on the Tees, which has manufactures of stockings and cambrics.

Bernard, Great St., a mountain of the Alps; on the summit of which, 8000 feet above the sea, is a large convent, where

the monks entertain all travellers gratis for three days.

Bernardston, p-t. Franklin co. Mass. 96 WNW. Boston. Pop. 945.—T. Somerset co. N. J.

Bernaou, or *Bernoh*, an extensive empire of Nigritia, having Cassina on the W. and Nubia on the E.

Berria, co. Michigan territory. Pop. 323.

Berry, an old province of France, now forming the departments of Cher and Indre.

Bertis, co. E. part of N. C. Pop. 12,276.

Bertrand, *St.*, a town of France, in Upper Garonne.

Berwick, a borough on the borders of England and Scotland, on the Tweed; it has a good trade in wool, eggs, corn, and salmon; and has manufactures of sacking, diaper, linen, muslin, cotton, stockings, carpets, and felts. Lon. 1 45 W., lat. 55 48 N.—P-t. York co. Me. Pop. 3,168.—P-t. Northumberland co. Pa.

Berwick, *North*, a borough in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, on the Frith of Forth.

Bervickshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called the Merse, 34 miles in length and 19 in breadth; containing 326,400 acres, divided into 32 parishes. The chief rivers are the Tweed, Leader, Whiteadder, and Eye. The south part is a fertile and pleasant tract; and, being a low and flat country, is often called the How (Hollow) of the Merse. The east angle is occupied by Berwick Bounds, a district governed by English laws.

Besangon, the ancient Vesontio, a fortified city of France; in which the triumphal arch of Aurelian, and other Roman antiquities, are still to be seen. Lon. 6 3 E., lat. 47 14 N.

Beshtan, a mountain of Asia, forming part of the northern range of the Caucasian chain. There is now an establishment of British missionaries at its base.

Bessarabia, or *Budziac*, a territory of Russia, on the north-west coast of the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Danube and the Dniester.

Bethany, a Moravian town in Stokes co. N. C.—T. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 2,374.

Bethel, t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 1,626.

T. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 1,667.—P-t. Sullivan co. N. Y. Pop. 1,203.—T. Bedford co. Pa.—T. Berks co. Pa.—T. Delaware co. Pa.—T. Dauphin co. Pa.—T. Clermont co. O.—T. Clark co. O.—T. Miami co. O.

Bethlehem, a town of Palestine, famous for the birth of Christ; in which is a monastery, covering the Cave of the Nativity; also, the Chapel of Joseph, and another of the Holy Innocents, much visited by pilgrims.—T. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 665.—P-t. Litchfield co. Ct. Pop. 906.—P-t. Albany co. N. Y. Pop. 6,092.—T.

Hunterdon co. N. J.—P-t. Northampton co. Pa., inhabited wholly by Moravians.

Bethune, a fortified town of France.

Betley, a town in Staffordshire, Eng.

Betlis, a city of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 42 30 E., lat. 37 45 N.

Betuwe, an island of the Netherlands, in Gelderland.

Beveland, *North* and *South*, two islands of Zealand, in the Netherlands, between the east and west branches of the Scheldt.

Beverley, a borough in East Yorkshire, Eng.; the chief trade of which is in malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather.—S-p. and p-t. Essex co. Mass., 16 NE. Boston. Pop. 4,079.—Cap. Randolph co. Va.

Bewdley, a borough in Worcestershire, Eng., on the Severn. It has a good trade in malt, leather, salt, and iron ware.

Beyah, a river of Hindoostan, which has its source near that of the Setlege; and after a course of about 350 miles, joins the latter at Firozpoor.

Betiers, a city of France, in the department of Herault.

Bhagirathi, a river of Northern Hindoostan, which issues from the Himalah mountains, at Gangotri, flows south-south-east to Devaprayaga, where it meets the Alacanada from the east, and the united stream forms the Ganges.

Bhatgong, a city of Hindoostan, in Nepal.

Bhurnagur, a seaport of Hindoostan Lon. 72 16 E., lat. 21 48 N.

Bhurtpoor, a town of Agr, Hindoostan, with a fort, surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. Lon. 77 23 E., lat. 27 17 N.

Biafra, a country of Guinen, to the south-east of Benin, of which little is known.

Bialystock, a well-built town of Russia.

Bibb, co. central part of Alabama. Pop. 6,305.—Co. central part of Ga. Pop. 7,143.

Bicester, a market-town in Oxfordshire, Eng.

Bidassoa, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and enters the Bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabla.

Bidbury, a town of the Netherlands.

Bideford, a seaport in Devonshire, Eng. on the Torridge, trading in coal, culm, timber, and oak bark, also in the herring and Newfoundland fisheries. Lon. 4 19 W., lat. 51 4 N.—S-p. and p-t. York co. Me. Pop. 1,995.

Bidjeegar, a town in Allahabad, Hindoostan, with a fort on a steep and lofty hill.

Biggar, a town in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Biggleswade, a market-town in Bedfordshire, Eng., on the Ivel.

Bighorn, r. N. A., which rises in the Rocky mountains, and joins the Yellowstone at Manuel's Fort, after a NE. course of about 800 miles.

Bignor, a hamlet in Sussex, Eng., near Arundel, famous for one of the finest tessellated pavements in England, discovered in 1811.

Bigerre, an old province of France, which now forms the department of Upper Pyrenees.

Bijapur, a famous city of Bejapoor, Hindoostan. Lon. 76 37 E., lat. 15 14 N.

Bilboa, a seaport of Spain, capital of Biscay. Lon. 9 48 W., lat. 43 14 N.

Bildston, a market-town in Suffolk, Eng., seated on the Breton.

Biledulgerid, or **Biludalgerid**, a country of Barbary. The air is hot and unhealthy, and the country is sterile and sandy, producing little sustenance except dates, which are exchanged with the neighboring countries for wheat. The inhabitants are lewd, treacherous, thievish, and cruel; they are a mixture of ancient Africans and wild Arabs; the former living in towns, and the latter in tents.

Blitz, a town of Moravia, with a castle.

Billerica, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 19 NNW. Boston. Pop. 1,374.

Billesdon, a town in Leicestershire, Eng.

Bilmah, an arid desert of Africa, between Fezzan and Bernou, over which the caravans are ten days in passing.

Bilston, a town of Staffordshire, Eng., situate on the great road leading from London to Holyhead, and celebrated for its extensive manufactures of japanned and enamelled goods.

Bimini, one of the Bahama islands. Lon. 79 30 W., lat. 25 0 N.

Binbrook, a market-town in Lincolnshire, Eng.

Binchester, a village of Durham, Eng., on the Wear, formerly a Roman station.

Bingham, a town in Nottinghamshire, Eng.—T. Somerset co. Me. Pop. 538.

Bingley, a town in West Yorkshire, Eng., on the Aire, with a worsted manufacture.

Bintang, an island lying off the southeast extremity of the Malay peninsula. Lon. 140 0 E., lat. 045 N.

Biobio, the largest river of Chili, which rises in the Andes, runs through a rich and fertile district, and, passing the city of Concepcion, enters the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 36 56 S.

Bird Island, isl. in the Indian sea about four miles in circumference.—Small island in the Caribbean sea.

Birds-all, t. Alleghany co. N. Y. Pop. 543.

Birds-ville, p-v. Burke co. Ga.

Birkenfeld, a town of Germany.

Birmah, or **Burmah**, an extensive empire in Asia, to the E. of the Bay of Bengal, containing the kingdoms of Birmah, Cassay, Aracan, and Pegu, and all the west coast of Siam. The climate is very salubrious; the seasons being regular, and

the extremes of heat and cold seldom experienced. The soil is remarkably fertile, producing rice, sugar-canes, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and all the tropical fruits in perfection. This empire also abounds in minerals; it has mines of gold, silver, rubies, and sapphires, and affords amethysts, garnets, chrysolites, jasper, loadstone, and excellent marble. The Birmans are a lively inquisitive race, active, irascible and impatient; they are extremely fond both of poetry and music, and their language has been highly cultivated in composition, for they have numerous works on religion, history, and science. Their religion is that of the Hindoos, though they are not votaries of Brahma, but sectaries of Budha. The emperor of Birmah is a despotic monarch, and acknowledges no equal.

Birmingham, a market-town in Warwickshire, Eng. It is a place of great antiquity, and stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. The hardware manufactures of this town have been noted for a considerable period; but, of late years, by great additions to its trade from a vast variety of articles, such as metal buttons, buckles, plated goods, japanned and paper ware, &c., it has risen greatly in opulence. It is plentifully supplied with coal by means of a canal to Wednesbury; and it has a communication with the Grand Trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by a branch passing by Wolverhampton. The Birmingham goods are exported in vast quantities to foreign countries, where, in point of cheapness and show united, they are unrivalled. Lon. 1 50 W., lat. 52 30 N.—Towns in Delaware, Chester, and Huntingdon counties, Pa.—T. Coshocton co. O.

Birr, or **Parsonstown**, a town in King county, Ireland, with a venerable castle.

Birse, a town of Aberdeenshire, Eng.

Biscaro, an ancient town of Algiers. Lon. 5 12 W., lat. 33 35 N.

Biscay, a province of Spain, divided into Biscay Proper, Guipuscoa, and Alava. It is a kind of republic, in the hands of the nobility, under the protection of the crown. The chief products are apples, oranges, and citrons; and there are mines of iron and lead. The Biscayans are stout, brave, and choleric to a proverb; they speak the ancient Cantabrian language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe.

Biscay, Bay of, an extensive bay of the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegal, in lon. 7 35 W., lat. 43 48 N., and the Isle of Ushant, in lon. 5 0 W., lat. 48 30 N.

Biscay, New, a province of Mexico, consisting principally of high table land, and containing many rich silver mines.

Biserta, a seaport of Tunis, with a spacious harbor, defended by a castle and batteries. Lon. 9 58 E., lat. 37 16 N.

Bishop and his Clerks, dangerous rocks off the coast of Pembrokeshire, on which there is a lighthouse. Lon. 5 20 W., lat. 51 54 N.

Bishop Stortford, t. in Hertford, Eng.

Bishop's Castle, a borough in Shropshire.

Bisley, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng., which has a manufacture of broad cloth.

Bissagos, a cluster of islands on the west coast of Africa. Lon. 15 10 W., lat. 10 58 N.

Bissunpoor, a town of Bengal.

Black Bay, bay in the Chesapeake, on the coast of Va.—Bay in north part of Lake Superior.

Black Creek, r. N. J., which runs into the Delaware.—R., Ga., which runs into the Savannah.—R., S. Carolina, which runs into the Pedee.—R., Va., which runs into York river.

Blackfoot Indians, on Maria's river, N. A. Lon. 111 W., lat. 48 N.

Black Forest, in the western part of the circle of Suabia, Germany.

Black Sea, the ancient Pontus Euxinus, an inland sea or large lake, partly in Europe and partly in Asia. Lon. 28 42 E., lat. 41 46 N.

Blackburn, a town in Lancashire, Eng., in which is a grammar-school founded by Queen Elizabeth. The principal trade is in cottons, calicoes, &c.

Blackheath, a well-known village in Kent, Eng., situate about five miles from London, on an elevated spot, commanding many beautiful prospects, and containing many elegant villas.—P-t. Randolph co. Illinois.

Blackness Castle, a fort of Scotland. It consists of four bastions, and is one of the forts which, by the articles of union; are to be kept in repair.

Blackpool, a village on the coast of Lancashire, Eng., which has a fine beach, much resorted to for sea-bathing.

Black River, r. N. Y., which runs into Lake Ontario.—R., La., which runs into Red river.—R., America, which runs into the Mississippi.

Blackstock's Hill, eminence in S. C., near the river Tyger, memorable for an engagement between the British under Col. Tarleton, and the Americans under Gen. Sumpter, in 1780.

Blackstone, r. which rises in Worcester co. Mass., and passing into Rhode Island, takes the name of Pawtucket. There are several factories on the banks of this river.

Blackwater, a village on the borders of Hampshire, Eng., a few miles from Bagshot; the buildings and population of which have of late years greatly increased, owing to the erection of the Royal Military College of Sandhurst in its vicinity.—A river of Ireland, which flows east through the county of Cork, by Millstrut, Mallow, and Fermoy, to Lismore and Cappoquin,

in the county of Waterford, from which last its course is south to Youghall Bay.

—A river in Essex, Eng., which flows by Bradfield, Braintree, Coggeshal, Kelvedon, and Malden, and then enters the estuary, to which it gives the name of Blackwater Bay.—R., New Hampshire, which runs east into the Merrimack.—R., Md., which runs into the Chesapeake.—R., Va., which runs into the sea.

Bladen, co. S. part of N. C. Pop. 7,801

Bladensburg, p-t. Prince George's co. Md.; the Americans were defeated here in a battle with the English in 1814.

Blair Athol, and **Blair Gowerie**, two towns in Perthshire, Scotland.

Blaisois, an old province of France, now forming the department of Loire and Cher.

Blakely, cap. Baldwin co. Alabama.

Blanca, a small island in the Caribbean Sea. Lon. 64 33 W., lat. 11 50 N.

Blanco, a cape of Patagonia. Lon. 64 42 W., lat. 47 20 S.—A cape of Peru, which is the northern extremity of that country. Lon. 81 6 W., lat. 4 13 S.

Blandford, a corporate town in Dorsetshire, Eng., on the Stour.—T. Prince George co. Va., on the Appomattox.—P-t. Hampden co. Mass., 116 WSW. Boston. Pop. 1,594.

Blannerhassett's Island, a remarkably fertile and beautiful island of about 360 acres, in the Ohio river, opposite Belpre. It is so called from Blannerhassett, an Irish gentleman of fortune, who removed to it in 1801, and having erected a splendid edifice for his dwelling house, beautified the spot in the most costly and elegant manner. But in 1810 the house was burnt down, and shortly afterwards the gardens were totally destroyed.

Blarney, a town in Cork county, Ireland.

Blas, St., a seaport of Mexico. Lon. 105 16 W., lat. 21 40 N.

Bladsoe, co. E. Ten. Pop. 4,005.

Blakingen, a mountainous province of Sweden, in Gothland, on the coast of the Baltic.

Blenheim, v. Germany, celebrated for a victory obtained by the English over the French in 1704.—P-t. Schoharie co. N. Y. Pop. 2,280.

Blessington, a borough in Wicklow, Ireland.

Bletchingly, a borough in Surry, Eng.

Blais, a city of France, on the Loire. Lon. 1 20 E., lat. 47 35 N.

Blockley, t. Philadelphia co. Pa., 3 miles from Philadelphia.

Bloom, t. Northumberland co. Pa.—Towns in Saneica, Morgan and Scioto counties, Ohio.

Bloomfield, t. Somerset co. Me. Pop. 1,072.—P-t. Ontario co. N. Y. Pop. 3,861.—The name of several small towns in Ohio.

Blooming-Grove, t. Orange co. N. Y. Pop. 2,099.

Blount, co. E. Ten. Pop. 11,258.—Co. N. part of Alabama. Pop. 4,233.

Blountsville, cap. Sullivan co. Ten.

Blue Hill, s-p. Hancock co. Me. Pop. 1,499.

Blue Mountains, a range in New Holland, NW. of Port Jackson.—Another range, running from SE. to NW. in the island of Jamaica.—A ridge in Pa., extending from the Delaware to the Susquehannah.

Blyth, a town in Nottinghamshire, Eng.—A village in Northumberland, Eng., which exports much coal and salt.

Bobbio, a town of the Milanese, Italy.

Bober, a river of Germany, which rises in Silesia, and joins the Oder below Crossen.

Bobersberg, a town of Brandenburg, Germany.

Boca Chica, a narrow passage into the port of Carthagena, in Colombia.

Bocca Tigris, a narrow passage, forming the mouth of the river Pe-Kiang, in China, through which vessels must pass to Canton.

Bochetta, La, a chain of mountains in the Dutchy of Genoa, over which is the road into Lombardy.

Bocking, a large village in Essex, Eng., which has an extensive manufacture of baize.

Bodmih, a borough in Cornwall, Eng. Lon. 4 40 W., lat. 50 32 N.

Bog, a river that rises in Poland, and enters the estuary of the Dnieper a little above Oczakow.

Bogdoi, a country of Tartary, lying N. of China; it is of great extent, and subject to the Chinese.

Bognor, a village on the coast of Sussex, Eng., much frequented for sea-bathing.

Bogota, a rich and fertile plain of Colombia, 1370 toises above the sea.—A city of South America, and capital of Colombia; situated in lat. 4 10 N., lon. 73 50 W., in an extensive and fertile plain to the eastward of the Andes, 8615 feet above the level of the sea.

Bohemia, a kingdom in Germany. It is fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pasture; and in the mountains are mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, and quicksilver. The Roman Catholic religion is the most prevalent; but there are many Protestants. The chief rivers are the Muldau, Elbe, and Oder.

Bohol, one of the Philippine Islands. Lon. 121 5 E., lat. 10 0 N.

Bokharia, a country of Usbec Tartary; fertile in corn and fruit.

Bolabola, one of the Society Islands. Lon. 151 43 W., lat. 16 18 S.

Bolingsbroke, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng.; the birthplace of Henry IV.

Bolivar, cap. Hardiman co. Ten.—T. Tuscarawas co. Ohio.

Bologna, a city of Italy, the capital of the Bolognese. It is the birthplace of many illustrious men; and its palaces, churches, towers, universities, &c., are splendid and magnificent. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in rich silks and velvets, and the surrounding country produces immense quantities of oil, wine, flax, and hemp. Lon. 11 21 E., lat. 44 39 N.

Bolsover, a town in Derbyshire, Eng.; it has a spacious castle, and is noted for the manufacture of tobacco-pipes.

Bolton, a town in Lancashire, Eng., which has a canal to Manchester, and manufactures of fustians, counterpanes, dimities, calicoes, and muslins. Two miles to the north is Little Bolton.—P-t. Worcester co. Mass. Pop. 1,258.—P-t. Tolland co. Ct. Pop. 744.—T. Warren co. N. Y. Pop. 1466.

Bombay, an island of Hindoostan, on the coast of Aurangabad. The surface is in general bad, but it has abundance of coconuts.—A city at the south-east end of this island, and one of the three presidencies of the English East-India Company. It has a capacious fort, a dockyard, and marine arsenal. Lon. 72 55 E., lat. 18 58 N.

Bommelwert, an island of the Netherlands, in Gelderland.

Bona, a seaport of Algiers. Lon. 7 45 E., lat. 36 52 N.—R., N. America, which runs into the bay of Campeachy.

Bonaire, an island in the Caribbean sea. Lon. 68 19 W., lat. 12 13 N.

Bond, co. W. part Ill. Pop. 3,124.

Bondou, a kingdom of central Africa, the inhabitants of which are called Foulahs.

Boni, the most considerable state of the island Celebes.

Bonn, a city of Germany, in Cologne.

Boone, co. N. part of Ken. Pop. 9,012.

—Co. SW. part of Indiana. Pop. 682.

—Co. central part of Missouri. Pop. 8,889.

Boonville, t. Oneida co. N. Y. Pop.

2,746.—Cap. Warrick co. Indiana.—Cap. Cooper co. Missouri.

Boorhampoor, a city of Hindoostan. Lon. 76 18 E., lat. 21 19 N.

Bootan, a mountainous province of Northern Hindoostan.

Boothbay, p-t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 2,290.

Bordentown, p-t. Burlington co. N. J., on the Delaware. It is a very flourishing place, and is now the residence of Joseph Buonaparte.

Boriquen, an uninhabited island in the West Indies. Lon. 60 0 W., lat. 18 0 N.

Borneo, an island in the Indian Ocean which produces much rice, pepper, &c.

diamonds, gold, pearls, canes, wax, camphor, &c. The natives are called *Biajos*; they are blacks, and pagans, and live in the interior part; but their country is little known.—A kingdom on the north-west side of this island, governed by a sultan. Lon. 119 44 E., lat. 4 55 N.

Boraholm, an island of Denmark.

Boroughbridge, a borough in N. Yorkshire, Eng., with a trade in hardware.

Borroudale, a village in Cumberland, Eng., famous for mines of wadd, or black-lead.

Boscawen, p-t. Merrimack co. N. H. Pop. 2,093.

Boscawen Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 175 10 W., lat. 15 50 S.

Bosucanas, a numerous nation of Southern Africa, divided into several tribes, of which the Matchappin is the most powerful.

Boscobel, a village in Shropshire, Eng., where Charles II. was concealed in an oak, after the battle of Worcester.

Boschmans, a tribe of uncivilized Hottentots, inhabiting the mountains near the Cape of Good Hope.

Bosnia, a province of European Turkey, the ancient Pannonia Inferior.

Bossiny, a borough in Cornwall, Eng.

Boston, cap. Mass. and the largest city in N. England, lies 14 miles SW. Salem, 40 NNE. Providence, 43½ N. Washington. Lon. 71 58 W., lat. 42 23 N. Pop. in 1800, 24,937; in 1830, 61,392. It is situated at the head of Massachusetts bay and stands principally on a small peninsula of elevated ground, which is connected with the main land by a narrow isthmus called the Neck, and by seven bridges. Including South Boston, its whole extent is nearly three square miles. The harbor is safe and capacious, and is protected from storms by a great number of small islands, on two of which are fortifications, sufficiently strong to repel the most forcible invasion. The wharves are large and commodious—many of them being bordered by handsome blocks of buildings, which are used both for the storage of goods and the counting-rooms of the merchants. The state-house, which is the most prominent object in view, on approaching the city, is a noble edifice, surmounted by a dome 230 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding a beautiful prospect of the harbor and the surrounding country. The other principal public buildings are, the Massachusetts General Hospital, the new market, the county court house, two theatres, and about forty churches. Among the best specimens of architecture are, the Masonic Temple and the Tremont House; the latter of which is the most elegant and convenient hotel in the U. S. The streets in the old part of the town, are for

the most part narrow and uneven; but in those parts which have been newly built or improved, they are spacious and regular. The principal public square is the common, which with the mall, a gravelled walk surrounding it, covers a surface of about fifty acres. It is a handsome and undulating piece of ground, and is surrounded by some of the 'most elegant edifices in the city. Boston was founded in 1630, and received its name from a town in England, from which a number of the inhabitants emigrated; it was erected into a city in 1822, and is divided into twelve wards, the municipal government being vested in a mayor, eight aldermen, and a common council of forty-eight members. The public schools are numerous and liberally supported. There are several public libraries, containing from 2 to 6,000 volumes, and one with 26,000, called the Athenæum, which is extremely valuable and amply furnished with the publications of the day. There are eight daily newspapers published in this city, and more than twenty which are issued weekly or semi-weekly. The Middlesex canal, leading from Boston harbor to the Merrimack river, is one of the oldest canals in the country. Companies have been recently incorporated for the purpose of constructing rail-roads from Boston to Worcester, to Providence, and to Lowell. These are much needed, in order to facilitate the intercourse with the interior of the state.

Boston was the centre of the disturbances, which prevailed in America, just before the revolution; its citizens were the most forward in resisting the attempts of the British government to tax the colonies: and in 1773, on the arrival of three ships laden with tea, which was one of the articles taxed, a number of men disguised as Indians went on board the vessels and threw it all into the sea. Shortly after, the port of Boston was closed by an act of parliament; and in 1775, the British troops being encamped in the town to the number of 10,000 men, it was besieged by the Americans and soon evacuated by the enemy.—A borough in Lincolnshire, Eng., which has a good trade in wool.—T. Erie co. N. Y. Pop. 1,520.—T. Portage co. Ohio.

Bosworth Market, a town in Leicestershire, Eng.; in the vicinity of which was fought the famous battle between Richard III. and the earl of Richmond, in 1485.

Botany Bay, on the east coast of New South Wales, discovered by Cook, in 1770, and so called from the great variety of herbs found on the shore. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the sequel, took place at Port Jackson, 13 miles further to the north. The climate is generally tem-

perate, spring commencing about the end of September, and winter in the month of May. Iron and coal are the only mineral productions hitherto found; but the soil is fertile, and produces corn and vegetables in abundance.

Botany Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167 17 E., lat. 22 27 S.

Botesdale, a market-town in Suffolk, Eng.

Bothwell, a village in Lanarkshire, Eng., in which are the ruins of Bothwell Castle.

Botnia, East, a province of Finland.—**Botnia, West**, a province of Sweden.

Botnia, Gulf of, a sea or large gulf, branching north from the Baltic, at the Isle of Åland, between Sweden on the west, and Finland on the east.

Bottesford, a village in Leicestershire, Eng.

Bottetourt, co. central part of Va. Pop. 16,354.—T. Gloucester co. Va.

Boujeiah, a seaport of Algiers. Lon. 4 53 E., lat. 36 44 N.

Boulogne, a seaport of France, opposite lon. 1 37 E., lat. 51 44 N.

Bourbon, an island in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 55 20 E., lat. 20 52 S.—Co. N. part of Ken. Pop. 18,434.

Bourbon, Lancy, a town of France, celebrated for hot mineral waters.

Bordeaux, a city and seaport of France. It has 12 gates, and is deemed the second city in the kingdom for magnificence, riches, and population. Lon. 0 34 W., lat. 44 50 N.

Bourg in Bresse, a city of France, capital of the department of Ain. The principal commerce is in corn, horses, cattle, and white leather. Lalande, the astronomer, was born here, in 1733.

Bourges, a city of France, capital of the department of Cher. In extent, it is one of the largest cities in France, but the trade is inconsiderable.

Bourlos, a lake in the north of Egypt.

Bourn, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng., which has a navigable canal to Boston.

Bouton, one of the Molucca Islands.

Bovina, t. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. 1,346.

Bow, an ancient village in Middlesex, Eng., near London. It has many mills, manufactures, and distilleries, on the river Lea, over which is a bridge.—A market-town in Devonshire, Eng.—An island in the Pacific Ocean, about 30 miles in circuit. Lon. 141 12 W., lat. 18 23 S.—T. Merrimack co. N. H. Pop. 1,063.

Bowdoin, p-t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 2,095.

Bowdoinham, p-t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 2,061.

Bowling Green, cap. Caroline co. Va.—Cap. Warren co. Ken.—Cap. Clay co. Indiana.—Cap. Pike co. Missouri.—T. Licking co. Ohio.

Bozborough, t. Middlesex co. Mass. Pop. 474.

Boxford, a village in Suffolk, Eng., which has a great trade in malt.—P-t. Essex co. Mass. Pop. 937.

Boxley, a village in Kent, Eng., near Maidstone; famous for an abbey, founded in 1146, (some remains of which still exist,) in which Edward II. granted the charter to the city of London, empowering them to elect a mayor.

Boydton, cap. Mecklenburg co. Va.

Boyle, a borough in Roscommon county, Ireland, with manufactures of linen and yarn.

Boylston, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.—(West,) p-t. Worcester co. Mass. Pop. 1,053.

Boyne, a river of Ireland, which rises in the north part of Kildare county, crosses that of Meath, and enters the Irish Channel below Drogheda.

Bozrah, t. New London co. Conn. Pop. 1,078.

Braay, a river in Perthshire, Scotland, which descends from the hills east of Loch Tay, and flows into the Tay above Dunkeld.

Brabant, a former dutchy of the Netherlands.

Bracken, co. N. part of Ken. Pop. 6,392.

Brackley, a borough in Northamptonshire, Eng.

Braddock's Field, place in Pa. 6 ESE. Pittsburgh, where Gen. Braddock fell into an ambuscade of Indians, was defeated, and mortally wounded.

Bradfield, a market-town in Essex, Eng.

Bradford, a market-town in Wiltshire; the centre of the greatest fabric of superfine cloths in England.—A town in West Yorkshire, Eng., which has manufactures of tanneries, calamancoes, woollen cloths, and leather boxes.—P-t. Orange co. Vt. Pop. 1,507.—P-t. Merrimack co. N. H. Pop. 1,235.—P-t. Essex co. Mass., 28 N. Boston. Pop. 1,856.—T. Chester co. Pa.

Brading, a corporate town in Hampshire, Eng.

Braga, a city of Portugal. Lon. 8 29 W., lat. 41 42 N.

Braganza, a city of Portugal. Lon. 6 30 W., lat. 42 2 N.

Brahmapootra, Burrhampooter, or Berampooter, one of the largest rivers of Asia; the whole known course of which may be estimated at 1,600 miles.

Braintree, t. Orange co. Vt. Pop. 1,209.—T. Norfolk co. Mass., 12 SSE. Boston. Pop. 1,752.—T. Essex, Eng.—(New,) t. Worcester co. Mass. Pop. 825.

Bratis, a mountain of Switzerland, which separates the valley of Munster from the county of Bormio.

Bramble, a borough in Sussex, Eng.

Brampton, a market-town in Cumberland, Eng.

Brandenburg, a marquisate of Upper Saxony, divided into five parts. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, and Warthe. The soil is meagre; but it produces some corn, and abounds in wood, wool, iron, flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco.

Branden, a market-town in Suffolk, Eng., with a great trade in corn, malt, coal, &c.——P-t. Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 1,940.

Brandywine, t. Chester co. Pa.——T. Newcastle co. Delaware.——R., which rises in Pa. and passing into Del. joins the Christiana a little below Wilmington.

Branford, p-t. New Haven co. Ct. Pop. 2,333.

Braslow, a city of Lithuania.

Brassa, or **Bressay**, one of the Shetland Islands; between which and the principal isle, called Mainland, is the noted Bressay Sound, where 1,000 sail may at once find commodious mooring.

Brattleborough, p-t. Windham co. Vt., on the Connecticut, 97 S. Montpelier. Pop. 2,141. It is one of the most considerable towns in the state, and has a large printing establishment, various manufactures and a flourishing trade.

Brava, a seaport on the coast of Ajan. Lon. 43 25 E., lat. 1 20 N.——One of the Cape Verd Islands. Lon. 24 89 W., lat. 14 52 N.

Braunau, a fortified town of Bavaria.

Bray, a town in Wicklow, Ireland.——A village in Berkshire, Eng., famous in song for its vicar, who was twice a papist and twice a protestant, in four successive reigns.

Brazil, an empire of South America. The climate is temperate and mild, and the soil, in many places, very rich. More sugar is exported from this country than from all other parts of the world; it also produces tobacco, maize, several sorts of fruit, and medicinal drugs. Besides the valuable brazil wood, there are spacious woods of citron, ebony, mastic, cotton, and fine species of palm trees. The mines of gold and diamonds yield above five millions sterling annually. The cattle from Europe have increased so prodigiously, that they are killed for their hides only, 20,000 being annually exported. The Indians who inhabit the inland parts are of a copper color, with long black hair; they are strong, lively, and gay, and wander about in a state of nudity, employing themselves in hunting, and gathering honey, or such fruits as nature spontaneously yields.

Brechin, a borough near Montrose, Scotland.

Breckenbridge, co. W. part of Ken. Pop. 7,345.

Brecknockshire, a county of Wales, 38 miles in length and 28 in breadth; con-

taining 467,840 acres, divided into six hundreds and 67 parishes. It is full of mountains, some of which are very high; but there are large fertile plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. The principal rivers are the Wye and Usk. The capital is Brecknock, or Brecon.

Breda, a city of the Netherlands. Lon. 4 50 E., lat. 51 37 N.

Breewood, a town in Staffordshire, Eng.

Brehar, the most mountainous of the Scilly Islands. Lon. 6 47 W., lat. 50 2 N.

Bremen, a dutchy of Hanover.

Brentford, a market-town in Middlesex, Eng., on the Thames. Here the freeholders of Middlesex elect the knights of the shire.

Brentsville, cap. Prince William co. Va. **Brentwood**, a market-town in Essex, Eng.——T. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 891.

Brescia, a city of Italy, on the Garza. Here are several flourishing manufactures, and its fire-arms are particularly celebrated.

Bresciano, a province of Lombardy.

Breslau, a beautiful city, with a university, the capital of Silesia. It is surrounded by walls, ramparts, and other works, and has a great trade in linen, leather, Hungarian wines, &c. Lon. 17 9 E., lat. 51 3 N.

Bresse, an old province of France, now forming the department of Ain.

Brest, an important seaport of France, with a castle on a craggy rock by the seaside. The harbor is the best in the kingdom, and both sides are well fortified; the quay is above a mile in length. Lon. 4 29 W., lat. 48 23 N.

Bretagne, or **Brittany**, an old province of France, which now forms the departments of Finisterre, Cotes du Nord, Morbihan, Ille Vilaine, and Lower Loire.

Brewer, p-t. Penobscot co. Me. Pop. 1,078.

Brewster, p-t. Barnstable co. Mass.; 88 SE. Boston. Pop. 1,418.

Brianconnet, a fortress of Savoy.

Briansk, a town of Orel, Russia.

Briar's Creek, r. Ga., which runs into the Savannah, 40 miles below Augusta.

Bridgend, a town in Glamorganshire, Wales.

Bridgenorth, a borough in Shropshire, Eng., with a considerable trade by land and water.

Bridgeport, s-p. and p-t. Fairfield co. Ct. Pop. 2,803.——T. Fayette co. Pa.

Bridgeton, t. Cumberland co. Me. Pop. 1,541.

Bridgetown, capital of the Island of Barbadoes.——Cap. Cumberland co. N. J., on the Cohanzey.——T. Queen Anne co. Md., on the Tuckahoe.——P-t. Kent co. Md.

Bridgewater, a borough in Somerset-

shire, Eng., which has an extensive coasting trade.—T. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 1,311.—T. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 783.

—P-t. Plymouth co. Mass., 22 S. Boston. Pop. 1,855.—P-t. Oneida co. N. Y. Pop. 1,008.—P-t. Luzerne co. Pa.—T. Somerset co. N. J. Pop. 3,000.—(East,) t. Plymouth co. Mass. Pop. 1,653.

Bridlington, or *Burlington*, a seaport in East Yorkshire, Eng., with a considerable trade. Lon. 0 10 W., lat. 54 8 N.

Bridport, a borough in Dorsetshire, Eng.—P-t. Addison co. Vt. Pop. 1,774.

Brienne, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, 22 miles W. of Troyes. In the military school here, Buonaparte was educated.

Brien's Bridge, a town in Clare, Ireland.

Brigg, a town in Switzerland.

Brightelmstone, or *Brighton*, a large and populous town on the coast of Sussex, Eng. It has no harbor, and only small vessels can approach the shore. So lately as the year 1760 it was inhabited chiefly by fishermen; but, becoming a place of resort for sea-bathing, it has been greatly enlarged by many handsome houses, forming good streets, squares, and fashionable promenades; with public rooms, hot and cold baths, a theatre, &c., and is now the largest town in the county. It is remarkable for an elegant suspension chain pier, which extends from the marine parade to a considerable distance into the sea, where the steam-vessels, &c., take in their passengers. A summer residence of his Majesty George IV., called the Pavilion, and built when he was Prince of Wales, also justly attracts the notice of strangers, although of late years it has been much less resorted to by royalty than formerly. Lon. 0 6 W., lat. 50 55 N.

Brighton, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass., 5 W. Boston. Pop. 972. It contains a number of elegant country seats, and is celebrated for its annual cattle-show and exhibition of domestic manufactures.—T. Monroe co. N. Y. Pop. 6,519. The village of *Rochester* is situated in the townships of Brighton and Gates.

Brimfield, p-t. Hampden co. Mass., 70 WSW. Boston. Pop. 1,599.—P-t. Forrage co. Ohio.

Brindisi, a city of Otranto, Naples. Lon. 18 15 E., lat. 40 45 N.

Bringers, cap. St. James co. Louisiana.

Briegaun, a territory of Suabia, on the east side of the Rhine.

Bristol, a city and seaport in Gloucestershire, Eng., on the Avon; which, for wealth, trade, and population, was the second city in England, though now surpassed in all these respects by Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds.—Bristol is a county of itself; it contains many glasshouses, and the sugar refinery is one of its principal manufactures. The

Hot Well, about a mile below the city, is of great purity. In St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, are found those native crystals called Bristol Stones. The numerous buildings on the top of this rock have the name of Clifton, which is the chief resort of the gentry, on account of the salubrity of the air. Lon. 2 36 W., lat. 51 30 N.—S-p. and cap. of Bristol co. Rhode Island, 15 S. Providence. Pop. 3,004. It is handsomely built, has a safe and commodious harbor, and is a place of considerable trade. Great quantities of onions are raised here for exportation. Mount Hope, two miles NE. of Bristol is famous for having been the residence of the Indian king Philip.—Co., E. part of R. I. Pop. 5,466.—Co., S. part of Mass. Pop. 49,474.—P-t. Addison co. Vt. Pop. 1,303.—P-t. Lincoln co. Me., at the mouth of the Damariscotta. Pop. 2,450.—P-t. Hartford co. Ct. Pop. 1,707.

T. Ontario co. N. Y. Pop. 2,952.—P-t. Bucks co. Pa., on the Delaware.—The name of several towns in Ohio.

Bristol Bay, on the north-west coast of America, explored by Cook in 1779.

Britain, a general appellation given, in 1801, to the islands of Great Britain and Ireland as a United Kingdom. England was united into one entire monarchy, under Egbert, in 829; as was Scotland, under Kenneth II., in 842; and Ireland was made a kingdom, under Henry VIII., in 1511. England and Scotland were united by a treaty in 1707, under Anne; and Ireland was united to them in 1801, under George III. The island of Great Britain is the most considerable of all the European islands, extending 550 miles from north to south, and 290 from east to west. It lies to the north of France, from which it is separated by the English Channel.

Bgitain, (*Little*), t. Lancaster co. Pa.—(*New*), t. Bucks co. Pa., on the Neshaminy.

Britain, *New*, a country of North America, comprehending all the tract north of Canada, commonly called the Esquimaux country, including Labrador and New North and South Wales. It is subject to Britain, and lies between 50 and 70 N. lat., and 50 and 100 W. lon.—An island in the South Pacific Ocean, E. of N. Guinea. Lon. 152 20 E., lat. 4 0 S.

Brixen, a principality of Germany, in the east part of the Tyrol.

Brixham, a small seaport in Devonshire, Eng., on the west side of Torbay, celebrated for its fishery.

Brixton, a village in Surrey, Eng., near London.

Broad Creek, r. N. C., which runs into the Atlantic.—P-t. Sussex co. Del. Pop. in 1820, 3,789.—R., Md., which runs into the Potomac.

Broad River, r. S. C., on which is Bear-

fort.—*B.*, Ga., which runs into the Savannah.

Broadalbin, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y. Pop. 2,657.

Broadfield, p-t. Westmoreland co. Va.

Broadstairs, a village in Kent, Eng., near Ramsgate. It has a small pier, and is a fashionable resort for sea-bathing.

Broken Bay, in New South Wales. Lon. 151 27 E., lat. 33 34 S.

Bromley, a market-town in Kent, Eng. Here is a college for the maintenance of twenty clergymen's widows.—A town in Staffordshire, Eng.

Brompton, a village in Kent, Eng., near Chatham, which has fine barracks.—A village in the west of London.

Bromsgrove, a corporate town in Worcestershire, Eng., on the Salwarp.

Bromyard, a town in Herefordshire, Eng.

Bront, a market-town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, near mount Etna.

Brooke, co. north-west part of Va. Pop. 7,040.

Brookfield, t. Orange co. Vt. Pop. 1,677.

—T. Stratford co. N. H. Pop. 671.—

P-t. Worcester co. Mass., 58 WSW. Boston. Pop. 2,342.—P-t. Fairfield co. Ct. Pop. 1,261.—P-t. Madison co. N. Y. 93 W. Albany. Pop. 4,367.—P-t. Trumbull co. O. Pop. 874.—(North,) t. Worcester co. Mass. Pop. 1,241.

Brookhaven, p-t. Suffolk co. N. Y. on Long Island. Pop. 6,095.

Brookline, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 627.

—T. Windham co. Vt.—T. Norfolk co. Mass. 5 SW. Boston. Pop. 1,041.

Brooklyn, p-t. Windham co. Ct. Pop. 1,451.—P-t. King's co. N. Y., on Long Island, separated from the city of N. Y. by East river. Pop. 15,396. It is a flourishing town, compactly and handsomely built, having various manufactures and an extensive trade. Near this place, a severe battle was fought during the revolutionary war, between the British and Americans, in which the latter were defeated with great loss.—T. Cuyahoga co. Ohio.

Brookville, p-t. Montgomery co. Md.—Cap. Franklin co. Indiana.

Broome, co. S. part of N. Y. Pop. 17,582.—P-t. Schoharie co. N. Y. Pop. 3,161.

Broom Loch, a great salt lake on the west coast of Scotland. It contains several good harbors, and is noted for excellent herrings.

Brora, a river and town of Scotland.

Broseley, a town in Shropshire, Eng.

Brother's Valley, t. Somerset co. Pa.

Brough, a town in Westmoreland, Eng.

Browerhaven, a seaport of Zeland, in the Netherlands.

Brown, co. S. part of Ohio. Pop. 17,867.

—P-t. Stark co. O.—T. Miami co. O.—T. Franklin co. O.

Brownfield, p-t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 936.

Brownington, p-t. Orleans co. Vt. Pop. 412.

Brownsville, p-t. Rockbridge co. Va.—P-t. Columbia co. Ga.

Brownsville, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 2,938.—P-t. Fayette co. Pa.—P-t. Granville co. N. C.—Cap. Haywood co. Ten.—Cap. Jackson co. Illinois.

Bruges, a city in Flanders. Lon. 3 10 E., lat. 51 12 N.

Brudin, or *Brinn*, a city of Moravia, capital of a circle.

Brunnen, a town of Switzerland.

Brunswick, a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It contains many mines, several medicinal springs, large forests, and plenty of all the necessities of life. Brunswick is divided into four duchies and two counties; and the principal rivers are the Weser, Ocker, and Leyne.—Co., S. side of Va. Pop. 15,770.

—Co., S. part of N. C. Pop. 6,523.—

P-t. Cumberland co. Me., on the Androscoggin, 26 NE. Portland. Pop. 3,747.

Bowdoin College in this town was incorporated in 1794; it is most beautifully situated on an elevated plain, is a well endowed and flourishing institution, and has a medical school connected with it.

—T. Rensselaer co. N. Y. Pop. 2,570.

—T. Berks co. Pa.—T. Brunswick co. N. C.—Cap. Glynn co. Ga., 95 SSW. Savannah.

Brunswick, New, a British province in North America. It has several lakes, and is well watered by numerous rivers.—

City and cap. Middlesex co. N. J., on the Raritan. Pop. 7,831.

Brush Creek, t. Highland co. Ohio.

Brussels, a city of the Netherlands, and capital of Brabant; celebrated for its fine lace, camblets, and tapestry, and its magnificent squares, public buildings, walks, and fountains. Lon. 4 22 E., lat. 50 51 N.

Bruton, a market-town in Somersetshire, Eng.

Brutus, t. Cayuga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,827.

Bryon, co. SE. part of Ga. Pop. 3,139.

Bryansbridge, a town in Clare, Ireland.

Buchan, a district of Scotland, comprehending part of the counties of Aberdeen and Banff.

Buchanness, the most eastern promontory of Scotland. Lon. 1 17 W., lat. 57 26 N.

Bucharest, a strong city of European Turkey. Lon. 25 50 E., lat. 44 48 N.

Buckenham, a market-town of Norfolk, Eng.

Buckfield, p-t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 1,510.

Buckingham, the county town of Buckinghamshire, Eng., though inferior in size to the town of Aylesbury in that county.

—Co. central part of Va. Pop. 18,351.

P-t. Bucks co. Pa.—T. Wayne co. Pa.

Buckinghamshire, a county of England, 39 miles long and 18 broad; it contains 473,600 acres, is divided into 8 hundreds and 203 parishes, and has 15 market-towns. The soil is rich, being chiefly chalk or marl; and the woods of the hills, principally beech, form a considerable article of profit. The most general manufacture is bone-lace and paper. Its chief rivers are the Thames, Coln, Ouse, Lys-sel, and Tame.

Buckland, t. Franklin co. Mass., 105 W-NW. Boston. Pop. 1,039.

Bucks, co. SE. part of Pa. Pop. 45,740.

Bucksport, t. Hancock co. Me. Pop. 2,237.

Bucyrus, cap. Crawford co. Ohio.

Buda, or *Ofen*, the capital of Lower Hungary, with an extensive fortress. Lon. 19 12 E.; lat. 47 28 N.

Budis, a town of Bohemia, with a castle.

Budoa, a strong seaport of Dalmatia. Lon. 18 58 E., lat. 42 30 N.

Budweis, a fortified town of Bohemia, in which are gold and silver mines.

Buenos Ayres, a large province of South America, comprising about 1,500 square leagues. The whole is a perfect flat, abounding in rich pastures; and the climate is beautiful. It produces two crops of wheat annually, the greater part of which is exported to Brazil; and abounds in cattle, particularly horses. The chief exports are wheat, horses, hides, tallow, hair, wool, skins, jerked beef, &c. The capital of this province is a city of the same name, founded by Mendoza, a Spaniard, in 1535. It is well fortified; and the trade is carried on with Chili and Peru by means of covered waggons drawn by oxen. Owing to the shallowness of the water, no vessels of burden can reach within five or six miles of the city. Lon. 58 31 W., lat. 34 85 S.

Buffalo, p-t. and cap. Erie co. N. Y., situated at the eastern end of Lake Erie, at the efflux of Niagara river, and at the west end of the Erie canal; 296 W. Albany. Pop. in 1810, 1,508; in 1830, 8,653. It is very finely and advantageously situated on a handsome plain, and is the channel of communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the lakes.—Towns in Cumberland, Washington, Armstrong, and Butler counties, Pa.—T. Northumberland co. Pa.—Lake, N. A., about 25 miles long and from 2 to 10 wide.

Bug, a river of Poland, which rises in the palatinate of Lemburg, and enters the Vistula above Wischgrad.

Bugia, a seaport of Constantia, Algiers. Lon. 5 28 E., lat. 36 49 N.

Buhl, a town in Baden, Suabia.

Bukhovine, a province of the Austrian empire.

Bulac, a town of Egypt, on the Nile.

Bulcaria, a province of European Turkey.

Bullitts, co. NW. part of Ken. Pop. 5,660.

Bullocks, co. central part of Ga. Pop. 2,586.

Bullakin, t. Fayette co. Pa.

Bumm, a city of Kerman, Persia.

Buncombe, co. W. part of N. C. Pop. 16,259.

Bundelcund, a large district of Hindoostan, which contains the celebrated diamond-mines of Pannah.

Bungay, a market-town in Suffolk, Eng.

Bungo, a kingdom of Japan. Lon. 139 0 E., lat. 32 40 N.

Buntingford, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng.

Bure, a river in Norfolk, Eng., which rises north-west of Anglesham, and is navigable thence to its junction with the Yare.

Burford, a town in Oxfordshire, Eng.

Burg, a village in Cumberland, Eng.

Burghhead, a town in Elginshire, Scotland.

Burgos, a city of Spain, the capital of Old Castile. Lon. 3 30 W., lat. 42 28 N.

Burgu, or *Burdoa*, a territory of Africa. Lon. 21 40 E., lat. 26 10 N.

Burgundy, an old province of France, now forming the departments of Yonne, Cote d'Or, Saone, and Loire and Ain.

Burke, co. W. part of N. C. Pop. 17,727.

Burksville, cap. Cumberland co. Ken.

Burlington, cap. Chittenden co. Vt., on lake Champlain, 32 WNW. Montpelier. Pop. 3,526. It is the most considerable commercial town in the state, having a communication with the city of N. Y. by means of lake Champlain, the Champlain canal, and the river Hudson. It is very finely situated, and contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, four houses of public worship, an academy, and a well endowed university.—Co. central part of N. J. Pop. 31,066.—P-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 12 NW. Boston. Pop. 448.—P-t. Hartford co. Ct. Pop. 1,301.—P-t. Otsego co. N. Y. Pop. 2,459.—City, Burlington co. N. J., on the Delaware.—Cap. Boone co. Ken.—Cap. Lawrence co. Ohio.

Burnham, a town in Norfolk, Eng.—Another in Essex, Eng., famous for oysters.

Burnley, a town in Lancashire, Eng., with considerable woollen and cotton manufactures.

Burnt Island, near the coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53 50 W., lat. 47 80 N.—There are also a cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean called Burnt Islands. Lon. 78 30 E., lat. 16 0 N.

Burrillville, t. Providence co. R. I. Pop. 2,196.

Burrstown, p-t. Rutherford co. N. C.

Bursa, a city of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 29 12 E., lat. 40 9 N.

Burslem, a town of Staffordshire, Eng., with extensive potteries.

Burton, a town in Westmoreland, Eng.—T. Strafford co. N. H. Pop. 325.—T. Geauga co. O. Pop. 626.

Burton-upon-Strather, a market-town in Lincolnshire, Eng.

Burton-upon-Trent, a town in Staffordshire, Eng., famous for excellent ale.

Burtonsville, p-t. Orange co. Va.

Bury, a town in Lancashire, Eng., with large manufactures of woollen and cotton.

Bury, or **Bury St. Edmund**, a borough in Suffolk, Eng.; so called from King St. Edmund, whose remains are buried here. Lon. 0 50 E., lat. 52 20 N.

Busaco, a ridge of mountains in Portugal, extending north from the river Mondego.

Bushwick, t. King's co. N. Y. Pop. 1,620.

Bustleton, p-t. Philadelphia co. Pa.

Bute, an island in the Frith of Clyde, Scotland. The coast is rocky, and indented with several safe harbors, chiefly appropriated to the herring-fishery.

Buteshire, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, Great and Little Cumbay, and Inchmarnoc, which lie in the Frith of Clyde.

Butler, co. W. part of Pa. Pop. 14,683. Chief town, Butler.—Co., SW. part of Ohio. Pop. 27,044.—Co., S. part of Alabama. Pop. 5,634.—Co., SW. part of Ken. Pop. 3,055.—Towns in Columbianna, Knox, Dark, and Montgomery counties, Ohio.

Buttermere, a lake in Cumberland, Eng., which contains abundance of char.

Butternuts, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y. Pop. 3,991.

Butterworth, a large village in Lancashire, Eng.

Butts, co-N. part of Ga. Pop. 4,912.

Buzadenar, a strong fort of Boontan.

Buxton, a town in Derbyshire, Eng., at the entrance of the Peak.—P-t. York co. Me., on the Saco. Pop. 2,856.

Buzzard's Bay, on S. coast of Mass. It is 30 miles long and 7 wide.

Byaboot, a town of Turkish Armenia, with an ancient castle on an insulated hill.

Byberry, t. Philadelphia co. Pa.

Byram, r. which rises in N. Y., and runs into Long Island Sound.

Byron, cap. Baker co. Ga.—T. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 1,939.

Byron Island, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765. It is low, full of wood, and very populous. Lon. 173 46 E., lat. 1 18 S.

CABARRAS, co. W. part of N. C. Pop. 8,796.

Cabell, co. W. part of Va. Pop. 5,884.

Cabot, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. Pop. 1,304.

Cabra, a town in Andalusia, Spain.—A town of the kingdom of Timbuctoo.

Cabrera, an island in the Mediterranean. Lon. 2 59 E., lat. 39 7 N.

Cabul, a kingdom of Afghanistan, which produces every article necessary for human life.

Cachan, or **Hashan**, a city of Persia. Lon. 51 18 E., lat. 33 55 N.

Cacheo, a town of the kingdom of Cumbo. Lon. 14 55 E., lat. 12 6 N.

Cader Idris, a mountain of Wales.

Cadiz, a fortified city in Andalusia, with a good harbor. The south side is inaccessible by sea, being edged with craggy rocks; on the west is Fort St. Sebastian, and on the east the Fort St. Philip. Lon. 6 18 W., lat. 36 32 N.—Cap. Harrison co. Ohio. Pop. 813.

Cadorino, a district of Italy, subject to Austria.

Cadeand, an island in the Netherlands, on the north coast of Flanders.

Caen, a handsome city of France. Lon. 0 22 W., lat. 49 11 N.

Caerleon, a town in Monmouthshire, Eng.

Caermarthenshire, a county of Wales, 35 miles in length and twenty in breadth; containing 592,640 acres, divided into 839 parishes, and having six market-towns. It is fruitful in corn and grass, has plenty of wood, coal, lead, and lime, and is not so mountainous as the other counties of Wales. The principal rivers are the Towy, Tyvy, and Taff. Caermarthen is the capital, and contains some tin and iron mines.

Caernarvon, t. Lancaster co. Pa.

Caernarvonshire, a county of Wales, 50 miles long and 13 broad; it contains 496,000 acres, is divided into 10 hundreds and 72 parishes, and has a city and five market-towns. The principal rivers are the Conway and Seint. This county, being the most rugged district of North Wales, may be truly called the British Alps. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowdon; and the prospects around are rude and wild in the highest degree. Cattle, sheep, and goats, are almost its sole rural riches. Copper and lead mines have been worked in various parts of the mountains; blue slates, of a superior quality, are got in abundance; and quantities of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowdon; to the dreary region of which the rich vale of Conway below forms a pleasing contrast. The capital of this county is Caernarvon, which carries on a considerable trade with London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Ireland.

Caerphilly, a town in Glamorganshire, Wales.

Caerwys, a town in Flintshire, Wales.

Cafiraria, a region of Africa, extending along the Indian Ocean from the mouth

of the Coavo, in lat. 8 35, to that of the Great Fish River, in lat. 30 33 S. The Caffres are much taller, stronger, and better proportioned than the other natives of Africa; their skin is brown, and their hair black and woolly. They have the high forehead and prominent nose of the Europeans, the thick lips of the Negroes, and the high cheek-bones of the Hottentots. Their exercises are hunting, wrestling, or dancing; they are expert in throwing lances, and their other arms are spears, bludgeons, and very large oval shields, made of the hides of oxen. The women are handsome, and modest in their behavior; and are employed in cultivating their gardens, and other domestic affairs. Their huts are more high and commodious than those of the Hottentots, and their lands are more fertile. The Caffres believe in a Supreme Being, who created the world; but he is not worshipped, neither is he represented by any kind of image, or sought in any thing terrestrial. They have no kind of alphabetical characters, but appear to have some idea of drawing. The internal wars between the tribes continually disturb their quiet, and prevent them making much progress in civilization.

Cagliari, a fortified city and seaport of Sardinia, with an university and a castle.

Cagan, cap. of a district in N. Grenada, S. A.

Cahir, a town in Tipperary county.—Another in Kerry county, Ireland.

Cahokia, p-t. St. Clair co. Illinois.

Cahors, a city of France, with an university. Lon. 1 26 E., lat. 44 27 N.

Caicos, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, to the north of St. Domingo. Lon. 71 30 W., lat. 21 40 N.

Cai-fong, a city of China. Lon. 114 28 E., lat. 34 53 N.

Caimans, three small islands of the West Indies, north-west of Jamaica. Lon. 81 86 W.

Caingorm, a lofty mountain in Scotland.

Cairo, a large and magnificent city, the capital of Egypt. It consists of three towns, about a mile apart—Old Cairo, New Cairo, and the port, Bulac. In this city are numerous mosques, public bagnios, towers, &c.; and the chief manufactures are sugar, sal ammoniac, glass, lamps, saltpetre, gunpowder, red and yellow leather, and linen made of the fine Egyptian flax. Lon. 31 18 E., lat. 30 3 N.

—P-t. Greene co. N. Y. Pop. 2,912.—P-t. Lancaster co. S. C.

Caiston, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng.

Caithness, a northern county of Scotland, 35 miles long and 20 broad. The south angle is occupied by mountains; and a vast ridge of hills forms the south-west boundary, ending in a promontory called the Ord of Caithness, which runs into the

sea. The rest of the country is an immense morass, interspersed with some fruitful spots, producing oats and barley, or affording pasture for sheep and bees. The other chief products are butter, cheese, yarn, skins, feathers, and kelp.

Calabria, a country of Naples, divided into the provinces of Calabria Citra and Calabria Ultra.

Calahorra, a city in Old Castile, Spain.

Calais, a strong seaport of France, with a citadel. The fortifications are good; but its chief strength is in its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. Lon. 1 51 E., lat. 50 57 N.—T. Washington co. Vt. Pop. 1,539.—P-t. Washington co. Me. Pop. 1,686.

Calamianes, a cluster of islands, 17 in number, belonging to the Philippines, lying between Mindoro and Paragao.

Calatayud, a city of Arragon, in Spain.

Calatrava, a town in New Castile, Spain.

Calchagua, a province of Chili; fertile in grain, wine, and fruit, and producing gold.

Calcutta, a city of Hindoostan, the emporium of Bengal, and the seat of the supreme government of British India, with a citadel, called Fort William. In this splendid city there are three Protestant churches, one of which is the cathedral; also, a Scotch, a Portuguese, a Greek, and an Armenian church; several mosques, many Hindoo temples, and a Mohamedan college. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners that may be observed here is curious; coaches, phaetons, chaises, with the palankeens and hackeries of the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the fakirs, form a sight more extraordinary than, perhaps, any other city can present. The Ganges is navigable up to the town for ships of 500 tons; but larger vessels stop at Diamond Harbor, 50 miles below. Merchants of all countries reside here; and the exports are considerable in salt, sugar, rice, opium, silks, muslins, calicoes, &c. Lon. 84 23 E., lat. 22 23 N.

Caldar, a river that rises on the west borders of Yorkshire, Eng., flows by Halifax to Dewsbury and Wakefield, and, eight miles below, joins the Aire at Castleford.

Caldwell, co. W. part of Ken. Pop. 8,332.

—Cap. Warren co. N. Y. Pop. 797.—T. Essex co. N. J. Pop. 2,235.

Caledonia, co. NE. part of Vt. Pop. 20,967.—P-t. Livingston co. N. Y. Pop. 1,618.

Caledonia, or *New Edinburgh*, a seaport of Colombia. Lon. 77 40 W., lat. 8 47 N.

Caledonia, *New*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook, in 1774. The inhabitants are strong, active, and well-made; they cultivate the soil with some art and industry, but subsist chiefly on

roots and fish. The cape at the south end is called Queen Charlotte Foreland. Lon. 167 12 E., lat. 22 15 S.

Calenberg, a province of Hanover.

Calhoun, co. W. part of Ill. Pop. 1,090.

Cali, a city of Popayan, in Colombia.

Calicut, a city of Hindoostan. Lon. 75 50 E., lat. 11 15 N.

California, a peninsula of North America, in the Pacific Ocean.

Callader, a town in Perthshire, Scotland.

Callao, a seaport of Peru. Lon. 77 14 W., lat. 12 2 S.

Callaway, co. central part of Missouri. Pop. 6,102.—Co. SW. part of Ken. Pop. 5,159.

Callen, a borough in Kilkenny, Ireland.

Callington, a borough in Cornwall, Eng.

Calmar, a seaport of Smoland, Sweden. Lon. 16 22 E., lat. 56 38 N.

Calmina, an island of the Archipelago.

Lon. 26 46 E., lat. 36 56 N.

Calne, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng., with manufactures of cloth.

Calvados, a department of France.

Calvert, co. Md., on W. side of Chesapeake bay. Pop. 8,899.

Calvi, a town in Naples.—Another in Corsica, with a good harbor.

Cam, a river that rises in Hertfordshire, Eng., flows by Cambridge into the Isle of Ely, and there joins the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

Camaran, an island of Arabia. Lon. 42 22 E., lat. 15 6 N.

Camarina, a town in Galicia, Spain.

Cambat, the southernmost province of Abyssinia.

Cambay, a city of Gujerat, Hindoostan. Lon. 72 48 E., lat. 22 23 N.

Camberwell, a large and populous village in Surry, Eng., near London; in which are many elegant villas.

Cambodia, or *Camboja*, a kingdom of Asia, subject to Cochinchina.

Cambray, a fortified city of France. Lon. 3 14 E., lat. 50 11 N.

Cambria, t. Niagara co. N. Y. Pop. 1,712.—Co. central part of Pa. Pop. 7,079.

Cambridge, the capital of Cambridgeshire, Eng., and the seat of a celebrated university. The county-gaol is the gatehouse of an ancient castle, built by William I.; and in the market-place, which consists of two oblong squares, united together, is Hobson Conduit, which is constantly running. The university is supposed to have been founded during the heptarchy; it contains 13 colleges and 4 halls, which have equal privileges with the colleges. The trade of this city consists chiefly in oil, iron, and corn. Lon. 0 4 E., lat. 52 12 N.—P-t. Middlesex co. Mass., on the N. side of Charles river, 3 WNW. of Boston. Pop. 6,071. The university in this town, the oldest and most

celebrated in the U. S., was incorporated in 1638, and named Harvard college from its principal founder. It is pleasantly located and munificently endowed. The library is the largest in the union and contains above 30,000 volumes. A beautiful spot of ground, called Mount Auburn, and situated on the road leading from Cambridge to Watertown, has recently been set apart for the purposes of a cemetery.—P-t. Washington co. N. Y. Pop. 2,319.—P-t. Franklin co. Vt. Pop. 1,613.—Cap. Dorchester co. Md.—P-t. Abbeville dis. S. C. In 1781, it was besieged by the American troops under Gen. Greene, it being then in the possession of the British.—Cap. Guernsey co. Ohio.

Cambridgeshire, a county of England, 50 miles long and 25 broad, containing 549,120 acres, divided into 15 hundreds and 161 parishes, and having eight market-towns. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Nen, and Cam. The southern and eastern parts are pleasant and healthy, but the northern part, called the Isle of Ely, is low and fenny, from the confluence of many rivers. All the waters of the middle part of England which do not flow into the Thames or the Trent, run into these fens; and in the latter part of the year they are sometimes overflowed, or appear covered with fogs.

Camden, p-t. and cap. Kershaw dis. S. C., on the E. side of the Wateree, 130 NNW. Charleston. Pop. in 1820, about 1000. Two battles were fought here during the revolutionary war between the Americans and the British.—P-t. Waldo co. Me. Pop. 2,200.—P-t. Onelda co. N. Y. Pop. 1,945.—P-t. Kent co. Del.—Co. SE. part of Ga. Pop. 4,578.—Co. NE. part of N. C. Pop. 6,721.

Camel, a river in Cornwall, Eng., which rises two miles north of Camelford, flows south almost to Bodmin, and then north-west to Badstow, at which place it enters the Bristol Channel.

Camelford, a borough in Cornwall, Eng. *Camillus*, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y. Pop. 2,518.

Caminka, a town of Portugal.

Campagna di Roma, anciently Latium, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical state.

Campbell, co. N. part of Ken. Pop. 9,893.—Co. East Tennessee. Pop. 5,110.

Co. S. part of Va. Pop. 15,704.—Co. NW. side of Ga. Pop. 3,323.

Campbelltown, t. Dauphin co. Pa.—P-t. Edgefield dis. S. C.

Campbeltown, a borough and seaport in Argyleshire, Scotland. Lon. 5 32 W., lat. 55 26 N.

Campden, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, Eng.

Campeachy, a seaport town of Mexico, in Yucatan, in a bay to which it gives

name, on the W. coast of the peninsula of Yucatan.

Campan, a town of the Netherlands.

Camperdon, a town in Catalonia, Spain.

Campo Bello, isl. in Passamaquoddy bay, on the NE. coast of Maine, belonging to the British.

Campo Mayor, a fortified town of Portugal.

Campton, t. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 1,313.

Canaan, p-t. Somerset co. Me. Pop. 1,076.—*T. Wayne* co. Pa.—P-t. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 1,428.—P-t. Columbia co. N. Y. Pop. 2,064.—P-t. Litchfield co. Ct. Pop. 2,301.

Canada, a large country of North America, discovered in 1497, and settled by the French in 1608. It was conquered by the English in 1759, and confirmed to them by the French at the peace of 1763. In 1791, this country was divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, which have since made great progress in agriculture and population.

Canals—*Duke of Bridgewater's*, in England, the first grand work of the kind in the kingdom, begun in 1758. It commenced at Worsley, seven miles from Manchester, where a basin is cut, which serves as a reservoir to the navigation. The canal runs under a hill from this basin, about 1,300 yards, to the coal works. At Barton Bridge is an aqueduct, which conveys the canal across a valley and the river Irwell. At Longford Bridge it turns to the right, and, crossing the river Mersey, passes near Altringham, Dunham, Grapenhall, and Kaulton, into the tide-way of the Mersey, at Runcorn Gap, where barges can come into the canal from Liverpool, at low water.—*Caledonia*, in Scotland; a great inland navigation, that forms a junction between Loch Linne and the Moray Frith.—*Grand, or Imperial*, in China; a stupendous work, which extends from north to south upwards of 400 miles, from the river Ew ho, in Chang-tong to Hauch-tchou, in Tche-kiang. There is not a lock, nor, except the flood-gates, a single interruption to the whole navigation of this immense canal.—

Grand Junction, in England; a work that joins several other canals in the centre of the country, which thence form a communication between the Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Trent, and, consequently, an inland navigation to the four principal seaports, London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. This canal is upwards of 90 miles in length; it commences at Braunston, on the west borders of Northamptonshire, and enters the Thames, at Brentford, Middlesex.—*Grand Trunk*, in England. This canal forms a communication between the Mersey and Trent, and, of course, between the Irish Sea and the German Ocean. Its length is 92 miles, from the

Duke of Bridgewater Canal, at Preston-on-the-Hill, in Cheshire, to Wildon, in Derbyshire, where it communicates with the Trent.—*Great*, in Scotland; a work that forms a junction with the Forth and Clyde. Its length is 53 miles, from the influx of the Carran, at Grangemouth, to the junction with the Clyde, six miles above Dumbarton. In the course of this navigation, the vessels are raised to the height of 141 feet above the level of the sea, and, passing afterwards upon the summit of the country, for 18 miles, they then descend into the river Clyde, and thence have free access to the Atlantic Ocean. This canal is carried over 36 rivers and rivulets, and two great roads, by 38 aqueducts of hewn stone.—*Royal, or Canal of Languedoc*, in France; a work that effects an inland communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic. This canal has 37 aqueducts; and its length from Toulouse to Cette is 160 miles.—*Welland Canal*, in Canada, is intended for opening a sloop navigation between lakes Erie and Ontario.—*Middlesex Canal*, in America, opens a boat navigation between Boston, Mass., and the Merrimack river.—*The Hudson and Erie Canal* passes from Albany in the state of N. Y., along the western bank of Hudson river, until it meets the Mohawk; then runs in a NW. direction to the town of Rome, where it turns more westerly, on a summit level of about 60 miles, without a lock, and, passing in a line corresponding, in some measure, to the direction of the southern shore of lake Ontario, and crossing the Seneca and Geneva rivers in its course, communicates with lake Erie at Buffalo, 363 miles from Albany.—*The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal* is a gigantic enterprise in progress, for opening a navigation of 360 miles, from Washington, along the Potomac and its branches, across the Alleghany mountains to Pittsburg, on the Ohio. [N. B. It will be observed that none but the canals of first-rate magnitude and importance have been here noticed. The concise plan upon which this Gazetteer is edited would not admit of more than the bare mention of the names of the numerous smaller canals, and such would necessarily be imperfect, and therefore useless.]

Canandaigua, cap. Ontario co. N. Y., 208 W. Albany; north of Canandaigua lake Pop. 5,162. Its increase has been rapid, and it has quite an extensive trade.

Canara, a province on the west coast of Southern Hindoostan, ceded to the British in 1799.

Canaries, or Canary Islands, thirteen in number, lying in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa. They are in the possession of the Spaniards; and produce corn, silk, tobacco, sugar-canes, and excellent wines.

Candahar, a province of Afghanistan, between the river Indus and Persia.

Candia, t. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 1,362.

Candia, or *Crete*, an island in the Mediterranean. Mount Ida, so famous in history, is in the centre of this island.

Candlemas Isles, two islands in the Southern Ocean, near Sandwich Laqd. Lon. 27 13 W., lat. 57 10 S.

Candor, t. Tioga co. N. Y. Pop. 2,653.

Candy, a kingdom of Ceylon; subdued, in 1815, by the English, and his Britannic Majesty's government established in the Candian provinces.

Caneus Lake, in SW. part of Ontario co. N. Y., 8 miles long and 2 broad.

Canfield, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 1,256.

Cangozima, a strong seaport of Japan. Lon. 132 15 E., lat. 32 10 N.

Canistor, p-t. Steuben co. N. Y. Pop. 620.

Canna, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. Lon. 6 38 W., lat. 57 13 N.

Cannaughnessing, t. Butler co. Pa.

Cannock, a town in Staffordshire, Eng.

Canonicut, isl. belonging to Newport co. R. I.; 3 miles W. of Rhode Island.

Canonsburg, p-t. Washington co. Pa., on Chartiers river. In the neighborhood, there is an abundance of coal.

Canso, an island of Nova Scotia. Lon. 60 55 W., lat. 45 20 N.

Cantal, a department of France; in which is a range of volcanic mountains.

Canterbury, a city in Kent, Eng., and the capital of the county. Here are the remains of many Roman antiquities, and of a large Augustine monastery. The cathedral was once famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket, who was murdered in 1170; here, also, are interred Henry IV. and Edward the Black Prince. The city has likewise 14 parish churches, an ancient castle, with a deep ditch, and a grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII. The adjacent country abounds in hops. Lon. 1 15 E., lat. 51 18 N.—P-t. Merri-mack co. N. H. Pop. 1,663.—P-t. Windham co. Ct. Pop. 1,881.—P-t. Kent co. Del.

Canton, a city and seaport of China, capital of Quang-tong. It is the only Chinese port allowed for European maritime traffic. The city consists of three towns, divided by high walls; the streets are narrow, paved with small round stones in the middle, and flagged at the sides. The immense quantity of goods and money which foreign vessels bring in here, draws hither a crowd of merchants from all the provinces; and the factories and warehouses contain the rarest productions of the soil, and the most valuable of the Chinese manufactures. In 1822, a fire broke in this city, which destroyed many

lives, 15,000 houses, and property to a vast amount. Lon. 113 18 E., lat. 23 7 N.—

P-t. Norfolk co. Mass.; 14 SW. Boston. Pop. 1,517.—P-t. Hartford co. Ct. Pop. 1,437.—P-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y.

Pop. 2,440.—T. Luzerne co. Pa.—T. Washington co. Pa.—Cap. Stark co.

Ohio. Pop. 1,496.

Cantyre, or *Kintyre*, a peninsula in Argyleshire, Scotland. Lon. 5 42 W., lat. 55 18 N.

Cap and Button Isles, two small isles in the Straits of Sunda; in the Cap are found the edible bird-nests so much prized by the Chinese, and which often sell for their weight in silver. They are about the size of a small china cup, and seem to be composed of fine filaments, cemented by a viscid matter, not unlike those gelatinous animal substances found floating on every coast. They are almost as white as writing paper, transparent as isinglass, about as thick as a silver spoon, and, when dry and brittle, they weigh from a quarter of an ounce to a half.

Cape, a territory in the southern part of Africa, colonized by the Dutch, and now belonging to the British.

Cape Ann, a cape on the coast of Massachusetts, in the township of Gloucester, forming the northern limit of Mass. bay. Lat. 42 35 N., lon. 70 37 W.

Cape Breton, an island of North America, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, belonging to Great Britain.

Cape-Coast Castle, a strong fort of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, the chief establishment of the British in these parts. Lon. 1 52 W., lat. 5 6 N.

Cape Cod, a noted cape and peninsula on the coast of Massachusetts, on the S. side of Mass. bay; lat. of the cape, 42 5 N., lon. 70 14 W. Though mostly sandy and barren, it is nevertheless populous; and the inhabitants derive their subsistence chiefly from the sea.

Cape Elizabeth, on the coast of Me., in lat. 43 33 N., lon. 70 11 W.—T. Cumberland co. Me. Pop. 1,697.

Cape Fear, a river of N. Carolina, which is navigable for vessels of 300 tons to Wilmington, and for steamboats to Fayetteville. *Vide Fear, Cape.*

Cape Girardeau, co. SE. part of Missouri. Pop. 7,430.

Cape May, co. SE. part of New Jersey. Pop. 4,945.

Cape Town, the capital of the territory of the Cape. It stands on the west side of Table Bay, and rises in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and dreary mountains. The storehouses built by the Dutch East-India Company are next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them. The mountains beyond the town are, the Table Mountain (3315 feet high,) the Sugar-Loaf, the Lion Head,

Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Lion's Rump. From these mountains descend several rivulets, which flow into the different bays, as Table Bay, False Bay, &c. This town, with its extensive colony, surrendered to the British in 1795, and was restored in 1802 by the treaty of Amiens; it again surrendered to the British in 1806, and was finally ceded to them in 1814. Lon. 18 23 E., lat. 33 50 S.

Capitanata, a province of Naples, fertile in pastures.

Capri, an island in the Mediterranean.

Capua, a strong city of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E., lat. 41 7 N.

Cayuela, a large river in South America, which rises about 60 miles south of Popayan.

Cura, a river of Russia, which forms the boundary between Europe and Asia for the space of about 140 miles.

Caraculay, a large country of Asia, extending from the great wall of China, to the country of the Moguls.

Carracay, or *Venezuela*, a large country of South America, divided into the provinces of Cumana, Caraccas, Coro, Maracaibo, Variuas, and Guyana. In 1812, the province of Caraccas, and that of Cumana, in this country, were visited by a most sudden and violent convulsion of nature; many thousands of human beings were lost; rocks and mountains split, and rolled into valleys; the rivers were blackened, or their courses changed; some towns swallowed up; some totally, others nearly destroyed, and many much injured. The city of Caraccas alone lost above 9,000 lives by this dreadful earthquake.

Caranama, a province of Asiatic Turkey, between Natalia and Rouen.

Carcassone, a city of France, capital of the department of Aude.

Cardiff, a borough, and the capital of Glamorganshire, which has a considerable trade with Bristol.

Cardiganshire, a county of Wales, 42 miles long, and 20 broad, containing 464,640 acres, divided into 5 hundreds and 65 parishes, and having 6 market-towns. Near the rivers are a great number of others; and in the valleys are several lakes. The mountains abound with veins of lead and silver ore; and the mines have been worked to great advantage. The principal rivers are, the Tyvy, Rydal, and Istwith. The county-town is Cardigan, which has a considerable trade to Ireland, and a good salmon fishery.

Cardona, t. Spain, in Catalonia, situated at the foot of a mountain of salt.

Cariaco, s-p. in Colombia, S. A., in the province of Cumana. Lon. 63 39 W., lat. 10 30 N. It is situated to the east of the gulf of Cariaco, near the mouth of a river of the same name.

Caribbean Sea, that part of the Atlantic

Ocean lying between the islands of Jamaica, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico, on the north, and the continent of Caraccas on the south.

Caribbee Islands, the most eastern islands of the West Indies, extending in a semicircle between Porto Rico and Trinidad.

Carinthia, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria.

Carlisle, a city and the capital of Cumberland, Eng. It is walled round, has a castle at the north-west angle, by which the Picts' wall passes, and stands above a rich tract of meadows, bordering the Eden, Petteril, and Cande, which here unite their streams. Carlisle has considerable manufactures of coarse linens, cottons, calicoes, muslins, whips, and fish-hooks. Lon. 3 5 W., lat. 54 46 N.—T. Middlesex co. Mass., 20 NW. Boston. Pop. 566.

—P-t. Schoharie co. N. Y., 36 W. Albany. Pop. 1,748. There is said to be a place here, where ice may be found throughout the summer.—P-t. and cap. Cumberland co. Pa., 114 W. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,523. It has considerable trade, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, and several houses of public worship.—Cap. Nicholas co. Ken.

Carlton, or *Catherlough*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster. The rough and mountainous parts are covered with trees, the champaign portions extremely rich and fertile, and limestone everywhere abounds. The chief rivers are the Barrow and Stanley. The capital is a borough of its name, which has a manufacture of coarse woollens, and a traffic in supplying the vicinity with Killenny coal.

Carlsbad, in the kingdom of Bohemia, one of the most famous watering-places in the world, is situated in a deep narrow valley of the river Teipel.

Carlsburg; a town of Bremen, Hanover.

Carlsrona, or *Carlsroon*, a city and seaport in Blekingen, Sweden. Lon. 45 26 E., lat. 56 7 N.

Carlsruhe, a town of Baden. Lon. 8 34 E., lat. 48 58 N.

Carmel, a mountain in Palestine, noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias.—T. Putnam co. N. Y. Pop. 2,379.

—T. Penobscot co. Me. Pop. 237.

Carmona, a town in Andalusia, Spain.

Carnatic, a country of southern Hindoostan, extending along the whole coast of Coromandel.

Carnesville, cap. Franklin co. Ga., on the Salwegee.

Cartingford, a borough and seaport in Louth, Ireland, noted for excellent oysters. Lon. 6 0 W., lat. 54 11 N.

Carniola, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria.

Carolina, a town in Andalusia, Spain: *Carolina*, North, one of the United States.

of America; bounded N. by Virginia, E. by the Atlantic, S. by South Carolina, and W. by Tennessee; 430 miles long and 180 broad. Pop. in 1830, 738,470 of which 246,462 are slaves. This state is divided into 63 counties. Raleigh is the seat of government. There is a respectable institution, entitled the *University of N. Carolina*, at Chapel Hill. The principal rivers are the Roanoke, Chowan, Neuse, Pamlico, Cape Fear, Yadkin and Catawba. There are three noted capes on the coast, viz., Cape Hatteras, Cape Look-out and Cape Fear, which are all dangerous to seamen. The western part of the state is traversed by the Alleghany mountains. The eastern part, for a distance of 60 or 80 miles from the sea-coast, is a dead level. The low country is generally sandy, and, except on the banks of rivers, unfit for cultivation. In these low-lands are extensive swamps, the principal of which are Dismal Swamp, 30 miles long and 10 miles broad, and Alligator Swamp. N. Carolina abounds in iron ore, and has produced considerable quantities of gold. Cotton is one of the chief articles of produce. No country produces finer white and red oak for staves; and the swampy parts abound with cypress and bay.

Carolina, South, another of the United States, is bounded N. by North Carolina, E. by the Atlantic, SW. and W. by Georgia; 200 miles long, 125 broad. Pop. 581,458; of which 315,665 are slaves. The state is divided into 30 districts. Columbia is the seat of government, but Charleston is the largest town. The principal rivers are the Waccamaw, Pedee, Black river, Santee, Cooper, Ashley, Stono, Edisto, Asheppo, Cambahee, Coosaw, Broad and Savannah. The country extending from the sea-coast 80 or 100 miles inland, is low and flat, covered in a great part with pine barrens, interspersed with marshes of a rich soil. The midland country extending 50 or 60 miles in width, is composed mostly of small sand hills. The north western part of the state consists of high-lands, which at the extreme west rise into mountains. The highest land is called Table Mountain. The low country, with the exception of the islands, is unhealthy. The staple commodities of this state are cotton and rice, of which great quantities are exported. The two literary institutions are the college of South Carolina at Columbia, and Charleston college in the city of Charleston. There is a canal 22 miles long, from the Santee to the Cooper river, by which a navigation is opened from the harbor of Charleston through the centre of the state to N. Carolina.

Carolinæ, a range of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1686. They lie to the east of the Philippines, between 14 and 154 E. Lon., and 8 and 11 N. lat.

The natives resemble those of the Philippines, but the women are much more handsome. These isles are generally flat and sandy, but the soil is very fertile.

Caroline, co. E. part of Md. Pop. 9,070

—Co. E. part of Va. Pop. 17,774.—
T. Tioga co. N. Y.

Carpathian Mountains, a great chain that divides Hungary and Transylvania from Poland, extending about 500 miles.

Carpentaria, *Gulf of*, on the north coast of New South Wales, discovered in 1816, by a Dutch captain, named Carpenter.

Carrick-on-Shannon, a borough of Ireland, the capital of Leitrim county.

Carrick-on-Suir, a town in Tipperary county, Ireland; famous for its woollen cloth, called ratteen.

Carrickfergus, a seaport and capital of Antrim county, Ireland, with a castle. Lon. 6 2 W., lat. 54 43 N.

Carroll, co. NW. part of Ga. Pop. 3,419.

—Co. W. part of Ten. Pop. 9,378.—
Co. Indiana. Pop. 1,614.

Carron, a river in Stirlingshire, Scotland which rises on the south side of the Campsey Hills, and flows into the Frith of Forth, below Falkirk.—A village on this river, celebrated for the most extensive iron-works in Europe.

Cartago, a city of Mexico.

Cartana, a town in Granada, Spain.

Carter, co. NE. part of Ten. Pop. 6,418.

Carteret, co. E. part of N. Carolina. Pop. 6,607.

Carteret Island, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1767. Lon. 159 14 E., lat. 8 26 S.

Carthage, cap. Moore co. N. Carolina.

—Cap. Smith co. Ten.

Carthage, *Cape*, a promontory on the east coast of Tunis, near which stood the famous city of Carthage, and where some extensive ruins yet remain. Lon. 10 20 E., lat. 36 50 N.

Carthagena, a strong city and seaport in Murcia, Spain, with the best harbor in the country. Lon. 1 1 W., lat. 37 36 N.—

A province of Colombia. It is a mountainous and woody country, but produces a variety of fruits and valuable drugs; also, sugar, cotton, and excellent cocoa. The chief rivers are the Magdalena and the Cauca. Its capital is also called Carthagena, and is one of the most opulent and beautiful cities in South America. It contains a handsome cathedral, several churches, convents and monasteries. The population is rated at 24,000.

Cartmel, a market-town in Lancashire, Eng.

Carver, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass., 38 S. Boston. Pop. 970.

Carysfort, or *Macreddin*, a borough in Wicklow county, Ireland.

Casac, or *Caxac*, a country in the dominions of Persia, on the frontiers of Arma-

nia; the inhabitants of which are a rude and barbarous people.

Casbin, or *Casvin*, a city in Irak, Persia.

Casco Bay, a bay in Maine, between cape Elizabeth and cape Small Point. Within these capes which are about 20 miles apart, there are about 300 small islands; most of which are cultivated, and are much more productive than the main land on the coast of Me. Portland harbor is on the W. side of the bay.

Casey, co. central part of Ken. Pop. 4, 342.

Cashel, a city in Tipperary county, Ireland. This city was formerly the metropolis of the kings of Munster, and in the cathedral was deposited the Lia Fail (fatal stone) on which they were crowned. In 513, Fergus, a prince of the royal line, having obtained the Scottish throne, procured the use of this stone for his coronation at Dunstaffnage, where it continued until the time of Kenneth II., who removed it to Scone; and hence, in 1296, Edward I. of England had this famous stone conveyed to Westminster, and placed under the seat of the coronation chair, where it now remains. Cashel is neatly built, and well inhabited for its size, but has little trade. Lon. 8 10 W., lat. 52 26 N.

Cashgar, or *Little Bukharia*, a country of Usbec Tartary, a great part of which is a sandy desert.—A large city of Little Bukharia, in Tartary.

Cashmere, a province of Northern Hindoostan, belonging to the sultan of the Afghans. The soil is the richest that can be conceived, and its productions those of the temperate zone. But the country is subject to earthquakes; and, to guard against their most terrible effects, all the houses are built chiefly of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere, is that of shawls; and the delicate wool of which the finest are made is the product of a species of goat of the adjoining country of Tibet. The Cashmerans are stout and well made, of a deep brown complexion, and the women are gay and lively.

Caspian Sea, a great lake of Asia, 680 miles in length and 260 in breadth. It receives the contents of numerous rivers, some of considerable size; and contains several islands, but none of any note. The fishery is a nursery for sailors; the salmon is remarkably fine, and herrings are in great abundance.

Cass, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,154.—Co. Michigan Ter. Pop. 928.

Cassay, or *Meckley*, a country of Asia, little known to Europeans.

Cassel, a city of Germany, capital of the grand duchy of Hesse; divided into the Old, Lower, and Upper Town. The chief manufactures are linen cloth, hats, porcelain, &c. Lon. 9 25 E., lat. 51 19 N.

Cassina, or *Kasina*, an extensive empire of Nigritia, to the west of Bernau; the chief trade of which is in senna, gold-dust, slaves, cotton cloth, goats' skins, ox and buffalo hides, and civet.

Castakana Indians, Louisiana, at the sources of the Platte.

Castel Branco, a strong town in Beira, Portugal, with a castle. Lon. 7 22 W., lat. 39 52 N.

Castellane, a town of France.

Castiglione, a fortified town of Italy. —Another in Tuscany.

Castile, the principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old and New Castile.—T. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 2,359.

Castine, s-p. and cap. Hancock co. Me. 122 ENE. Portland. Pop. 1,155.—R., Me. which runs into Penobscot bay.

Castlebar, a borough of Ireland, and the chief town in Mayo county Lon. 9 44 W., lat. 53 46 N.

Castle Cary, a town in Somersetshire, Eng.

Castledermot, a town in Kildare, Ireland.

Castle Douglas, a town of Scotland.

Castlehaven, a town in Cork, Ireland, with a castle.

Castleknaek, a town in Dublin county.

Castletyons, a town in Cork, Ireland.

Castlemain, a town in Kerry county, Ireland.

Castlereagh, a town in Roscommon county, Ireland.

Castle Rising, a borough in Norfolk, Eng.

Castleton, a town in Lancashire, Eng. considerable for its trade and manufactures.—A village in the Peak of Derbyshire, Eng.—P-t. Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 1,783.—T. Richmond co. N. Y. Pop. 2,204.

Castletown, the capital of the Isle of Man.—A town in Roxburghshire; Scotland.

Castlewella, a town in Down, Ireland.

Castres, a city of France, capital of the department of Tarn.

Castro, the capital of the island of Chiloe, S. A. with a castle.

Caswell, co. N. part of N. Carolina. Pop. 15,183.

Catabaw, r. which rises in NW. part of N. C. and passes into S. C. where it takes the name of Wateree.

Catabaws, Indians, on the Catabaw, near the borders of N. C. and S. C.

Catahoula, parish in the W. district of La. Pop. 2,576.

Cataka Indians, at the head of Tongue river, Louisiana.

Catalonia, a province of Spain. It is full of mountains, covered with forest and fruit trees; abounds in wine, corn, and pulse; has quarries of marble, and mines of lead, iron, and coal.

Catania, a city of Sicily, with a celebrated university and a good harbor. Lon. 15 17 E., lat. 37 28 N.

Catanzaro, a city of Naples; the chief manufacture of which is silk of various kinds.

Cataraugus, co. SW. part of N. Y. Pop. 16,726.

Catawessy, p-t. Northumberland co. Pa. *Categat*, a gulf of the German Ocean, between Sweden and Denmark, through which the Baltic Sea is entered by three straits, called the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt.

Catharine, p-t. Tioga co. N. Y. Pop. 2,064.

Catharine, St., an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, near the coast of Brazil.

Catharinenslaf, a government of the Russian empire, divided into three provinces.

Cathlamah, Indians, N. A. on the Columbia river.

Catlin, p-t. Tioga co. N. Y. Pop. 2,015.

Catmandoo, a city of Hindoostan, the capital of Nepaul. By a treaty in 1816, a British residency was established in this city. Lon. 85 0 E., lat. 27 42 N.

Cato, t. Cayuga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,781.

Cattaro, a seaport of Dalmatia, with a castle. Lon. 18 36 E., lat. 42 44 N.

Catskill, cap. Greene co. N. Y. Pop. 4,861.—R., N. Y. which runs SE. into the Hudson in Catskill.—The largest and most extensive mountains in N. Y.

Caucasus, a government of Asiatic Russia, divided into two provinces, Astracan and Caucasus.—A chain of mountains in Asia, extending from the mouth of the Cuban, in the Black Sea; to the mouth of the Kär, in the Caspian.

Cavan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 47 miles long and 23 broad, divided into 30 parishes. It abounds in fenny pastures and coarse grounds, but some parts are fertile. The chief rivers are the Woodward, Croghan, and Erne. The linen manufacture is carried on here to a great extent.

Cavendish, p-t. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 1,498.

Cavery, a large river of Hindoostan.

Cawood, a town in West Yorkshire, Eng.

Caxton, a town in Cambridgeshire, Eng.

Cayamburo, or *Cajambe-urcu*, one of the loftiest mountains among the Andes, rising 19,410 feet above the sea.

Cayenne, a rich island and town on the coast of Guyana. Lon. 53 15 W., lat. 5 0 N.

Cayes, *Les*, or *Aux Cayes*, s-p. on the south coast of Hayti; 30 miles SSE. Port au Prince. It is a place of some trade, but the harbor is inferior and the air unwholesome.

Cayuga, co. N. Y., E. of Cayuga Lake. Pop. 47,947.—Lake, N. Y. between Ca-

yuga and Seneca counties; 25 S. Lake Ontario. It is 38 miles long, and from one to four broad.

Cayugas, Indians, a tribe of the Six Nations. They reside in U. Canada.

Cayuguetts, Indians, on NW. coast of North America.

Cayuta, t. Tioga co. N. Y. Pop. 642.

Cazenovia, p-t. cap. Madison co. N. Y. Pop. 4,344.

Cecil, co. NE. part of Md. Pop. 15,432.

Cedar Creek, hundred, in NE. corner of Sussex co. Delaware.

Cedar Point, s-p. Charles co. Md. on the Potomac.—Cape on the coast of Md., at the mouth of the Patuxent.

Cedar River, r. Mississippi, which runs S. into the Gulf of Mexico.—R., America, which runs into Lake Michigan.

Cefalonia, the largest of the Ionian islands in the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 20 40 E., lat. 38 12 N.

Celbridge, a town in Kildare, Ireland.

Celebes, or *Macassar*, an island in the Indian Ocean. The inhabitants are Malays, consisting of several nations and tribes, and are the best soldiers in these parts.

Genis, Mount, a high mountain of the Alps, in Savoy.

Centre, co. central part of Pa. Pop. 18,765.—T. Columbiana co. O.—T. Butler co. Pa.—T. Indiana co. Pa.—T. Northumberland co. Pa.

Centre Harbor, p-t. Strafford co. N. H. Pop. 577.

Centreville, p-t. and cap. Queen Anne's co. Md.—P-t. Fairfax co. Va.—P-t. Pendleton co. S. C.—P-t. Livingston co. Ken.—P-t. Wayne co. Ind.

Ceram, the largest island of the Moluccas. Lon. 128 131 E., lat. 3 0 S.

Cerigo, one of the Ionian Islands. Lon. 22 44 E., lat. 36 6 N.

Cerne Abbas, a town in Dorsetshire, Eng.

Cesena, a city of Romagna, in Italy.

Cette, a seaport of France. Lon. 3 42 E., lat. 43 24 N.

Ceuta, a fortified seaport of Morocco. Lon. 5 13 W., lat. 35 38 N.

Cevennes, or *Svevanes*, a chain of mountains in France.

Ceylon, an island in the Indian Ocean, separated from the south-east point of Hindoostan by Palk Strait and the Gulf of Manaar. This island is 270 miles in length, and 140 in breadth. A lofty range of mountains extends from north-east to southwest, and divides the island nearly into two equal parts. The woods and mountains completely surround the kingdom of Candy, and form a strong natural barrier. The most considerable mountain is called Adam's Peak, and it is visited by numerous pilgrims. The only river of magnitude in the island is the Mahawelle; it abounds in lakes, tanks, and canals, and also many saline pools, from which much

salt is produced. In some places there are rich mines, whence are procured rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value; also, iron and manganese. Ceylon is remarkable for abundance of cinnamon; and there is also plenty of large cardamoms. The pepper here is superior to that of other places; and its aracca-nuts are deemed the best in India. These articles, with arack, coffee, cocoa-nuts, jagery, coir, tobacco, fine woods, and timber, are the principal exports; the chief imports are rice and other grain, and cotton cloth. Of the animal tribes, this island is famous for its elephants, which are more esteemed than any others in India; and there are a vast number of buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, tigers, and bears; also, a great variety of beautiful birds, and dangerous serpents, some of a prodigious size. The inhabitants of Ceylon may be divided into four distinct nations, all different in origin, religion, and manners: the Singalese, the Hindoos, the Moors, and the Vedahs.

Chablais, a district of the canton of Geneva.

Chacao, the only seaport of the island of Chiloe. Lon. 73 35 W., lat. 42 0 S.

Chaco, an extensive country, formerly included within the boundaries of Peru. It is inhabited by many tribes of Indians, whom all the efforts of the Spanish missionaries have failed to reclaim from barbarism.

Chagaing, a city of Birmah, with a small fort.

Chais Dieu, a town of France.

Chalons-sur-Marne, a city of France. Lon. 4 21 E., lat. 48 57 N.

Chalons-sur-Saone, a city of France.

Chambersburg, cap. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 2,794.

Chambery, the capital of Savoy, with a castle. Lon. 5 55 E., lat. 45 33 N.

Champagne, an old province of France, famous for excellent wine. It now forms the departments of Ardennes, Maine, Aube, and Upper Marne.

Champaign, co. W. part of Ohio. Pop. 12,130. Chief town, Urbana.

Champion, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 2,342.—V. Geauga co. O.

Champlain, a lake of North America, lying between N. York and Vermont; about 130 miles long and from 1 to 15 broad. It contains upwards of sixty islands and receives the waters of several rivers. It discharges its waters northward into the St. Lawrence by the Richlieu or Sorelle.—T. Canada on the left bank of the St. Lawrence.—P-t. Clinton co. N. Y. Pop. 2,458.

Chancesford, t. York co. Pa.

Chang-hai, a town in Kiaugnan, China; containing, with the villages attached, more than 200,000 weavers of cotton cloth.

Chanmanning, a city of Tibet. Lon. 89 9 E., lat. 29 23 N.

Chan-tong, a province of China, on the eastern coast; containing six cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third.

Chao-king, a city in Tchekiang, China. Lon. 120 38 E., lat. 30 10 N.

Chao-tcheo, a city in Quang-tong, China. Lon. 113 10 E., lat. 25 0 N.

Chaparang, or *Desaprong*, a city of Tibet. Lon. 79 22 E., lat. 83 10 N.

Chapel Hill, p-t. Orange co. N. C. A college was established here in 1791, styled the University of North Carolina.

Chapel-in-le-Frith, a town in Derbyshire, Eng., on the confines of the Peak.

Chaptico, p-t. St. Mary's co. Md.

Chapunish, or Pierced-Nosed Indians, inhabiting the banks of the Kooshooskee and Lewis rivers, North America. They amount to about 3000, and are generally stout and well-looking; and in their manners are gentle and placid.

Charasm, a fertile country of Usbec Tartary, divided among several Tartarian princes.

Charcas, a government of Buenos Ayres, above 800 miles in length, and 700 where broadest.

Chard, a town in Somersetshire, Eng.

Chardon, cap. Geauga co. O. Pop. 881.

Charente, a department of France, including the old province of Angoumois.

Chariton, co. N. part of Missouri. Pop. 1,776.

Charlemont, a borough and garrison town in Armagh county, Ireland, on the Blackwater.—A fortified town in Ardennes, France.—P-t. Franklin co. Mass.; 110 W-NW. Boston. Pop. 1,065.

Charles, Cape, a cape of Virginia, which is the north point of the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Lon. 75 50 W., lat. 37 12 N.

—A promontory, forming the east extremity of Labrador, and the most eastern projection of North America. Lon. 55 33 W., lat. 52 13 N.—Co., SW. part of Md. Pop. 17,666.

Charles City, co. Va. N. of James river. Pop. 5,504.

Charles River, a river in Mass., which flows into Boston harbor, dividing Boston from Charlestown.

Charleston, city and s-p. S. C. in a district of the same name; 120 miles SSE. Columbia. Pop. 30,289. It is situated on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the rivers Cooper and Ashley, which unite just below the city, and form a spacious and convenient harbor, communicating with the ocean below Sullivan's island, 7 miles from Charleston. At the mouth of the harbor, there extends, from shore to shore, a sand-bank; dangerous to vessels, but having two channels, the deepest of which has 16 feet of water at low tide. The harbor is defended by fort

Pinkney and fort Johnson, and by fort Moultrie on Sullivan's island. Charleston is the oldest and much the largest town in S. C.; it is regularly laid out in parallel streets, which are intersected by others nearly at right angles. It contains many elegant buildings and has an extensive commerce. A rail-road from Charleston to Hamburg on the Savannah is in progress.—P-t. Cecil co. Md.—P-t. Jefferson co. Va.

Charlestown, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; one mile north of the centre of Boston. Pop. in 1830, 8,787. It is a pleasant and flourishing town and advantageously situated for trade and manufactures. The principal public buildings are the state prison, the Mass. hospital for the insane, a market-house, alms-house, and five houses of public worship. One of the chief navy-yards in the U. States occupies about 60 acres of land, in the SE. part of this town. Bunker Hill, on which was fought one of the principal battles of the American revolution, is in this town.—P-t. Sullivan co. N. H. Pop. 1,773.—P-t. Washington co. R. I. Pop. 1,234.—P-t. Chester co. Pa.—T. Berkley co. Va.—P-t. Brooke co. Va.—V., Mason co. Ken.—P-t. Clarke co. Indiana.—P-t. Montgomery co. N. Y. Pop. 2,148.

Charleville, a borough in Cork county, Ireland.—A town in Ardennes, France.

Charlotte, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt. Pop. 1,702.—P-t. Chataque co. N. Y. Pop. 886.—Cap. Mecklenburg co. N. C.—Cap. Dickson co. Ten.—Co., Va., N. of the Roanoke. Pop. 15,252.

Charlotteburg, t. Brunswick co. N. C.
Charlottesville, cap. Albemarle co. Va., the seat of the University of Va.—T. Upper Canada.

Charlottetown, the capital of Dominica. Lon. 69 24 W., lat. 15 25 N.

Charlton, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 54 WSW. Boston. Pop. 2,173.—P-t. Saratoga co. N. Y. Pop. 2,023.—Island in S. part of Hudson's bay.—R., La., which runs into the Missouri.

Chartres, a city of France, with the finest cathedral in the whole country.

Charybdis, a famed whirlpool in the Strait of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the celebrated Scylla, in Italy.

Chatahoochee, r. which rises in the Appalachian mts., flows through the NW part of Georgia, and forms a portion of the W. boundary of that state.

Chataque, co. W. side of N. Y. Pop. 34,057.—P-t. Chataque co. N. Y. Pop. 2,432.—Lake in Chataque co. N. Y.

Chateaugay, p-t. Franklin co. N. Y. Pop. 2,016.

Chatham, a town in Kent, Eng., on the Medway. It is one of the principal stations of the royal navy; and its large dock-yard, containing immense magazines, fur-

nished with all sorts of naval stores, is about a mile in length, and deemed the first arsenal in the world.—Co., E. part of Ga. Pop. 14,230. Chief town, Savannah.—Co. central part of N. C. Pop. 15,499.—T. Strafford co. N. H. Pop. 419.—T. Barnstable co. Mass., 85 SE. Boston. Pop. 2,134.—P-t. Middlesex co. Ct. Pop. 3,646.—P-t. Columbia co. N. Y. Pop. 3,538.—P-t. Morris co. N. J.—P-t. Chester co. Pa.—P-t. Chesterfield co. S. C.

Chatsworth, a village in the Peak of Derbyshire, Eng., near the river Derwent.

Chaudiere, a river of L. Canada, which rises on the borders of Me., near the sources of the Kennebec, and after a northerly course of about 120 miles, flows into the St. Lawrence, six miles above Quebec.

Chazy, p-t. Clinton co. N. Y. Pop. 3,097.

Cheadle, a town in Staffordshire, Eng., with a large tape manufactory, and several copper and brass works.

Cheddar, a village in Somersetshire, Eng., famous for excellent cheese.

Cheduba, an island in the Bay of Bengal.
Chelmsford, the county town of Essex, Eng. Lon. 0 38 E., lat. 51 44 N.—P-t. Middlesex co. Mass., 25 NW. Boston. Pop. 1,387. The Middlesex canal begins here, near the head of which is a large manufactory of glass. Large quantities of fine granite are transported from this town to Boston and its vicinity, by means of the canal.

Chelsea, a village in Middlesex, Eng., on the Thames. Here is a magnificent hospital for invalids of the army, begun by Charles II.; a royal military asylum for orphan boys; and an excellent physic-garden, given to the Company of Apothecaries, in 1721, by Sir Hans Sloane.—Cap. Orange co. Vt. Pop. 1,958.—T. Suffolk co. Mass., near Boston. Pop. 770.

Cheltenham, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng., celebrated for its springs and wells, and hot and cold baths.—T. Montgomery co. Pa.

Chenango, co. N. Y. Pop. 37,404.—T. Broome co. N. Y. Pop. 3,716.—R., N. Y., which joins the Susquehanna.

Chepstow, a town in Monmouthshire, Eng., on the Wye.

Cher, a fertile department of France.

Cherbourg, a strong seaport of France. Lon. 1 37 W., lat. 49 39 N.

Cherokees, a tribe of Indians in the SW. part of the U. S. They have a written and printed language, said to be radically different from all others. They number about 15,000 souls.

Cherry Valley, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y. Pop. 4,098.—P-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio.

Cherso, an island in the Gulf of Venice. Lon. 14 45 E., lat. 45 10 N.

Cherson, a town of Russia; in which, in 1790, the philanthropic Howard fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity. Lon. 32° 26' E., lat. 46° 37' N. — A government in the south-west of Russia.

Chestersey, a town in Surry, Eng., near the Thames.

Chesapeake, a spacious bay of the U. S. Its entrance is between cape Charles and cape Henry, 16 miles wide; and it extends 190 miles to the northward, through the states of Virginia and Maryland, dividing them into two parts called the eastern and western shores.

Chesham, a town in Buckinghamshire, Eng., with manufactures of lace and wooden ware.

Cheshire, a county palatine of England, containing 673,280 acres, divided into 7 hundreds and 88 parishes, and having a city and 12 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Weaver, and Dee. It is rich in pasture and corn lands; but there are several heaths, among which are the extensive forests of Macclesfield and Delamere. The country is generally level; and its extensive pastures feed a great number of cows, from whose milk is made excellent cheese, of which vast quantities are sent to London, Scotland, Ireland, &c. This country is likewise famous for its salt springs; and at Northwich there are vast pits of solid salt rock. — Co. SW. part of N. H. Pop. 27,016. — P-t. Berkshire co. Mass., 140 WNW. Boston. Pop. 1,049. — P-t. New Haven co. Ct. Pop. 1,764. — T. Gallia co. Ohio.

Chesnut Hill, p-v. Northampton co. Pa. — P-v. Jackson co. Ga.

Chester, a city, and capital of Cheshire, Eng. It has a strong castle (in which is the shire-hall) and nine churches, besides the cathedral. Chester has a constant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places for taking shipping for Dublin; it has also two annual fairs, the most noted in England for the sale of Irish linen. Lon. 3° 3' W., lat. 53° 12' N. — P-t. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 2,039. — P-t. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 2,320. — P-t. Hampden co. Mass., 120 W. Boston. Pop. 1,406. — P-t. Warren co. N. Y. Pop. 1,284. — P-t. Morris co. N. J. — T. Burlington co. N. J. — Co. SE. part of Pa. Pop. 50,908. — Cap. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 848. — T. Shenandoah co. Va. — T. Cumberland co. Va. — District, S. C. on Wateree river. Pop. 19,182. Chief town, Chester. — Towns in Wayne, Clinton, Geauga, and Knox counties, Ohio.

Chester, East, t. Westchester co. N. Y. Pop. 1,300.

Chester, New, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 1,090.

Chester, West, see *Westchester*.

Chester-le-Street, a village in the county

of Durham, Eng., on the west side of the Wear.

Chesterfield, a town in Derbyshire, Eng., with manufactures of stockings and carpets, and a trade in coal and lead. Lon. 1° 27' W., lat. 53° 18' N. — P-t. Cheshire co. N. H. Pop. 2,046. — P-t. Hampshire co. Mass., 105 W. Boston. Pop. 1,417. — P-t. Essex co. N. Y. Pop. 1,671. — T. Burlington co. N. J. — Co. E. part of Va. Pop. 18,637. — District, S. C. Pop. 8,472.

Chestertown, cap. Kent co. Md., on Chester river, about 18 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake bay.

Chesterville, p-t. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 923.

Cheviot Hills, a ridge of mountains in England, extending through Northumberland and Cumberland; famous for its free chase, formerly much used by the English and Scotch gentry. Near the borders of these hills many an obstinate battle has been fought between the English and Scots, before the two kingdoms were united; among which may be numbered the encounter between the earls Percy and Douglas in 1388, celebrated in the ancient ballad of Chevy Chase.

Chiapa, a woody province of Mexico.

Chicago, r. Indiana, which runs into Lake Michigan. 1835. — 1836.

Chichester, a city, the capital of Sussex, Eng. It has seven churches, besides the cathedral, and a handsome cross. The chief trade is in corn, malt, &c., and it has a manufacture of needles. Lon. 0° 48' W., lat. 50° 50' N. — T. Merrimack co. N. H. Pop. 1,084.

Chickanga, a territory of Eastern Africa, famous for its mines of gold.

Chickasaw, r. Ten., which runs into the Mississippi.

Chickasaws, a celebrated Indian tribe, inhabiting the east side of the Mississippi.

Chiclana, a town in Andalusia, Spain.

Chicot, co. Arkansas. Pop. 1,165.

Chigwell, a village in Essex, Eng., near London.

Chihuahua, a city in Durango, Mexico. Lon. 104° 30' W., lat. 28° 50' N.

Chili, or *Chile*, a country of South America, extending on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, from the Desert of Atacama to the River Biobio. It is divided into the three independencies of Coquimbo, St. Jago, and Concepcion. Chili, though bordering on the torrid zone, never feels the extremity of heat, being screened on the east by the Andes, and refreshed from the west by cooling sea-breezes. The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully accommodated to European productions. Nature, too, has enriched the country with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, and lead; also, with salt springs and mineral waters; and coals are found near Con-

run 41. / 1830. — 1836. —

ception. The chief rivers are the Maule, Biobio, Cauten, Tolten, Valdivia, Chaiwin, Riobueno, and Sinfondo, which rise in the Andes, and flow west into the Pacific Ocean.

Chilian, a city of Chili, capital of an inland province. Lon. 71° 5' W., lat. 35° 56' S.

Chillicothe, cap. Ross co. Ohio, on the W. bank of the Scioto. Pop. 2,846. It is a pleasant and flourishing town.

Chillon, a fortified castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, at the E. end of the Lake of Geneva.

Chilmark, t. Duke's co. Mass. Pop. 691.

Chiloe, an island at the south extremity of Chili, producing all necessary refreshments and provisions.

Chiltern, a chain of chalky hills in England, passing from east to west through the middle of Buckinghamshire, and covered, in various parts, with woods. This district belongs to the crown, and, for time immemorial, has had the nominal office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds; by the acceptance of which, a commoner vacates his seat in Parliament.

Chimborazo, a mountain of the kingdom of Quito, the loftiest in the Andes.

China, an extensive country in Asia, 1330 miles from north to south, and 1030 from east to west. Its stupendous wall exceeds every thing of human art and industry that is read of in history, and is said to have been built about the year 1160, to prevent the frequent incursions of the Moguls. It extends along a hilly surface 1500 miles in length; the breadth, in many parts, is upwards of 15 feet at the top; and it is flanked with towers at the distance of every 300 feet: the materials of which the whole is composed are so close and solid, that it is yet almost entire. China is divided into 15 provinces; these provinces contain 4402 walled cities, which are again divided into two classes; the civil class containing 2045, and the military, 2357. The climate and soil of China are various, as the different provinces are nearer to or remote from the south. Here are several large lakes and rivers, and a number of fine canals, one of which, called the Grand Canal, surpasses any thing of the kind in the world. The manufactures embrace almost every article of industry; but the most noted are porcelain, silk, cotton, and paper; and the chief export is tea. The numerous mountains contain mines of iron, lead, tin, tutaanag, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver; quarries of marble, coal, lapis lazuli, jasper, rock crystals, granite, and a kind of sonorous stones, of which musical instruments are composed, are abundant; and here is potter's earth of such various and superior kinds, that the fine porcelain of China is unrivalled. Besides the fruits peculiar to the country, it produces the greater part of those of Eu-

rope. The Chinese cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds, and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us. In the mountains and forests are wild animals of every species; and there are a great variety of most beautiful birds. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawny; and they pluck up the hairs from the lower part of the face by the roots, leaving a few straggling ones by way of beard. Corpulency is deemed a beauty in men, but a blemish in women, who affect a deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. Learning is much cultivated in this country: their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and, consequently, they have as many symbols or characters as words in their language. Their religion is paganism; they have no sabbath, nor even such a division of time as a week. The principal pagodas are dedicated to Foh, but they are not much frequented, for the generality are engaged with their household gods, every house having its altar and its deities. Lon. 98° 123' E., lat. 21° 42' N.—T. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 2,234.—T. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 2,387.

Chinca, a seaport of Peru, south of Lima. Lon. 76° 15' W., lat. 13° 10' S.

Chinon, a town of France, with a strong castle, in which Henry II. of England expired, in 1189.

Chiassia, a town and island of Italy, in the Gulf of Venice. Much salt is made here.

Chippendale, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng., on the Avon, with a manufacture of fine woollen.

Chippeway, t. in U. Canada, 2 miles NW. Niagara Falls.—A river of the U. S., in the NW. territory, which runs into the Mississippi; length about 300 miles.—T. Wayne co. Ohio.

Chippeways, a powerful tribe of Indians, scattered along the NW. border of the U. States.

Chiquitos, a province of Charcas, S. A., including a vast extent of territory, inhabited by Indians.

Chiswick, a village in Middlesex, Eng., on the Thames. In the churchyard is a monument to Hogarth.

Chittenden, co. W. part of Vt. Pop. 21,775.—T. Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 610.

Chiusa, a strong town in Veronese, Italy.

Choco, a province of Colombia; the whole of which is a continuous forest, without a trace of cultivation, pasture, or road. The inhabitants are miserable Indians, who go entirely naked; the women wearing only a kind of apron.

Choctaws, a tribe of Indians, residing between the Mississippi and the Tombigbee, partly in Alabama but mostly in Mississippi. Their number is estimated at about 20,000 or 25,000. They are an in-

trepid and ingenious race, and have made considerable advances in civilisation.

Cholula, a town in Puebla, Mexico; in which is an enormous pyramid, the sides of the base of which are 1423 feet each, and exactly in the direction of the meridians and parallels. It consists of four stages, and the perpendicular elevation is 177 feet; the platform has a surface of 43,208 square feet, and in the midst is a church, surrounded with cypress, in which mass is said every morning by an Indian priest, whose abode is on the summit of this extraordinary monument.

Chorasan, or **Korasan**, a province of Persia, 450 miles in length, and 420 in breadth. This extensive territory is little known to Europeans, but it is represented to be a level country, intersected with sandy deserts and irregular ridges of mountains, and the soil, in general, excellent.

Chorley, a town in Lancashire, Eng., with considerable manufactures of cotton, &c., and in the neighborhood are mines of coal, lead, and alum.

Christchurch, a borough in Hampshire, Eng., at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, with a trade in knit-silk stockings, &c.—Parish, in Charleston district, S. C. Pop. 3,412.

Christian, co. SW. part of Ken. Pop. 12,694.—T. Lawrence co. Arkansas.

Christiana, hundred, Newcastle co. Del. **Christiana-Bridge**, p-t. Newcastle co. Del.

Christiania, the capital of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys. It has an excellent harbor; and its principal exports are deals, tar, soap, iron, copper, alum, and skins. The manufactures are glass, coarse woollens, and linens; and a great number of merchant vessels are built for sale. Lon. 10 48 E., lat. 59 56 N.

Christianopia, a strong seaport of Sweden, near Carlscrena, on the Baltic. Lon. 15 47 E., lat. 56 25 N.

Christiansand, a seaport of Norway, famous for iron mines. The harbor is spacious, and many ships are built here. Lon. 8 3 E., lat. 58 8 N.

Christiansburg, cap. Montgomery co. Va.—A Danish fort on the Gold Coast of Africa.

Christianstadi, a fortified town in Schonen, Sweden.—A seaport of Finland. Lon. 21 28 E., lat. 62 30 N.

Christmas Harbor, a good and safe bay, on the north coast of Kerguelen's Land; so named by Captain Cook.

Christmas Island, in the Pacific Ocean, named by Captain Cook, who landed there on Christmas Day, 1777. Lon. 157 43 W., lat. 1 59 N.

Christmas Sound, a bay on the south coast of Terra Del Fuego, named also by Cook, who here passed Christmas Day, 1774. Lon. 70 3 W., lat. 55 22 S.

Christophe de Laguna, St., the capital of the Island of Teneriffe, with a palace. Lon. 16 18 W., lat. 28 29 N.

Christopher, St., or **St. Kitts**, one of the Caribbee Islands, in the W. Indies. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English, and, in 1713, was ceded to the latter; it was taken by the French in 1782, and restored the next year.

Chudleigh, a town in Devonshire, Eng., famous for a stupendous rock of bluish limestone, called Chudleigh marble, in which is a large cavern.

Chumbul, a large river of Hindoostan, which forms the boundary between the British territories in Hindoostan Proper, and those of the Mahrattas on the south.

Chumleigh, a town in Devonshire, Eng., on the Taw.

Church Stretton, a market-town in Shropshire, Eng.

Churn, a river that rises in Gloucestershire, Eng., near the village of Cobberley, from a hill, whence issue seven springs, called Seven Wells and Thames' Head. It flows south by Cirencester into Wiltshire, and there meets the Isis from the west, where their united stream forms the River Thames.

Ciampa, or **Taiampa**, a country of Asia, producing cotton, indigo, and silk.

Cicero, t. Onondaga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,808.

Cinaloa, a rich province of Mexico.

Cincinnati, city and cap. Hamilton co. Ohio, on the N. bank of the river Ohio; 109 SW. Columbus. Pop. in 1800, 750; in 1831, 26,014. It was first laid out in 1789, and began to flourish after the year 1794, since which time its growth in population, wealth, and trade has been remarkably rapid. It is the great emporium of the western country, and, next to N. Orleans, much the largest town in the U. S., west of the Alleghany mountains. The city is pleasantly and advantageously situated, partly on the first and partly on the second bank of the river, the upper part being elevated 50 or 60 feet above the lower. The central part of the town is very compact, and a great many of the houses are handsomely built of brick. Among the literary and scientific institutions are the Cincinnati College, incorporated in 1819, the Medical College, and the Western Museum Society, whose object is to collect the curiosities of the West. Cincinnati is a place of great trade and extensive manufactures. Its principal exports are flour, pork, and whiskey.

Cincinnati, p-t. Cortland co. N. Y. Pop. 1,308.

Cinque Ports, certain ports on the south coast of England, opposite England; so called on account of their being five in number, when their first charter was granted by William I., in 1077. These

were Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; to which were afterwards added, Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye.

Ciutua, a town in Estramadura, Portugal.

Circars, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the Bay of Bengal. This country is exceedingly productive of rice, wheat, and numerous other kinds of grain; also, sugar, cotton, bay salt, and excellent tobacco.

Circassia, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. The Circassians do not appear to have ever had written laws, but are governed by a kind of common law, or collection of ancient usages. They have few manufactures, and their agriculture produces barely sufficient for their own subsistence. Sheep and horses are the principal articles of their commerce, particularly the latter. The habitation of a Circassian is composed of two huts; one allotted to the husband, and to the reception of strangers, the other to the wife and family. Their food is simple, consisting of a little meat, some paste made of gum or millet, and a kind of beer, composed of the same grain fermented. These people have no letters of their own; those among them who write their language make use of Arabian characters. The men are tall and well-proportioned; and the beauty of the women has been long and deservedly celebrated.

Circleville, p-t. and cap. Pickaway co. Ohio, on the E. side of the Scioto; 26 S. Columbus. Pop. 1,136.

Cirencester, a borough in Gloucestershire, Eng., on the Churn; one of the greatest marts in England for wool. Lon. 1 38 W., lat. 51 43 N.

Citta Vecchia, a fortified city of Malta.

City Point, p-t. Prince George co. Va. on the S. side of James river.

Ciudad Real, a town in N. Castile, Spain, Lon. 3 57 W., lat. 39 1 N.

Ciudad Rodrigo, a city in Leon, Spain.

Clackmannanshire, a small county of Scotland. It produces good corn and pasture, and plenty of coal and salt. Clackmanan is the capital; in which is a square tower, on the top of a hill, all that remains of the castle of the illustrious Robert Bruce, whose great sword and casque were preserved here till the 19th century.

Claiborne, co. W. part of Mississippi. Pop. 9,818.—Co. N. part of E. Ten. Pop. 8,470.

Clair, St., lake, N. America, between lake Huron and lake Erie, about 90 miles in circumference.—River, through which the Huron discharges its waters into lake St. Clair.

Clapham, a village in Surrey, Eng., near London; noted for many handsome villas, which chiefly surround a beautiful com-

Clapton, a small but neat village in Middlesex, Eng., near London.

Clara, a town in King's county, Ireland. *Clara, St.*, a small island of Peru. Lon. 82 20 W., lat. 2 20 S.

Clare, a town in Suffolk, Eng., near the Stour; in which is a manufacture of baize.

—A county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 55 miles in length and 38 in breadth, divided into 79 parishes. Clare breeds more horses than any other county in Ireland, besides a great number of cattle and sheep. The chief rivers are the Shannon and Fergus, and it has numerous lakes.

Claremont, p-t. Sullivan co. N. H. Pop. 2,526.

Clarence, p-t. Erie co. N. Y. Pop. 3,353.

Clarendon, a village in Wiltshire, Eng.; in which a Parliament was held by Henry II., in 1164, who enacted the laws called the Constitutions of Clarendon, by which the power of the clergy was restrained.

—P-t. Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 1,585.—P-t. Orleans co. N. Y. Pop. 2,025.

Clarke, co. N. part of Ga. Pop. 10,176.

—Co. SW. part of Alabama. Pop. 7,584.

—T. Clinton co. Ohio.—Co. central

part of Ken. Pop. 13,052.—Co. SW. part

of Ohio. Pop. 13,074.—Co. S. part of In-

diana. Pop. 10,719.—Co. E. part of

Illinois. Pop. 3,940.—Co. Arkansas.

Pop. 1,369.—T. Brown co. Ohio.

Clarksburg, t. Berkshire co. Mass., 125

W. Boston. Pop. 315.—P-t. and cap.

Harrison co. Va.—P-t. Montgomery co.

Md.—T. Ross co. Ohio.

Clarke's River, r. N. America, which rises in the Stony mts. and joins the Columbia, about 600 miles from its mouth.

Clarkstown, p-t. and cap. Rockland co. N. Y. Pop. 2,298.

Clarksville, p-t. and cap. Montgomery co. Ten.—P-t. Greene co. Pa.—T. Clinton

co. Ohio.—T. Clarke co. Indiana.

Clarkson, t. Monroe co. N. Y. Pop. 3,251.

Clatsops, an Indian tribe residing along the banks of the Columbian river, near the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

Claverack, t. Columbia co. N. Y. Pop. 3,038.

Clay, a village in Norfolk, Eng., near Holt; in which are large salt-works.—

Co. SE. part of Ken. Pop. 3,549.—Co.

W. part of Indiana. Pop. 1,616.—Co. E.

part of Illinois. Pop. 755.—Co. NW.

part of Missouri. Pop. 5,342.

Clear, Cape, the southern promontory of an island near Clare, on the south coast of Ireland. Lon. 9 50 W., lat. 51 15 N.

Clear Creek, the name of towns in Fairfield, Warren, and Richland counties, O.

Clearfield, co. central part of Pa. Pop. 4,803.

Cleeve, Old, a village in Somersetshire, Eng.

Cleobury, a market-town in Shropshire, Eng., on the Rea.

Clerke's Isles, two islands near the entrance of Beering's Strait, between the coasts of Kamtschatka and North America. Lon. 169 30 W., lat. 63 15 N.

Clermont, a city of France, with manufactures of rattens, druggets, serges, and leather.—T. Columbia co. N. Y. Pop. 1,203.—Co. SW. part of Ohio. Pop. 20,466.

Cleveland, a beautiful and fertile district of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, bordering upon Durham. It abounds chiefly in excellent wheat.—P-t. and cap. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on lake Erie; 160 NE. Columbus. Pop. 1,076. It is a flourishing town, important from its situation at the termination of the Ohio canal, and from its connexion with the steamboat navigation from Buffalo, and is one of the most considerable commercial places on lake Erie.

Cleves, a dutchy of Westphalia, Germ.; variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns, and villages.

Cliff, a market-town in Northamptonshire, Eng.

Clifton. (See Bristol.)

Clinch, r. Ten: length about 200 miles.

Clinton, t. U. Canada on SW. part of Lake Ontario.—Co. NE. part of N. Y. Pop. 19,344.—Co. SW. part of Ohio. Pop. 11,392.—P-t. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 2,195.—P-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. Pop. 2,130.—Cap. Jones co. Ga.—P-v. Oneida co. N. Y., the seat of Hamilton college.

Clitheroe, a borough in Lancashire, Eng., with a trade in lime.

Clogher, a town in Tyrone county, Ireland.

Clenard, a town in Meath county, Ireland.

Clongegal, a town in Wexford county, Ireland.

Cloness, a town in Monaghan county, Ireland.

Clonsfert, a town in Galway county, Ireland.

Clonmel, a borough of Ireland, capital of Tipperary county; it has a flourishing woollen manufacture, and a considerable inland trade. Lon. 8 2 W., lat. 52 15 N.

Clonmines, a borough in Wexford, Ireland.

Cloud, St., a village in Seine and Oise, France; in which is a magnificent palace, celebrated for its beautiful prospect, park, gardens, and cascades.

Clovely, a village in Devonshire, Eng., near Hartland.

Cloyne, a town in Cork county, Ireland.

Clondert, a town and fortress of the Netherlands.

Cloyd, a river of Wales, which has its whole course through a fertile vale of the

same name. It rises on the south border of Denbighshire, crosses that county into Flintshire, and there flows by St. Asaph to Rhuddlan, where it enters the Irish Sea.

Clyde, a river of Scotland, which rises in the south part of Lanarkshire, passes by Lanark, Hamilton, Glasgow, Renfrew, Dunbarton, and Port Glasgow, to Greenock, where it enters the Frith of Clyde.

Coanza, a river of Africa, whose source is unknown, but it enters the Atlantic in lat. 9 20 S.

Coave, a river of Africa, which rises in the unknown interior regions, separates Zanguebar from Caffraria, and enters the Indian Ocean in lat. 8 35 S.

Cobbe, the capital of the kingdom of Darfoor. Lon. 28 8 E., lat. 14 11 N.

Cobelskill, p-t. Schoharie co. N. Y. Pop. 2,988.

Cobham, a village in Surry, Eng., on the Mole.

Cobi, a desert part of Tartary.

Coblentz, a city of the Prussian states. Lon. 7 38 E., lat. 50 22 N.

Coburg, a territory of Upper Saxony.

Coca, a town in Old Castile, Spain, with a strong castle for state prisoners.

Cochabamba, province, Buenos Ayres; it is wonderfully fertile.

Cochin, a province on the west coast of Southern Hindoostan.

Cochinchina, a kingdom of Asia, 500 miles in length and 120 in breadth. The climate is healthy, the summer heat being tempered by regular breezes from the sea. The country is intersected by rivers, which are well calculated for promoting inland commerce; and there are commodious harbors on the coast, particularly that of Turon. The aborigines of Cochinchina are called Moys, and they inhabit the chain of mountains which separates it from Cambodia. They are a savage people, very black, and in features resemble the Caffres. The present inhabitants are generally coarse-featured, and their color nearly as deep as that of the Malays. The women are by far the most active sex; and, in towns, the merchants often employ them as their factors and brokers. In the forests are ebony, cedars, mimosa, teak, and most other trees that grow in India. There is plenty of sugar, pepper, cinnamon, rice, yams, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, and melons; also, gold, silver, ivory, musk, indigo, silk, and honey.

Cocks, co. E. part of Ten. Pop. 6,048.

Cocker, a river that rises in the south of Cumberland, Eng., flows through the Lakes of Buttermere, Cromack Water, and Lowes Water, and joins the Derwent below Cockermouth.

Cockermouth, a borough in Cumberland, Eng., on the Cocker. It has manufactures of shalloons, coarse linen, woollen

cloths, leather and hats. Lon. 3 15 W., lat. 54 32 N.

Codorus, t. York co. Pa.

Coeymans, p-t. Albany co. N. Y. Pop. 2,723.

Coggeshal, a market-town in Essex, Eng. *Cognac*, a town of France with a castle. It is celebrated for excellent brandy.

Cogni, a commercial city of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 32 38 E., lat. 37 54 N.

Cohasset, s-p. and p-t. Norfolk co. Mass., 20 SE. Boston. Pop. 1,227.

Coimbatore, a province of Southern Hindoostan, lying south of Mysore.

Coimbra, a city of Portugal, capital of Beira. Lon. 8 20 W., lat. 40 25 N.

Co-king, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 100 2 E., lat. 26 35 N.

Col, one of the Hebrides of Scotland.

Colchester, the ancient Colonia, a borough, and the largest town in Essex, Eng.; it is famous for oysters and eringo-roots, and has a large manufacture of baize.

—T. Chittenden co. Vt. Pop. 1,489.

—T. Essex co. U. Canada. —P-t. New

London co. Ct. Pop. 2,083. —P-t. Del-

aware co. N. Y. Pop. 1,424. —T. Fair-

fax co. Va.

Coldstream, a town in Berwickshire, Scotland. Here General Monk first raised the Coldstream regiment of guards, with whom he marched into England to restore Charles the Second.

Cole, co. central part of Missouri. Pop. 3,006.

Colebrook, p-t. Coos co. N. H. Pop. 542.

—P-t. Litchfield co. Ct. Pop. 1,332.

Colebrook Dale, a village in Shropshire, Eng., in which are the most considerable iron-works in England. —T. Berks co. Pa.

Coleraine, a borough in Londonderry county, Ireland; famous for the manufacture of linen. —P-t. Franklin co. Mass.,

105 WNW. Boston. Pop. 1,877. —T.

Lancaster co. Pa. —P-t. Bertie co. N. C.

—T. Ross co. Ohio. —T. Hamilton co.

Ohio.

Coleshill, a market-town in Warwick-

shire, Eng.

Colesville, p-t. Boone co. N. Y. Pop.

2,389.

Colford, a market-town in Gloucestershire, Eng.

Colleton, district SE. part of S. C. Pop. 27,256.

Collins, t. Erie co. N. Y. Pop. 2,120.

Collioure, a town in Eastern Pyrenees, France, with a castle.

Collumpton, a town in Devonshire, Eng., which has a considerable trade in woollen cloth.

Coln, a river that rises near Clare, Suffolk, Eng., passes by Halstead and Colchester, and enters the German Ocean at the east end of Morsey Island.

Colybrook, a market-town in Buckinghamshire, Eng., on the Coln.

Colne, a town in Lancashire, Eng., with a trade in shalloons, calamancoes, tammies, calicoes, and dimities.

Cologne, an electoral bishopric, and one of the most fertile countries of Germany. It lies in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and contains 72 cities and towns. —A fortified city, capital of the province of Cologne, in Germany. It was the birthplace of St. Bruno, in 1051, the founder of the Carthusian monks; also, of the great Rubens, in 1577; and was once celebrated for its commerce and manufactures, which last are now dwindled to a few silk and cotton articles, knit stockings, snuff, and glue. In the cathedral, which remains unfinished, are shown the heads of the three magi; and in the church of St. Ursula is the tomb of the saint, and bones belonging to the 11,000 virgins said to have been put to death along with her. Lon. 6 55 E., lat. 50 55 N.

Colombia, a republic of South America, founded in 1821, chiefly by the courage of Bolivar, from the ancient Spanish provinces of Terra Firma, and the northern parts of Peru. It is divided into seven departments, which are each subdivided into provinces. These departments are, Orinooko, Venezuela, Sulia, Bogota, Cundinamarea, Cauca, and Magdalena. To these may be added the additional departments of Panama, Veragua, Quito, Gujios, and Macos, Cuenca, Jean, Mainas, Loxa, and Guayaquil. The religion is the Roman Catholic. For the productions, climate, &c., of this republic, see its different provinces.

Colombo, the capital of Ceylon. It was built in 1638 by the Portuguese, who, in 1656, were expelled by the Dutch, and the latter surrendered it to the British in 1796. The fort, upwards of a mile in circuit, stand on the extremity of a peninsula, and is strong both by nature and art. On the rivers in the vicinity of Colombo there are about 300 flat-bottomed boats moored, with entire families on board, who have no other dwellings. The articles exported are cinnamon, pepper, arrack, and col-ropes; also, a number of inferior articles, as betel-leaf, areka-nut, jagery, (a sort of blackish sugar, cocoa-nuts, and oil, wax, honey, cardamoms, coral, ivory, fruit, &c. Lon. 80 2 E., lat. 0 53 N.

Colonsay, a fertile island in Scotland, west of Jura; abounding in rabbits.

Colorado, a river of N. America, which rises in the Rocky mts. and runs into the gulf of California. —R., S. America, which after a course of nearly 1000 miles, falls into the Atlantic.

Colsterworth, a village in Lincolnshire, Eng., famous as the birthplace of Sir Isaac Newton.

Columb, St., a market-town in Cornwall, Eng.

Columbia, a district of the U. States, including both sides of the Potomac, and the eastern branch. It is surrounded by Virginia and Maryland, and in part belonged to each of those two states, by whom it was ceded; in 1791, to the United States, who ordained it to be the site of the federal city. It includes the cities of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, and is under the immediate government of Congress. Pop. 39,858.—A large river of N. America, which rises in the Rocky mts. and running SW. falls into the Pacific ocean in lat. 43 19 N., after a course of about 1,500 miles. It is sometimes called the *Oregon*, or *river of the West*.—P-t. in Richland district, S. C., and the seat of the state government; 120 NNW. Charleston. Pop. 3,310. It is regularly laid out on an elevated plain, and contains a state-house and several handsome edifices. The S. Carolina college was founded in this town in 1892: it is a flourishing institution and under the liberal patronage of the state legislature.—P-t. Washington co. Me.—P-t. Coos co. N. H.—P-t. Tolland co. Ct. Pop. 962.—Co. E. part of N. Y. Pop. 39,952. Chief town, Hudson.—T. Herkimer co. N. Y. Pop. 2,181.—Co. E. part of Pa. Pop. 20,049.—P-t. Lancaster co. Pa.—T. Bradford co. Pa.—P-t. Fluvanna co. Va.—Co. NE. part of Ga. Pop. 12,606.—Cap. Maury co. Ten.—P-t. and cap. Adair co. Ken.—P-t. Hamilton co. Ohio; 6 E. Cincinnati.—T. Meigs co. O.—T. Cuyahoga co. O.—T. Lawrence co. Arkansas.

Columbiana, co. E. part of Ohio. Pop. 35,508.

Columbus, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 1,744.—Co. S. part of N. C. Pop. 4,141.—P-t. Franklin co. Ohio, and capital of the state, on the Scioto river; 101 NE. Cincinnati; lon. 83 8 W., lat. 39 47 N. Pop. 2,437. It was first laid out in 1812, and is pleasantly situated on rising ground, just below the confluence of Whetstone river with the Scioto. It contains a handsome state-house, a market-house and several printing offices.

Colyton, a market-town in Devonshire, Eng., on the Cole.

Comayagua, or *Valladolid*, a city of Mexico. Lon. 88 20 W., lat. 14 35 N.

Comb Martin, a town in Devonshire, Eng.

Como, a town in Milanese, Italy, on the lake. Pliny the younger was born here, and in his letters he highly extols the delightful scenery of its neighborhood.

Como, *Lake of*, or *Lario*, a lake in Milanese. The mountains that border this lake have their lower regions covered with olives, vines, orchards, and some well-cultivated plains; and higher up are beautiful groves of chestnut, pine, and fir; they

also contain mines of iron, lead, and copper, and quarries of exquisite marble.

Comora Islands, four, in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 44 41 E., lat. 19 10 S.

Comorin, Cape, the southern extremity of Hindoostan; a lofty mountain, whose rocky head seems to overhang its base.

Compiegne, a town in Oise, France.

Compostella, or *St. Jago de Compostella*, a city of Spain, capital of Galicia, with an university. Lon. 8 27 W., lat. 42 52 N.

Compton, (*Little*), p-t. Newport co. R. I. Pop. 1,378.

Comrie, a town in Perthshire, Scotland.

Comru, t. Berks co. Pa.

Conception, or *Pence*, a seaport of Chili. Lon. 73 9 W., lat. 36 47 S.

Concord, p-t. Essex co. Vt. Pop. 1,031.

—P-t. Merrimack co. N. H., and the seat of the state government, situated on both sides of the river Merrimack; 45 WNW. Portsmouth, 63 NNW. Boston. Pop. 3,727. It contains a state-house, which was erected in 1817, at an expense of \$60,232, and is a large and very elegant edifice. Much of the trade of the upper country centres here, a boat navigation being opened with Boston by means of the Merrimack river and Middlesex canal.—P-t. Middlesex co. Mass., 18 WNW. Boston. Pop. 2,017. Here was made the first forcible opposition to the British, in 1775.—Cap. Cabarras co. N. C.—There are six other towns of this name in the U. States.

Concordia, co. NE. part of La. Pop. 4,662.

Condatchy, a town of the island of Ceylon, which gives name to a bay, about 12 miles S. from the island of Mananar, and the central rendezvous for the boats employed in the pearl fishery.

Conde, a strong town in Nord, France, with a fortress.

Condore, Pulo, a fertile island in the China Sea, near the coast of Cambodia. Lon. 107 20 E., lat. 8 40 N.

Condeuh, co. S. part of Al. Pop. 7,444.

Conflans, a town of Savoy.—Another in Upper Soane, France.

Congaree, r. S. C., which after a course of 30 miles unites with the Wateree.

Congleton, a town in Cheshire, Eng., on the Dean; in which is a large silk mill.

Congo, a country on the west coast of Africa, containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, Matamba, and Benguela. There are several desert places within land, in which are elephants, tigers, buffaloes, monkeys, and monstrous serpents. Near the coast the soil is more fertile; cotton grows wild most luxuriantly, and there are fruits of many kinds. The greater part of the inhabitants go almost naked; they worship the sun, moon, stars, and animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have succeeded in making them converts, and they are skilful in

weaving cotton cloth, and trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds.——A kingdom of the above country, extending 130 miles along the coast, and 370 inland. From April to September is the winter season, when it seldom rains; the summer is from October to March, when it rains almost every day, attended with great heat, and accompanied with violent tornadoes and storms of lightning, fiery meteors, and wind. The principal rivers are the Laire and Coanza.

Coniston Water, a lake in Lancashire, Eng., six miles long, and nearly one broad.

Connaught, a province of Ireland, 130 miles in length and 84 in breadth; containing the counties of Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo.

Connecticut, one of the U. States, bounded N. by Mass., E. by R. I., S. by Long Island sound, and W. by N. Y.; square miles, 4,828. Pop. in 1800, 251,002; in 1830, 297,711. This state is divided into eight counties. Hartford and N. Haven are the two seats of government, the legislature being held alternately at each. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, the Thames, the Housatonic, the Farmington, and the Shetucket. The principal harbors are those of N. London and N. Haven. The face of the country is generally hilly, but not mountainous. There are two colleges in this state; Yale, at N. Haven, one of the oldest and most distinguished literary institutions in the country, and Washington college at Hartford. The exports of Connecticut consist of beef, pork, cattle, horses, butter, maize, rye, flaxseed, and candles. The manufactures consist of cotton and woollen goods, tin ware, gin, glass, paper, leather, clocks, buttons, fire-arms, &c.——A large river of N. England, which rises on the north confines of N. Hampshire and Vermont, and passing through Massachusetts and Connecticut, flows into L. Island sound. Its whole length is 410 miles. The land bordering upon it is generally of an excellent quality, and there are upon its banks many very beautiful and flourishing towns.

Connor, a town in Antrim county, Ireland.

Conquest, t. Cayuga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,507.

Constable, p-t. Franklin co. N. Y.

Constance, a fortified city of the Grand Duchy of Baden, on the Rhine; famous for a council, in 1514, which caused John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burned; and likewise condemned the doctrines of Wickliff, and ordered his bones to be destroyed 40 years after he was dead. Lon. 97° E., lat. 47° 38' N.

Constance, Lake of, a considerable lake of Switzerland, which it separates from Suabia.

Constantina, the eastern province of the kingdom of Algiers, and the largest and richest of the four. In the mountains dwell free Arabian and Moorish tribes, of whom the Cabyls are deemed the most turbulent and cruel. The capital of this province is of the same name; in which the chief articles for trade are corn, wax, hides, fine wool, camels' hair, ostrich feathers, tallow, goat and sheep skins, beeves, sheep, horses, and mules. Lon. 6° 26' E., lat. 36° 28' N.

Constantinople, one of the largest cities in Europe, and the metropolis of the Turkish empire. It is seated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago, on a neck of land that advances towards Natolia, from which it is separated by a strait a mile in breadth. It was anciently called Byzantium; but the name was changed by Constantine the Great, who made it the seat of the Roman empire in the east. The number of houses in this city is prodigious; but, in general, they are mean, and all of them constructed of wood, and the roofs covered with hollow tiles. The public edifices alone are built of masonry, in a very solid manner. The inhabitants are half Turks, two-thirds of the other half Greeks and Armenians, and the rest Jews and Franks. There are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining, particularly the superb temple of Saint Sophia, built in the sixth century, which is converted into a mosque, and will contain 100,000 persons conveniently. The mosque of Sultan Solyman may fairly vie with the ancient St. Sophia; and that of Sultan Achmet is, without exception, the finest building the Turks ever raised. There is a market for slaves of both sexes, and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them for sale. No foreigner is allowed to reside in the city itself, not even the minister of a friendly nation. Constantinople is surrounded by walls of freestone, and flanked by 478 towers; it has also 20 gates, six on the land side, and seven each toward the harbor and the sea. Lon. 28° 53' E., lat. 41° 1' N.

Constantinople, Strait of, the ancient Bosphorus, which forms the communication between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, and is the separation here between Europe and Asia.

Conway, a river of Wales, which issues from a lake in Merionethshire, flows through a fertile vale of the same name, and enters the Irish Sea at Aberconway.——T. Stafford co. N. H. Pop. 1,601.——T. Franklin co. Mass., 100 W. Boston. Pop. 1,563.

Coochbehar, an extensive district in Bengal.

Cook's Inlet, an extensive arm of the sea on the north-west coast of America. Lon., 148° 43' W., lat. 61° 30' N.

Cook's Strait, dividing the two islands of which New Zealand is composed.

Cookestown, a town in Tyrone, Ireland.

Coomassie, the capital of the kingdom of Ashantee. The inhabitants manufacture cotton cloths, fine pottery, and ornaments of gold; and they have a great trade in gold dust and ivory with the merchants on the coast. Lon. 2 15 W., lat. 6 55 N.

Cooper, co. central part of Missouri. Pop. 6,019.—E., S. C., which runs into Charleston harbor.

Coorg, a principality of Hindoostan, lying among the Western Ghats.

Coos, co. N. part of N. H. Pop. 8,390.

Coosopellari Indians, N. A., on the Columbia, N. of Clark's river.

Cootehill, a town in Cavan county, Ireland.

Copake, t. Columbia co. N. Y. Pop. 1,675.

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, with a university. It is the best built city in the north; the palaces of the nobility are, in general, splendid, and ornamented in the Italian style of architecture. There are manufactures of beautiful porcelain, sugar, silk, cotton, woollen cloths, canvases, and leather. The haven is always crowded with ships; and the streets are intersected by canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses that line the quays. Contiguous to the harbor are several islands, called Holms, upon which are dock-yards, containing every thing necessary for the building and equipment of ships of war. Lon. 12 34 E., lat. 55 41 N.

Copiah, co. SW. part of Mississipp. Pop. 7,024.

Copiapó, a jurisdiction in the N. part of Chile, rich in gold mines.—A seaport of Chile, which gives its name to the jurisdiction.

Copper Indians, Indians, N. A. Lon. 113 W., lat. 67 N.

Copper River, r. NW. Territory, which joins the Chippeway. Length 250 miles.

Copper-Mine River, in N. America, flowing into the Arctic Ocean; first noticed by Hearne, and since visited by Captain Franklin. Lon. 111 SW., lat. 69 N.

Coquet, a river of England, which rises in the mountains on the borders of Scotland, crosses the centre of Northumberland, and enters the German Ocean at Warkworth.

Coquimbo, or *Serena*, a jurisdiction in Chile, abounding in mines of gold and silver.—Cap. of a jurisdiction in Chile, with an excellent harbor. Lon. 71 19 W., lat. 29 55 S.

Corbie, a town in Somme, France.

Corby, a market-town in Lincolnshire, Eng.

Cordova, a city in Andalusia, Spain; famous for its horses.—A province of

Buenos Ayres, about 100 leagues in length and 70 in breadth.—A town of Buenos Ayres and capital of the province of Tucuman. Pop. about 10,000.—T. Mexico, in Tlascal.

Corea, a peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan. The principal products are wheat, rice, millet, ginseng, tobacco, iron, salt, castor and sable skins, a yellow varnish almost equal to gilding, and a peculiar kind of paper made of cotton. The Coreans are well-made, ingenious, brave, and tractable, but suspicious and unsociable towards strangers. They have borrowed the greater part of their customs, &c. from the Chinese; but their language is different. The south-west coast of this kingdom for nearly 200 miles, is studded with an infinite number of small islands, to the distance of 50 miles from the shore, which are named the Corean Archipelago. Lon. 126 42 E., lat. 37 48 N.

Corfe Castle, a borough in Dorsetshire, Eng., seated on a peninsula called Purbeck Island; and close to the town, on a hill, are the ruins of its ancient castle. It has a large church, which is a royal peculiar, not liable to any episcopal jurisdiction. Here Edward the Martyr was murdered, by order of his stepmother, Elfrida, in 979. Lon. 2 4 W., lat. 50 36 N.

Corfu, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania; the most important of the Ionian Islands, and the seat of their government. It has a strong castle and fort, and a good harbor. The chief products are wine, oil, honey, and salt. Lon. 19 50 E., lat. 39 36 N.

Coria, a city in Estramadura, Spain.—A town in Andalusia, Spain, on the Guadalquivir.

Coriaco, t. S. America, in Cumana, on a gulf to which it gives name.

Corinth, a town in the Morea, European Turkey. Lon. 22 54 E., lat. 38 3 N.—P-t. Orange co. Vt. Pop. 1,953.—T. Penobscot co. Me. Pop. 712.

Corinth, Isthmus of, a neck of land that joins the Morea to Livadia, and reaches from the Gulf of Lepanto to Engia.

Cork, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; divided into 137 parishes. The surface presents a great variety; the west part is wild and mountainous, bold and rocky; the north and east parts are rich and fertile, with ranges of high grounds running east and west; and in the north-west quarter there are many coal-mines. Iron and lead ores are also found in various places. The coasts abound with excellent harbors; and the principal rivers are the Blackwater and the Lee. The capital of this county is a city of its name, which stands on an island in the river Lee, over which are five

stone bridges to the suburbs. Vessels of 120 tons come up to the quays; but those of heavier burden generally anchor a few miles lower, in a commodious harbor, called the Cove, which is defended by a strong fort. Cork surpasses all the towns in Ireland for trade, except Dublin; the exports consist chiefly of beef, pork, hides, tallow, and butter. Lon. 8 28 W., lat. 51 54 N.

Cornhill, a town of Durham, Eng., near the Tweed.

Cornish, p-t. York co. Me. Pop. 1,234.

—P-t. Sullivan co. N. H. Pop. 1,687.

Cornville, t. Somerset co. Me. Pop. 1,104.

Cornwall, a county that forms the southwest extremity of England. Its length from east to west is 80 miles; its breadth next to Devonshire is 48, but it soon contracts, and, at Falmouth, does not exceed 14; it then spreads a little to the south and south-west, and terminates in two points, one called the Lizard, and the other, the Land's End. It contains 945,920 acres, divided into 9 hundreds and 217 parishes, and has 37 market-towns. The soil is not very fruitful, but the valleys yield plenty of grass, and the lands near the sea produce corn. The mines of tin, lead, and copper, are numerous; and several sorts of stone are also found. In many cavernous parts of the rocks are transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds. Cornwall abounds in Druidical antiquities, consisting of cairns and rock-ing-stones; the most celebrated of which is the Logan stone, about three miles from the Land's End. The principal rivers in this county are the Tamar, the Dart, and the Camel.—T. Addison co. Vt. Pop. 1,264.—P-t. Orange co. N. Y. Pop. 3,486.—P-t. Litchfield co. Ct. Pop. 1,712.

Coro, a province of Caraccas, in South America; the inhabitants of which raise great numbers of sheep, manufacture cotton-stuffs, and cultivate excellent tobacco, cacao, and sugar.

Coromandel, the east coast of Southern Hindoostan, extending along the Bay of Bengal, from Point Calymere to the mouth of the Kistna.

Corregio, a town of Modena, Italy.

Correze, a department of France, containing the south part of the old province of Limosin.

Corrib, *Lough*, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in the county of Galway; it is thickly studded with islands, many of which are inhabited.

Corrientes, a city of Brazil, in the province of Parana, with a fort. Lon. 59 0 W., lat. 27 30 S.—A cape on the east coast of Africa, south of Inhambane. Lon. 35 52 E. lat. 24 5 S.

Cotnam, a market-town in Wiltshire, Eng.

Correica, an island in the Mediterranean,

separated from that of Sardinia, on the south, by the Strait of Bonifaccio. It is mountainous, but fruitful valleys are interspersed; and it has some fine lakes and rivers. It has always been famous for swarms of bees, and produces vast quantities of honey and wax. The mountains are rich in lead, iron, copper, and silver; and there are mines also of alum and saltpetre. Porphyries, jasper, talc, amianthus, emeralds, and other precious stones, are found scattered in the mountains; and the south coast abounds with beautiful coral.

Cortland, co. central part of N. Y. Pop. 23,693.—T. Westchester co. N. Y. Pop. 3,840.

Cortlandville, p-t. and cap. Cortland co. N. Y. Pop. 3,573.

Cortona, a city in Florentine, Tuscany. Lon. 11 52 W., lat. 43 20 N.

Corunna, a seaport in Galicia, Spain. Lon. 8 19 W., lat. 43 23 N.

Corvo, the most northerly of the Azore islands, about four leagues in circumference.

Corwen, a town in Merionethshire, Wales.

Corydon, p-t. and cap. Harrison co. Indiana.

Coshocton, co. E. part of Ohio. Pop. 11,162. Chief town, Coshocton.

Cossacks, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Kosakki-sa-Parovi, the Kosakki-Donski, and the Uralian Cossacks. The Kosakki-sa-Parovi inhabit the Ukraine; the Uralian Cossacks dwell in villages along the banks of the Ural; and the Kosakki-Donski reside on both sides the Don.

Cossair, a port of Egypt, in the Red Sea; the emporium of trade with Arabia. Lon. 34 8 E., lat. 26 8 N.

Cossimbazar, a river and town in Bengal.

Costa Rica, a rich province of Mexico.

Cotbus, a town of Lusatia, with a castle.

Cote-d'Or, a department of France, including the north-east part of the old province of Burgundy.

Cotes-du-Nord, a northern department of France, containing part of the old province of Burgundy.

Coteswold, a long tract of high ground in the east part of Gloucestershire, Eng.

Cotopaxi, a volcanic mountain of the kingdom of Quito, one of the highest of the Andes.

Cottenham, a village in Cambridgeshire, England, near Cambridge, famous for its cheeses.

Coventry, a city in Warwickshire, Eng.; the principal manufacture in which is silk ribbons; but some gauzes, camlets, and lustrings, are also made. It has three fairs; one, the great or show fair, held the Friday in Trinity week, owes its origin to the

following tradition: Leofric, Earl of Mercia, had imposed such heavy taxes upon the citizens of Coventry, that his lady, Godiva, moved by her entreaties, so much importuned her lord to remit them, that he consented on condition she would ride naked through the city at midday. This condition humanity induced her to accept; and, having ordered all the inhabitants, on pain of death, to close their door and windows, she rode quite naked through the town. One person, yielding to curiosity, stole a glance at the countess, and was struck dead; and has been famed ever since under the name of Peeping Tom, and his effigy is shown to this day. To commemorate this event, at the great show fair the mayor and corporation walk in procession through the town, accompanied by a female on horseback, clad in a linen dress closely fitted to her limbs. Lon. 1 30 W., lat. 52 24 N.—T. Orleans co. Vt.—T. Grafton co. N. H.—T. Kent co. R. I. Pop. 3,851.—P-t. Tolland co. Ct. Pop. 2,119.—T. Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 1,576.—T. Chester co. Pa.

Cowland, formerly a dutchy of Europe, but annexed to the Russian dominions in 1795.

Covington, t. Campbell co. Ken. Pop. 743.—Cap. Fountain co. Indiana.—Cap. Newton co. Ga.—Co. S. part of Mississippi. Pop. 2,549.—Co. S. part of Alabama. Pop. 1,522.

Cowbridge, a corporate town in Glamorganshire, Wales.

Coves, a seaport in the Isle of Wight, with an excellent harbor, much frequented by ships, to repair damages sustained at sea, and to water. Lon. 1 17 W., lat. 50 46 N.

Coweta, co. NW. part of Ga. Pop. 5,006. *Cozsackie*, p-t. Greene co. N. Y., on the W. side of the Hudson. Pop. 3,373.

Cracatoa, the southernmost of a cluster of islands at the mouth of the Strait of Sunda.

Cracow, a free city of Poland, with an university. Lon. 14 50 E., lat. 49 59 W.

Craftsbury, p-t. Orleans co. Vt. Pop. 982.

Cranberry, p-t. Middlesex co. N. J. *Cranbourne*, a town in Dorsetshire, Eng. *Cranbrook*, a market-town in Kent, Eng. *Cranford Bridge*, a village in Middlesex, Eng.

Cranston, s-p. Providence co. R. I. Pop. 2,651.

Crupach, or *Krapach*, a chain of mountains separating Hungary from Poland and Turkey.

Craven, co. E. part of N. C. Pop. 14,325. *Crawford*, co. NW. part of Pa. Pop. 16,005.—Co. central part of Arkansas Ter. Pop. 2,440.—Co., E. part of Illinois. Pop. 3,113.—Co., S. part of In-

diana. Pop. 3,184.—Co. N. part of Ohio. Pop. 4,778.—Co. W. part of Ga. Pop. 5,314.

Crayford, a village in Kent, Eng.

Crediton, a market-town in Devonshire, Eng.

Cree, a river of Scotland, which rises in the northern part of the counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright, forms the boundary between them, and enters the head of Wigton Bay.

Cree Indians, a nation which once inhabited the interior of Georgia, in North America. They were formerly very formidable, but their power is now greatly diminished.

Creeks, Indians, in E. part of Mississippi. Number, 20,000.

Creetown, or *Ferrytown*, a small port in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland.

Cremasco, a small territory of Italy; fertile in corn, wine, flax, and hemp.

Cremnitz, a town of Hungary, noted for its gold and silver mines.

Cremona, a city of Italy, near the Po. *Cremonese*, a territory of Milan, in Italy; fertile in wine and fruits.

Creuse, a department of France, including the chief part of the old province of Marche.

Crewkerne, a town in Somersetshire, Eng.

Crickhowel, a town in Brecknockshire, Wales.

Cricklade, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng. *Crief*, a town in Perthshire, Scotland.

Crimea, the ancient Taurica Chersonesus, a peninsula in the southern part of Russia.

Crinan, *Loch*, a small arm of the sea on the west coast of Scotland, in Argyleshire.

Croatia, a country of Europe, belonging to the house of Austria, except a small part east of the river Unna, subject to the Turks.

Croix, *St.* a river of N. America, which divides Maine from N. Brunswick, and runs into the Bay of Passamaquoddy.—One of the Virgin islands, belonging to the Danes. It produces abundance of sugar. Lon. 65 28 W., lat. 17 45 N.—A river in the NW. Territory, which runs into the Mississippi.—A river of Canada which runs into the St. Maurice thirty-three miles above Quebec.

Cromack Water, a lake in Cumberland, Eng., between Buttermere and Lowes Water, abounding in char and red trout.

Cromarty, a seaport and the capital of Cromartyshire, Scotland. The harbor is one of the safest in the kingdom, with a commodious quay. This town has a coasting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins of various sorts. Lon. 3 50 W., lat. 57 38 N.

Cromarty Firth, a bay of Scotland, one of the finest in Great Britain.

Cromartyshire, a small county of Scotland, divided into five parishes.

Cromer, a market-town in Norfolk, Eng.

Cronborg, a strong fortress of Denmark.

Cronsborg, or *Wesio*, a modern province of Sweden.

Cronstadt, a seaport and fortress of Russia, on an island in the Gulf of Finland, 23 W. St. Petersburg. The harbor is spacious and about eleven hundred vessels enter and leave the port annually. It is the principal station of the Russian navy. Lon. 29 E., lat. 59 59 N.

Crosby, p-t. Hamilton co. Ohio, 18 N. Cincinnati.

Cross Creek, t. Washington co. Pa. — T. Jefferson co. Ohio. — R., Va., which runs into the Ohio.

Crossfell, a mountain in Cumberland, Eng., the extreme altitude of which is 2,901 feet. A few yards below the summit is a spring called the Gentleman's Well.

Crouch, a river in Essex, Eng., which rises near Horndon, and enters the German Ocean between Burnham and Foulness island.

Crough Patrick, a mountain in Mayo county, Ireland, in the form of a sugar-loaf, 2,666 feet above the sea.

Crow Indians, in Louisiana, on the Yellowstone and the heads of the Missouri.

Crowland, or *Croyland*, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng.; the chief trade of which is in fish and wild ducks.

Crowle, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng.

Crown Point, p-t. Essex co. N. Y. Pop. 2,041. It received its name from a noted fortress, much celebrated in the history of the American war, and which is now in ruins.

Croydon, a market-town in Surrey, Eng., near the source of the Wandle. Lon. 0 6 W., lat. 51 22 N. — T. Sullivan co. N. H. Pop. 1,057.

Cruz, St., a seaport on the south-east side of Teneriff. Lon. 16 14 W., lat. 28 28 N.

Cruz, Santa, one of the Caribbee Islands, in the W. Indies, belonging to Denmark. It contains 33,000 inhabitants, of which 30,000 are slaves.

Cuba, the largest island in the W. Indies, belonging to the Spaniards. It is 700 miles in length from E. to W. and 100 miles in breadth. Havana is the chief town. The population of Cuba was estimated in 1827 at 704,487, of which nearly one half are slaves. The soil is fertile; there are many warm springs, and copper mines in the mountains, and forests full of game. The produce is excellent sugar, coffee, honey, wax, mastic, tobacco, and aloes. Lon. 74 85 W., lat. 19 42 and 23 26 North.

Cuban, a river that issues from the north side of the mountain Elborus, the loftiest of the Caucasus, and enters by several

mouths into the Black Sea and the Sea of Asoph.

Cuban, or *Cuban Tartary*, a country of Asia, in the Russian province of Taurida.

Cuckfield, a market-town in Sussex, Eng.

Cuenza, a city in New Castile, Spain.

—A city of Colombia, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 78 50 W., lat. 2 58 S.

Culiacan, a fertile province of Mexico.

Cullen, a borough in Banffshire, Scotland. — A town in Limerick county, Ireland.

Culloden Moor, a heath in Invernesshire, Scotland; famous for the total defeat of the young Pretender by the Duke of Cumberland, in 1745.

Culpepper, co. NE. part of Va. Pop. 24,026.

Culross, a borough in Perthshire, Scotland.

Cumana, a province of Caraccas, which produces cocoa and tobacco in abundance. The capital is Cumana, or New Cordova, situated near the mouth of the gulf of Cariaco, about a mile from the sea on an arid, sandy plain.

Cumbava, an island in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 118 52 E., lat. 8 30 S.

Cumber, a town in Down county, Ireland.

Cumberland, a county of England, fifty-eight miles in length, and thirty in breadth, containing 958,080 acres, divided into five wards and 103 parishes, and having a city and ten market-towns. The mountains feed large flocks of sheep, and the valleys produce corn, &c. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, iron, lapis, calaminitis, and wad, or black lead. Scafell, Helvellyn, Skiddaw, Saddleback, and Crossfell, are the principal mountains; and the chief rivers are the Eden and Derwent; there are also a number of celebrated lakes. — A river of the U. States, which issues from the Cumberland Mountains, on the borders of Virginia, and joins the Ohio about twelve miles above the influx of the Tennessee. — Co. SW. part of Me. Pop. 60,113. — Co. S. part of N. J. Pop. 14,091. — Co. S. part of Pa. Pop. 29,218. — Co. central part of Va. Pop. 11,689. — Co. central part of N. C. Pop. 14,824. — Co. S. part of Ken. Pop. 8,636. — T. Providence co. R. I. Pop. 3,675. — P-t. and cap. Alleghany co. Md., 150 W. by N. Baltimore. The mountains in the vicinity abound in stone-coal, great quantities of which are transported down the Potomac in flat and keel boats. — There are four other towns of this name in the U. States.

Cumbo, a kingdom on the coast of Senegambia, south of the river Gambia.

Cumbray, *Great* and *Little*, two islands of Scotland, at the entrance of the Frith of Clyde. Lon. 4 47 W., lat. 55 45 N.

Cummington, t. Hampshire co. Mass. Pop. 1,260.

Cupar, a borough in Fifeshire, Scotland. Lon. 2 55 W., lat. 56 16 N.

Curaçao, an island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to the Netherlands. Pop. 8,500. Lon. 69 15 W., lat. 12 22 N.

Curruck, co. NE. part of N. C. Pop. 7,654.

Cusco, a city of Peru, with a cathedral. Lon. 71 6 W., lat. 13 42 S.

Cushing, t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 681.

Custrin, a fortified town of Brandenburg. *Cutch*, or *Cutch Shooj*, a province of Hindoostan.

Cutch Gundava, a province of Ballogistan.

Cutsalmin Indians, N. A. on the Columbia river.

Cuttack, a town in Orissa, Hindoostan. Lon. 86 15 S., lat. 20 27 N.

Cutterah, a town in Delhi, Hindoostan.

Cutwa, a town in Bengal; famous for the manufacture of brass vessels.

Cuxhaven, a fortified town of Hanover, in the province of Bræmen, and the port for the English packets to Hamburg. Lon. 8 40 E., lat. 53 50 N.

Cynthiaana, cap. Harrison co. Ken.

Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria; taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. Its length is 140 miles, and its greatest breadth 60, pervaded by a chain of mountains, the highest of which is called Olympus. The soil is an excellent fertile clay; and the chief products are apricots, oranges, silk, cotton, wine, honey, turpentine, salt, and corn. The inhabitants are mostly Greeks.

Cyr, St., a village of France, near Versailles; celebrated for an abbey founded by Madame de Maintenon, who was the abbess until her death.

Czerkassi, a town of Russia, with a castle.

Czernigov, or *Tchernigoff*, a town of Russia, capital of a duchy, with a castle. Lon. 31 53 E., lat. 51 29 N.

Czerwenitz, a town of Hungary, famous for mines of opal, a fine gem, not yet discovered in any other region of the globe.

Czirnitz, a town of Carniola; remarkable for its lake, which produces grass and corn every year.

Dacca, or *Selapore*, a city in Bengal. Lon. 90 17 E., lat. 23 42 N.

Daghestan, a country of Asia; inhabited chiefly by Tartars, and subject to Russia.

Dago, or *Dagao*, an island in the Baltic. Lon. 27 56 E., lat. 58 44 N.

Dagborough, p-t. Sussex co. Del.

Dahomy, a kingdom of Guinea, to the north of Whidah. This country yields a plentiful supply of farinaceous vegetables and tropical fruits; also, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, palm oil, and a variety of spices. The character of the Da-

homans is marked by a mixture of ferocity and politeness; the former appears in the treatment of their enemies, the latter they possess far above the African nations, with whom Europeans have hitherto had any intercourse. Lon. 2 5 E., lat. 8 5 N.

Dal, or *Dahl*, a river of Sweden, which rises in the Norwegian mountains, and enters the Gulf of Bothnia.

Dalaca, or *Dakala*, the largest island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abyssinia; remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are blacks, and great enemies to the Mohamedans. Lon. 40 10 E., lat. 15 44 N.

Dale, co. S. part of Alabama. Pop. 2,021.

Daleburg, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalla. Lon. 11 59 E., lat. 58 35 N.

Dalecartia, or *Stora Kopparberg*, a province of Sweden. The principal productions are corn and hemp; and there are several mines of silver, copper and iron.

Dalia, a province in Gothland, Sweden. Cattle, fish, butter, and cheese, are the chief productions.

Dalkeith, a market-town in Edinburghshire, Scotland.

Dallas, co. central part of Alabama. Pop. 14,017.

Dalmatia, a country of Europe, formerly a kingdom. It is divided into Venetian, Turkish, Ragusan, and Hungarian Dalmatia.

Dalton a market-town in Lancashire, Eng. —P-t. Coos co. N. H. Pop. 532. —P-t. Berkshire co. Mass., 130 W. Boston. Pop. 791.

Dam, a fine town of the Netherlands.

Damanour, a town of Egypt, with a considerable traffic in cotton, which grows in the neighboring plains.

Damascus, or *Sham*, a city of Syria, and the capital of a Turkish pachalic. It stands in a great plain, on the river Barada. The fertility of the earth is constant, and the necessities of life abundant. The most remarkable buildings are the caravansaries, which consist of long galleries supported by marble pillars, surrounding a large square court. The mosques and chapels, of which there are about 200, are handsome edifices; the grand mosque was a Christian church, in which was a small wooden house, richly adorned, enclosing the tomb of John the Baptist. Several manufactures are carried on here; that of sabres and knives has been most famous, but silk and cotton stuffs, leather, and soap, are now the principal. Lon. 36 35 E., lat. 33 22 N.

Damietta, a town of Egypt, on the Nile. Lon. 31 42 E., lat. 31 26 N.

Dampier's Straits, the channel between New Guinea and New Britain.

Dana, t. Worcester co. Mass., 72 W. Boston. Pop. 623

Danbury, t. Grafton co. N. H. —P.t. Fairfield co. Ct. Pop. 4,325.

Danby, p.t. Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 1,362. —T. Tompkins co. N. Y. Pop. 2,481.

Danakil, a country in the north-east part of Abyssinia, extending 300 miles along the coast of the Red Sea. The soil is unproductive; and its chief riches consist in fossil salt and honey.

Danger, Isles of, three islands in the Pacific Ocean, surrounded by rocks and breakers. Lon. 169 28 W., lat. 10 35 S.

Danzic, a rich commercial city of West Prussia, on the Vistula. It has one of the finest cathedrals in Europe, and a college, provided with very learned professors. There are manufactures of gold and silver lace, woollens, Turkey leather, saltpetre, vitriol, steel, potash, brandy, &c.; and a considerable trade in corn, salt, tallow, wool, timber, and naval stores. Lon. 18 38 E., lat. 54 21 N.

Danube, the largest river in Europe, next to the Volga. It rises in the court-yard of the palace at Donaueschingen, in Suabia; and, after traversing a course of 1,800 miles, enters by five mouths into the Black Sea.

Danvers, p.t. Essex co. Mass. Pop. 4,228.

Danville, cap. Caledonia co. Vt. Pop. 2,631. —P.t. Mercer co. Ken. —P.t. Pittsylvania co. Va., 150 W. Richmond. —P.t. Steuben co. New York. Pop. 1,728.

Dara, or *Dras*, a country of Barbary; the chief products of which are indigo and rich dates.

Darabjirb, a town in Farsistan, Persia, which produces immense quantities of the finest tobacco.

Dardanelles, two castles of Turkey: one, called *Sestos*, is in Romania; the other, *Abydos*, in Natalia. Lon. 26 26 E., lat. 40 10 N.

Darfur, or *Darfoor*, a kingdom of Africa, on the borders of Nubia and Nigritia. The people are very barbarous, and consist of native tribes, of a deep black complexion, with woolly hair. Salt is the general medium of commerce; and payments are made in slaves and oxen.

Darien, a rich province on the south-east of Mexico. —S-p. and cap. McIntosh co. Ga., on the north channel of the Altamaha, near its entrance into St. Simon's sound, 62 SSW. Savannah. It is a place of considerable trade in cotton.

Darien, Isthmus of, a narrow neck of land, comprising the provinces of Darien, Panama, and Veragua, uniting North to South America.

Dark, co. W. part of Ohio. Pop. 6,203.

Darlington, a town in Durham, Eng.

—District, NE. part of S. C. Pop. 9,047.

—T. Upper Canada, on N. side of Lake Huron.

Darmstadt, a town of Germany, with a castle. Lon. 8 38 E., lat. 49 53 N.

Dart, a river in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Daymoor Hills, crosses Dartmoor to Ashburton and Totness, and enters the English Channel at Dartmouth.

Dartford, a town in Kent, Eng.; in which the first paper-mill in England was erected, in 1558.

Dartmoor, an extensive tract of elevated rocky and barren land in Devonshire, Eng., extending 20 miles south, through the centre of the county, to the sea.

Dartmouth, a borough in Devonshire, Eng., with a spacious bay, defended by a castle and battery. Lon. 3 43 W., lat. 50 22 N. —P.t. Bristol co. Mass., 62 S. Boston. Pop. 3,867.

Darwar, a town in Aurungabad. —A town and fort in Bejapoor, Hindoostan. Lon. 75 8 E., lat. 15 36 N.

Davestry, a town in Northamptonshire, Eng.

David, Fort-St., a town and fort of Hindoostan, on the coast of the Carnatic.

David's, St., a city in Pembrokehire, Wales.

Davidson, co. W. Ten. Pop. 22,523. —Co. W. part of N. C. Pop. 13,421.

Daviess, co. SW. part of Indiana. Pop. 4,512. —Co. W. part of Ken. Pop. 5,218.

Davis Strait, between the west coast of Greenland and North America; discovered by Capt. Davis, in 1585. It commences from the Atlantic, between Hudson Bay and Cape Farewell, and leads north into Baffin Bay.

Dauphine, an old province of France; from which the heir-apparent to the throne was called Dauphin. It now forms the departments of Isere, Drome, and Upper Alps.

Dawlish, a town in Devonshire, Eng.

Dayton, cap. Montgomery co. Ohio. Pop. 2,965.

Dead Sea, a lake or inland sea of Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. Many fabulous opinions have for ages been affixed to the extreme saltiness, great density, and other qualities of its water; but it is now known to swarm with fish, that shells abound on its shores, and that certain birds make it their peculiar resort. Mines of fossil salt are found in the sides of the mountains, which supply the neighboring Arabs and the city of Jerusalem; also, fragments of sulphur and bitumen, which the Arabs convert into trifling articles of commerce.

Deadman's Head, a cape on the south coast of England, in Cornwall, between St. Maws and Towey.

Deal, a seaport in Kent, Eng., between the North and South Foreland. It has no harbor; but the sea between the shore and the Goodwin Sands, called the Downs, is generally a secure road for ships, where

they usually ride upon their leaving or entering the Thames. Lon. 124 E., lat. 513 N.

Dean, a forest in Gloucestershire, Eng.; once reckoned the chief support of the British navy; but it is now thinned by frequency of felling, and narrowed by increase of cultivation.

Dearborn, co. SE. part of Indiana. Pop. 14,573.—T. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 616.

Dearborn's River, r. N. A., which runs SE. into the Missouri.

Debenham, a market-town in Suffolk, Eng.

Decatur, t. Otsego co. N. Y. Pop. 1,110.

—Co. SW. part of Ga. Pop. 3,848.—Co. SE. part of Indiana. Pop. 5,854.

Decan, an extensive tract in Hindoostan, which, from the signification of its name (South,) has been supposed to include the whole region south of Hindoostan Proper.

Deddington, a small town in Oxfordshire, Eng.

Dedham, a town in Essex, Eng., on the Stour, with a manufacture of balze.—Cap. Norfolk co. Mass., 10 SSW. Boston. Pop. 3,117. It is a pleasant town, with considerable trade, and has a bank and a court-house.

Dee, a river of Wales, held in great veneration by the ancient Britons, and the theme of many a poet since. It issues from Pembrokeshire, in Merionethshire, whence it flows through a flat vale across the south part of Denbighshire to the north-west part of Shropshire, visits the west border of Cheshire, passes on to Chester, and flows thence to the Irish Sea, making a broad estuary, which separates Cheshire from Flintshire.—A river of Scotland, which rises on the west border of Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar Forest, and enters the German Ocean below Aberdeen.—There is also another river of this name in Scotland, which rises in the west part of Kirkcudbrightshire, and flows to Kirkcudbright, five miles below which it enters the Irish Sea.

Deeping, or *Market-Deeping*, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng., on the Welland.

Deer Isle, isl. and t. in Hancock co. Me. Pop. 2,317.

Deerfield, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 2,086.—P-t. Franklin co. Mass., 98 W. Boston. Pop. 2,003.—T. Oneida co. N. Y. Pop. 4,182.—T. Cumberland co. N. J.—P-t. Portage co. O.—T. Warren co. Ohio, 25 NE. Cincinnati.—P-t. Ross co. Ohio.

Deering, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 1,227.

Deerpark, t. Orange co. N. Y. Pop. 1,167.

Dekalb, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. Pop. 1,061.—Co. NW. part of Ga. Pop. 10,047.

Delaware, one of the U. States of America, divided into the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex. It is bounded N. by Pa., E. by Delaware river and bay, S. and W. by Maryland. Pop. in 1830, 76,739, of whom 3,305 are slaves. Dover is the seat of government, and Wilmington the largest town. The principal rivers are the Brandywine, Christiana, Duck, and Jones's Creeks. It is the smallest state in the Union, in the number of its inhabitants, and except Rhode Island, the smallest in territory. The Chesapeake and Delaware canal crosses this state. Delaware was settled by the Swedes and Finns as early as 1627. The chief exports are flour, iron, gunpowder, paper, and lumber; and it has numerous manufacturing establishments.—A river and bay of the U. States. The river is formed by two streams in the state of New York: in its course it separates Pennsylvania from N. York and N. Jersey; and, a few miles below Philadelphia, the state of Delaware from N. Jersey, till it enters the head of the bay, five miles below Newcastle. The bay extends between the states of Delaware and N. Jersey; it is 65 miles in length, from the open sea to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay Hook, and from 10 to 30 in breadth.—The Delaware Breakwater is situated at the entrance into the Bay, near Cape Henlopen: it consists of an insulated dike or wall of stone, the objects of which are to shelter vessels from the action of waves caused by the winds blowing from the E. to the NW., round by the N., and also to protect them against injuries arising from floating ice descending the bay from the NW.—Co. S. part of N. Y. Pop. 32,833.—Co. SE. part of Pa. Pop. 17,361.—Co. central part of Ohio. Pop. 11,523.—Co. E. side of Indiana. Pop. 2,372.—T. Wayne co. Pa.—T. Mercer co. Pa.

Delawares, a tribe of Indians, on White river, Indiana. They once resided on the Delaware in Pa. No. 3,000.

Delft, a well-built town in south Holland.

Delhuyl, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, with a good harbor. Lon. 6 58 E., lat. 53 18 N.

Delgado, a cape on the east coast of Africa. Lon. 41 4 E., lat. 0 4 S.

Delhi, a province of Hindoostan, 240 miles long and 180 broad. The present occupation of this province is partitioned in the following manner: all to the east of the Jumna, with a district round the city of Delhi, is possessed by the British; the south-west is occupied by the Rajah of Alvar, and several native chiefs; and the north-west by a number of Seik chiefs, and other native princes. The principal rivers are the Ganges and Jumna, which enter on the north-east border.—Cap. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. 2,114.

Dellameotta, a fortress in Bootan, Hindoostan; taken by storm in 1773, by the British. Lon. 88 33 E., lat. 26 59 N.

Delos, or *Dili*, an island of the Archipelago, formerly celebrated for the temples of Diana and Apollo, who were born here. It is now little more than a desert rock, covered with ruins, and uninhabited. Lon. 25 12 E., lat. 37 38 North.

Delphi, a town in Lividia, European Turkey; once a city famous for the oracle of Apollo and the celebration of the Pythian games; and now the most famous place in all Greece for antiquities and natural curiosities.

Delta, a part of Lower Egypt; so called from its triangular form, resembling the Greek letter of that name.

Dembea, a considerable lake of Abyssinia.

Demerara, a British settlement in Guyana. The country produces coffee, sugar-canes, and the finest kinds of wood.—A river of S. A. in English Guyana, which after a course of about 800 miles, flows into the Atlantic.

Demona, *Val*, one of the three provinces of Sicily.

Denbighshire, a county of Wales, 48 miles long and 20 in its broadest part; containing 467,840 acres, divided into 6 hundreds and 59 parishes. Its principal rivers are the Clywd, Elwy, Dee, and Conway. The soil of this county is various: the vale of Clywd being extremely fertile, which is not the case with the east part; and the west is almost barren. The products are corn, cheese, cattle, lead, and coal. Denbigh is the capital, in which is a manufacture of shoes and gloves.

Denia, a town in Valencia, Spain.

Denis, *St.*, a town of France, in the department of Paris.

Denmark, a kingdom of Europe; 240 miles in length, and about 120 in breadth. The country is in general flat, and the soil sandy; and the air is rendered foggy by the neighborhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full; but it has no considerable river. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain also the Dutchy of Holstein, Iceland, and the Feroe Islands. In the E. Indies, he possesses Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel, and the Nicobar Islands; in the W. Indies, the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John; Christianburg, on the coast of Guinea; and a small part of Greenland. The produce, besides fir and other timber, is beeves, horses, butter, corn, tallow, hides, pitch, tar, fish, oil, and iron.—T. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 954.—P-t. Lewis co. N. Y. 2,370.

Dennis, p-t. Barnstable co. Mass., 76 SE. Boston. Pop. 2,317.

Dennysville, p-t. Washington co. Me. Pop. 856.

Denton, cap. Caroline co. Md.

Deptford, a town in Kent, Eng., on the Thames; distinguished for its fine docks, and for the king's dock-yard and store-houses. Here, also, is a hospital, incorporated by Henry VIII., called Trinity House of Deptford Strond. The brethren of the Trinity House hold their corporation by this hospital, which contains 21 houses; and a more modern structure, and a finer one, called Trinity Hospital, contains 38. Both these are for decayed pilots or masters of ships, or their widows.—T. Gloucester co. N. J.

Derby, p-t. Orleans co. Vt. Pop. 1,469.

—P-t. Delaware co. Pa.—P-t. New Haven co. Ct. Pop. 2,253.—T. Pickaway co. Ohio.

Derbyshire, a county of England, extending 59 miles from north to south, and 34 where broadest; it contains 656,640 acres, is divided into 6 hundreds and 138 parishes, and has 11 market-towns. The south and east parts are pleasant and fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley; and even the north-west part, called the Peak, is abundantly rich; for the mountains abound in minerals, and the intermediate valleys are fruitful in grass. The barytes, or ponderous earth, is here found in great quantities. The most noted rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash, and Trent. The capital of this county, Derby, is situate on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge, and a brook runs through the town; there is also a canal to the Trent. Derby possesses a considerable manufacture of cotton and fine worsted stockings, and has a fabric of excellent porcelain. Several hands are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches; and Derbyshire marbles, spars, and crystals, are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles.

Dereham, a market-town in Norfolk, Eng.

Derna, a seaport of Barbary, with a castle. Lon. 21 56 E., lat. 32 46 N.

Derry, t. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 2,178.—T. Dauphin co. Pa., containing a remarkable cave.—T. Mifflin co. Pa.—T. Northumberland co. Pa.—T. Westmoreland co. Pa.

De Ruyter, t. Madison co. N. Y. Pop. 1,447.

Derwent, a river in Derbyshire, Eng., which rises in the Peak, flows through the middle of the country, and joins the Trent on the borders of Leicester.—A river in Yorkshire, rising in the North Riding, and joining the Ouse, near Howden.—A river in Durham, which forms, for some space, the boundary between that county

and Northumberland, and joins the Tyne, above Newcastle.—A river in Cumberland, which flows north through the lakes of Derwent Water and Bassenthwaite Water, and then runs west by Cocker-mouth into the Irish Sea, near Workington.

Derwent Water, a lake in Cumberland, Eng., containing five islands; one of which, near the centre, is famous for having been the residence of St. Herbert, the ruins of whose hermitage are yet remaining.

Deseada, one of the Caribbee Islands. Lon. 61 20 W., lat. 16 40 N.

Deseada, or *Cape Desire*, the south-west point of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Strait of Magellan, from the South Sea. Lon. 74 18 W., lat. 53 4 S.

Desna, a large river of Russia.

Dessau, a strong town of Upper Saxony. Lon. 12 25 E., lat. 51 52 N.

Desterro, a populous town of Brazil. Lon. 47 30 W., lat. 27 40 S.

Detroit, city and cap. Wayne co. Michigan, on the W. side of the river Detroit, between lakes St. Clair and Erie. Pop. 2,322. It is finely situated, has a garrison, and is well fortified. It has a flourishing commerce, and is a place of importance in the fur trade. Detroit was settled by the French from Canada as early as 1683.—R., N. America, which runs from lake St. Clair to lake Erie. Length, 27 miles.

Dettingen, a village of Germany; where, in 1743, George II. gained a victory over the French.

Deventer, a city of the Netherlands. Lon. 6 10 E., lat. 52 17 N.

Deveron, a river of Scotland, rising in Aberdeenshire, and entering the ocean at Banff.

Devizes, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng., which has a manufacture of serges and other woollen stuffs.

Devon, a river of Scotland, which rises in Perthshire, and, after a course of 40 miles, enters the Forth at Cambus, only eight miles south from its source. In Perthshire it forms some romantic waterfalls, called the Devil's Mill, the Rumbling Bridge, and the Caldron Lum. The Devon iron-works are on the banks of this river.

Devon, Black, a river of Scotland, in Clackmananshire, rising in the Saline Hills, and entering the Forth at Clackmanan Harbor.

Devonport, formerly called Plymouth Dock, a seaport and royal dock-yard in Devonshire, Eng., on the Tamar. The royal dock-yard is one of the finest in the world; there are also noble barracks, naval and military hospitals, &c.

Devonshire, a county of England, 70 miles long and 64 broad; containing 1,650,560

acres, divided into 33 hundreds and 465 parishes, and having a city and 35 market-towns. In the eastern part there is plenty of good corn, and fine pasturage for sheep; the southern quarter is remarkably fertile; and fruit-trees are plentiful, especially apples, from which much cider is made. The centre is occupied by the forest of Dartmoor; and the western part abounds with game, particularly hares, pheasants, and woodcocks. Here are veins of lead, copper, and manganese; likewise, quarries of good stone and slate, great quantities of which are exported. The chief rivers are the Tamar, Torridge, Ex, Teign, and Dart.

Deux Ponts, or *Zweybrücken*, a dutchy of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. This dutchy is celebrated for mines of quicksilver, and yields abundance of corn, wood, and wine.

Dewsbury, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng.

Deyrah, a town in Gurwal, Hindoostan.

Dholpoor, a town in Agra, Hindoostan.

Diadin, a town of Turkish Armenia.

Diamond Harbor, in the river Hoogly, on the west branch of the Ganges. Here the company's ships load and unload their cargoes.

Diarbekir, the ancient Mesopotamia, a province of Asiatic Turkey, between the Tigris and Euphrates. The country is very mountainous, but yields all the necessities of life in abundance.

Dickinson, t. Franklin co. N. Y.—T. Cumberland co. Pa.—T. Russel co. Va.

Dickson, co. W. Tennessee. Pop. 7,961.

Diego, St., a town on the coast of New Albion. Lon. 117 18 W., lat. 32 40 N.

Diepholtz, a town and castle of Hanover. Lon. 8 28 E., lat. 52 36 N.

Dieppe, a seaport of France, in Lower Seine, with a good harbor, an old castle, and two piers. Lon. 1 4 E., lat. 49 56 N.

Dietz, a town of Westphalia, with a strong castle.

Dieuze, a town in Meurthe, France.

Digby, t. Nova Scotia in the bay of Annapolis.

Dighton, p-t. Bristol co. Mass., on Taunton river, 38 S. Boston. Pop. 1,737.

Digne, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Alps. Lon. 6 16 E., lat. 44 10 N.

Dijon, a city of France, capital of the department of Cote d'Or. Lon. 5 2 E., lat. 47 19 N.

Dinant, a town of the Netherlands; noted for quarries of marble and mines of iron.—A town in Cotes du Nord, France.

Diagle, a seaport and borough in Kerry county, Ireland; the chief exports of which are butter, beef, corn, &c. Lon. 10 38 W., lat. 51 58 N.

Diagwall, a borough in Rosshire, Scotland, which has a productive salmon fishery. Lon. 4 14 W., lat. 57 44 N.

Dismoidie, co. S. part of Va. Pop. 18,637

Dirschau, a fortified town of W. Prussia.

Disko, an island on the east side of Davis Strait, separated from Greenland by a channel called Waygat Sound. Lon. 51 4 W., lat. 69 10 N.

Dismal Swamp, a marshy tract of the U. States, on the coast of N. Carolina, entirely covered with trees, brush-wood, and reeds.

Diss, a market-town in Norfolk, Eng.

Dizan, a town in Tigre, Abyssinia.

Dixfield, t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 890.

Dizmont, t. Penobscot co. Me. Pop. 945.

Dizmude, a fortified town of the Netherlands, noted for its excellent cheese and butter.

Djojocarta, a large town of Java.

Dnieper, the ancient Boristhenes, a large river of Russia, which rises in the government of Iver, and enters the Black Sea near Oczakof.

Dniester, a large river of Europe, which rises amid the Carpathian mountains in Austrian Galicia, and falls into the Black Sea.

Doab, a level and fertile tract of Hindoostan, between the Ganges and the Jumna.

Doonbrook, a town in Devonshire, Eng., noted as being the first place where white ale was brewed.

Donesburg, a town of the Netherlands. Much tobacco grows here, which is made into snuff.

Dogger-Bank, an extensive sand-bank in the North Sea, between the coasts of Germany and England.

Dole, a town of Jura, France; with manufactures of copper, iron, and glass.

Dolgelly, the largest town in Merionethshire, Wales.

Dollart Bay, a lake or bay separating East Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, in the Netherlands.

Domingo, St., or *Hispaniola*, one of the richest islands in the W. Indies, 370 miles long, and from 60 to 120 broad. It was discovered by Columbus in 1492, who called it Hispaniola; but his son Bartholomew, building a city, to which he gave the name of St. Domingo, the island became more frequently called by that name than Hispaniola. The natives call it Hayti, or high land; for such it presents itself, particularly to the north. It is surrounded by craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. The heat to the north and south-east would be insupportable for six months of the year, if not qualified by the easterly winds and frequent rains; but these latter soon spoil the flesh, bread, and fruits. The island has mines of gold, talc, and crystal, extensive and rich valleys, and immense verdant plains, where numerous herds

pasture in common. The chief rivers are the Artibonite, St. Jago, Neyba, Juna, Ozama, and Nisao. Port au Prince is the seat of government, and the residence of the President of the Republic of Hayti. St. Domingo was formerly in the possession of the Spanish and French, but in 1792 the slaves of the French colony, who constituted eleven twelfths of the population, revolted and some years afterwards declared themselves an independent nation.

Dominica, one of the Caribbee Islands, belonging to G. Britain.—The largest of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139 2 W., lat. 9 41 S.

Dommel, a river in the Netherlands, which rises in the territories of Liege, and flows into the Meuse.

Domremy, a town of France, in Meuse; the birth-place of the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans.

Don, the ancient Tanais, a river of Russia, which separates the south-east part of Europe from Asia. Its whole course is estimated to be 700 miles.—A river of Scotland, which rises in the west part of Aberdeenshire, and enters the German Ocean at old Aberdeen; it abounds with salmon.—A river in Yorkshire, Eng., rising on the borders of Cheshire.

Donaghadee, a seaport in Down county, Ireland.

Donauert, a strong town of Bavaria.

Doncaster, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng., with manufactures of stockings, waistcoats, &c. It has a celebrated race-course, much frequented by the nobility, &c., in the racing season. Lon. 1 12 W., lat. 53 33 N.

Donegal, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth; divided into 42 parishes. It is, in general, a wild country, but has some good tillage and pasture lands, and extensive linen manufactures. There are a number of harbors, and two large inlets, called Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly; and its chief rivers are the Foyle, Fin, and Swilly.—A town in the same county which has a fine old castle.—T. Lancaster co. Pa.—T. Washington co. Pa.—T. Westmoreland co. Pa.—T. Butler co. Pa.

Doneraile, a borough in Cork county, Ireland.

Dongola, or *Donkala*, a city of Nubia, capital of a kingdom; famous for its breed of horses. Lon. 32 5 E., lat. 19 25 N.

Donnington, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng.

Dooley, co. W. part of Ga. Pop. 2,135.

Doon, a river of Scotland, which issues from the north-west end of a lake of the same name in Ayrshire, and, after a flexuous course of 20 miles, enters the Frith of Clyde, near Ayr.

Doongurpoor, a town of Hindoostan, chief of the district of Wangur. Lon. 73 54 E., lat. 23 54 N.

Doraa, a town in Yemen, Arabia.

Dorat, a town in Upper Vienna, France.

Dorbend, the capital of Daghestan, with a fort on the summit of a rock. Lon. 48 20 E., lat. 42 5 N.

Dorchester, a borough and the county-town of Dorsetshire, Eng.; famous for excellent ale. Here is a Roman amphitheatre, constructed of chalk and turf, supposed to be the most perfect in the kingdom. Lon. 2 26 W., lat. 50 43 N.

A town in Oxfordshire, Eng., on the Thames; it was a station of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes.

—Co. SE. part of Md. Pop. 18,685.

—T. Norfolk co. Mass., 3 S. Boston. Pop. 4,064. —T. Grafton co. N. H. —T. Charleston district, S. C.

Dordogne, a department of France, including the old province of Perigord.

Dorking, a town in Surry, Eng., near the Mole. It has a great trade in lime, flour, and fine poultry.

Dornoch, a borough in Scotland, the capital of Sutherlandshire: now much decayed. Lon. 3 48 W., lat. 57 52 N.

Dorogobuge, a town in Smolensk, Russia.

Dorpt, or *Dorpat*, a town of Riga, Russia.

Dorset, p-t. Bennington co. Vt. Pop. 1,507.

Dorsetshire, a county of England; 50 miles long and 35 broad, containing 643,200 acres, divided into 9 hundreds and 465 parishes, and having 44 market-towns. The soil of this county is generally rich and fertile, though in some parts very sandy. The northern part is divided by a range of chalk hills from the southern, and affords good pasturage for cattle; while the latter consists chiefly of fine downs, and feeds incredible numbers of sheep. The chalk hills, which run through every county from the south-east part of the kingdom thus far, terminate at the further extremity of this; but, on the coast, chalk cliffs extend beyond it into Devonshire. Dorsetshire is distinguished for its woollen manufactures, and its fine ale and beer; the products are corn, wool, hemp, fine stone, and some marble; and there is plenty of poultry of all sorts. The principal rivers are the Stour and Frome.

Dort, or *Dordrecht*, a town of the Netherlands, in S. Holland, on an island formed by the Meuse. It is famous for a Protestant synod, held in 1618, which condemned the tenets of Arminius. Lon. 4 45 E., lat. 51 51 N.

Dortmund, a city on the Ems, in Prussian Westphalia.

Douarnenez, s-p. France in Finisterre, on a large bay in the English Channel.

Douay, a city of France, capital of the department of Nord, with a fine arsenal, a foundry for cannon, a military school, a citadel, and three famous colleges. Lon. 3 5 E., lat. 50 22 N.

Double Bridge, p-v. Lunenburg co. Va.

Doubs, a department of France, including the eastern part of the old province of Franche Comté.

Dove, a river in Derbyshire, Eng., which issues from the Peak, near Buxton, parts the county from Staffordshire, and joins the Trent four miles below Burton.

Dover, a seaport in Kent, Eng., situated between two high cliffs. On the summit of that east from the town is an ancient castle, in which there are barracks for 3,000 men; and the other on the west is the cliff so inimitably described by Shakespeare; the town is also defended by several batteries. It was once walled round, and had ten gates; but there now remain only three. The harbor is made by a gap in the cliffs, which are of great height; and hence, in fine weather, is a prospect of the coast of France, from which it is distant only 21 miles. Lon. 1 18 E., lat. 51 8 N. —Cap. Stafford co. N. H., 60 N. Boston. Lon. 70 54 W., lat. 43 13 N. Pop. in 1820, 2,871; in 1830, 5,449. It is the oldest and one of the most flourishing towns in the state; containing large iron and cotton manufactories, and many public buildings. Considerable shipping is also owned here. —P-t. Kent co. Delaware, the seat of the state-government. The town is well-built, chiefly of brick, and carries on a brisk trade with Philadelphia in flour. —T. Norfolk co. Mass., 16 SW. Boston. Pop. 497. —P-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. Pop. 2,198. —T. Monmouth co. N. J. —There are several other small towns of this name in the U. S.

Douglas, a seaport and the largest town of the Isle of Man; situate on a bay on the east side, with the best harbor in the island, which renders it the principal mart of trade. Lon. 4 28 W., lat. 54 5 N. —A town of Lanerkshire, Scotland, with a castle. —T. Worcester co. Mass., 47 SW. Boston. Pop. 1,742. —T. Montgomery co. Pa. —T. Berks co. Pa.

Douglas, Cape, a promontory on the west coast of America, the west point of the entrance of Cook Inlet. Lon. 155 30 W., lat. 58 56 N.

Douglas, Fort, a colony of North America, planted by Lord Selkirk.

Doune, a town in Perthshire, Scotland, in which is an extensive cotton-mill.

Douro, a river that rises in the mountains of Urbiön, on the east borders of Old Castile, and crosses Portugal to Oporto, where it enters the Atlantic Ocean.

Dowlatabad, a noted city and fortress in Hindoostan.

Down, a county of Ireland, in the pr

vince of Ulster, 49 miles in length and 34 in breadth, divided into 38 parishes. It is in general fertile, and has numerous bleach-grounds; and, in the rough parts to the south, many horses are bred. The chief rivers are the Bann, Lagan, and Newry.—*Down*, or *Downpatrick*, a borough, is the capital of this county, in which is a cathedral. Lon. 5 42 W., lat. 54 29 N.

Downham, a market-town in Norfolk, Eng., on the Ouse; from which a prodigious quantity of butter is sent every week to Cambridge, and thence conveyed in wagons to London, under the name of Cambridge butter.

Downington, p-t. Chester co. Pa.

Downs, a much-frequented road for shipping, off the eastern coast of Kent, Eng.

Downton, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng., on the Avon.

Doyleston, cap. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,262.

Dracut, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass., 28 NNW. Boston. Pop. 1,615.

Drakenstein, a fertile district in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope.

Drave, a river rising at Innichen, Germany, and joining the Danube near Essek.

Dreighton, a market-town in Shropshire, Eng.—A village of Middlesex, Eng.

Dresden, a handsome city of Germany, and the capital of the kingdom of Saxony. It is divided by the Elbe into the Old and New Town, which are united by a grand bridge, and surrounded by strong fortifications. The picture-gallery, and the gallery of statues, may claim precedence over every individual gallery in Italy; and for the curiosities of art it is unrivalled. Here are manufactures of gold and silver lace, jewellery, glass, porcelain, linen, woollens, paper-hangings, and musical wind-instruments. Lon. 13 E., lat. 51 6 N.—P-t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 1,559.

Driffield, a town in East Yorkshire, Eng., which has a great trade in corn, by a canal to Hull.

Drino, a river of European Turkey, which has its source on the Gulf of Venice.

Drogheda, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in Louth county. It has a good harbor, and carries on an extensive commerce, particularly in corn and strong sheeting. Drogheda is surrounded by a wall, with four gates, and divided by the river Boyne into two parishes. Near this place was fought the celebrated battle of the Boyne, in which William III. gained a complete victory over the army of James II., in 1690. Lon. 6 18 W., lat. 53 43 N.

Droitwich, a borough in Worcestershire, Eng., in which are famous salt springs.

Drome, a department of France, including the south-west part of the old province of Dauphine.

Dromore, a town in Down county, Ireland, on the Lagan.—T. Lancaster co. Pa.

Dronfield, a town in Derbyshire, Eng.

Dronheim, or *Irontheim*, a city of Norway, with a castle and good harbor. Lon. 10 35 E., lat. 63 26 N.

Druses, a people of Syria, on the mountains of Libanus and Antilibanus. Their language is the Arabic; and they appear to have little religion of any kind, but pray indifferently in their own temples and Turkish mosques. They are warlike, inured to labor, and great enemies of the Turks. The best feature in their character is that peculiar law of hospitality, which forbids them ever to betray a guest.

Dryden, p-t. Tompkins co. N. Y. Pop. 5,206.

Duanesburgh, p-t. Schenectady co. N. Y. Pop. 2,837.

Dubboi, a town in Gujerat, Hindoostan.

Dublin, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 miles long, and 17 broad; divided into 106 parishes, and having one city and four market-towns. The country is in general flat, except towards the south, where it is hilly and rocky. The principal river is the Liffey.—The city of Dublin, the metropolis of Ireland, is the capital of this county. Its form is that of a long square, extending nearly three miles, and two in breadth; and it is seated at the head of a spacious and picturesque bay, seven miles from the Irish Sea. It has 2 cathedrals, 19 parish churches, 27 Roman-Catholic chapels, numerous meeting-houses for sects of various denominations, four foreign churches, and a synagogue. Among the principal public buildings are the castle (the residence of the viceroy,) the National Bank, (formerly the Parliament House,) Trinity College, the Law Courts, the Royal Exchange, the Custom House, the Royal Hospital of Kilmmainham for Invalids, the Linen Hall, the Theatre Royal, and the Royal Barracks; also, Carlisle, Essex, and Sarah Bridges, three of the seven over the Liffey. The Phoenix Park, at the west end of the city, is a royal enclosure, seven miles in circuit; it includes the villa of the viceroy, the seat of the principal secretary, and a few others; also the Hibernian schools, a salute battery, and the ammunition magazine. Besides the silk, woollen, and cotton manufactures, carried on in the suburbs, there are other branches of useful traffic in different parts of the metropolis; and its foreign trade is considerable. The harbor is incommoded by two banks of sand, which prevent vessels of large burden from going over the bar; it has a mole nearly four miles in length, with a lighthouse at the extremity, and another on the promontory opposite, called the Hill of Howth; on the

north-west side of which is an extensive pier, enclosing a spacious harbor. Three miles below the city is a fortress, called the Pigeon House; and here also is a commodious dock. The Liffey divides the city almost into two equal parts, and has extensive and noble quays on both sides. Two canals pass from the Liffey, named the Royal and the Grand; the latter extends upwards of 40 miles to the Barrow navigation, and a branch is carried in a west direction to the Shannon, below Bannagher; the former communicates with that great river above Lanesborough, and, by a lateral cut, unites with the Boyne navigation.—Cap. Laurens co. Ga.—T. Cheshire co. N. H. Pop. 1,218.—T. Huntingdon co. Pa.—T. Bedford co. Pa.—(Lower,) t. Philadelphia co. Pa.—(Upper,) t. Montgomery co. Pa.

Dubois, co. SW. part of Indiana. Pop. 1,774.

Duck Creek, hundred, in N. side of Kent co. Delaware.

Duderstadt, a town of Hanover, which has a good trade in beer and tobacco.

Dudley, a town in a detached part of Worcestershire, Eng., in which are extensive coal-mines.—P-t. Worcester co. Mass., 55 SW. Boston. Pop. 2,155.

Duke's, co. Mass., comprising Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth Islands. Pop. 3,518.

Duke of York Island, in the Pacific Ocean; discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765. Lon. 172 30 W., lat. 7 56 S.—There is also another island of this name in the Pacific Ocean, lying between New Britain and New Ireland. The natives go entirely naked; are stout, well-made, and of a light copper color. Their huts are made chiefly of bamboos, and placed under the shade of cocoa-nut trees, with a fence before them; within which the plantain, bananas, yam, sugar-cane, &c., are cultivated. The island also produces beetle-nuts, mangos, bread-fruit, and guavas. Lon. 151 20 E., lat. 4 7 S.

Dulcigno, a town in Albania, European Turkey, with a good harbor.

Duleek, a borough in Meath county, Ireland.

Dulverton, a town in Somersetshire, Eng.; in its vicinity are mines of excellent lead.

Dulwich, a village in Surry, Eng., near London; famous for a college, founded and completed in 1617 by Edward Alleyn, a comedian, called the College of God's Gift. To this institution is annexed, and was opened in 1815, a capacious gallery, containing the splendid collection of pictures bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois.

Dumbartonshire, anciently called Lennox, a county of Scotland; 50 miles in length, and the breadth not above 12,

divided into 12 parishes. The west part abounds with morasses, and is covered with heathy and woody hills; but near the rivers it is fertile in corn. The borough of Dumbarton is the capital, seated on the Leven, near its conflux with the Clyde. It has a commodious quay and harbor; but the entrance of the river is much obstructed by a ledge of rocks. The castle, which is garrisoned, stands at the junction of the two rivers, on a vast rock, with two tops of unequal height, steep on every side. In it is preserved the two-handed sword of the heroic Wallace. The principal manufacture is glass.

Dumblane, a town in Perthshire, Scotland.

Dumfries, port of entry, Prince William co. Va.

Dumfriesshire, a county of Scotland, 56 miles long and 26 broad, divided into 42 parishes. It contains a large morass, called Locher Moss; and a lofty mountain, named Hartfel, the highest of the Moffat Hills. The chief rivers are the Esk, Nith, and Annan. A great part of this county is mountainous and heathy, but the valleys are extremely fruitful. It has abundance of freestone and limestone, and mines of lead and coal.—Dumfries, a borough, is the capital of this county, on the river Nith. It is a well-built town, and almost every branch of commercial and mechanical industry is here practised.

Dummerston, t. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 1,592.

Dunbar, a borough in Haddingtonshire, Scotland; famous for a victory gained by Cromwell over the Scots in 1650. Lon. 2 28 W., lat. 50 0 N.—T. Fayette co. Pa.

Dunbarton, t. Merrimack co. N. H. Pop. 1,067.

Dunbeath, a town in Caithness, Scotland.

Duncannon, a fort and village on the east side of Waterford Harbor, Ireland.

Dundalk, a seaport and borough in Louth, Ireland, with an excellent harbor, and a great trade in corn. Lon. 6 20 W., lat. 54 2 N.

Dundee, a borough of Scotland, and the largest town in Forfar, with a capital harbor. Here are manufactures of glass, coarse linen, canvass, cordage, colored thread, buckram, and leather. The celebrated Boethius was born in this town. Lon. 3 3 W., lat. 56 28 N.

Dundonald, a village in Ayrshire, Scotland, in which is an extensive cotton manufacture.

Dunfermline, a borough, and the largest town in Fifeshire, Scotland. It has a good trade, and a large manufacture of linen goods, particularly diapers. In this town is the ruin of a royal palace, in which Charles I., and the Princess Elizabeth, wife of George I., were born. Adjoining

to this was a magnificent abbey, in which were buried Malcolm and his consort, and seven other Scottish monarchs, and five queens.

Dungannon, a borough and the chief town in Tyrone county, Ireland; in the vicinity of which are several coal-mines. Lon. 7 12 W., lat. 54 30 N.

Dungarvon, a seaport and borough in Waterford county, Ireland, with a castle. Lon. 75 6 W., lat. 51 58 N.

Dungeness, the south point of Kent, Eng., on which is a fort and lighthouse. Lon. 0 59 E., lat. 50 52 N.

Dungisbay, or *Duncansby Head*, a promontory in Caithness, and the north-east extremity of Great Britain. Here is the site of John o'Groat's House, famous for its local situation at the northern corner of the kingdom; and, on the highest part of the head, near the edge of the precipice, is the foundation of a building, supposed to have been a watch-tower. Lon. 2 53 W., lat. 58 45 N.

Dunkeld, a town in Perthshire, Scotland; much resorted to for the salubrity of its air.

Dunkirk, a seaport of France, in the department of Nord. It is divided into the old and new town; and the inhabitants subsist chiefly by smuggling in peace, and privateering in war. Lon. 7 22 W., lat. 51 2 N.

Dunmanway, a town in Cork, Ireland.

Dunmore, a town in Galway, Ireland.

Dunmow, a corporate town in Essex, Eng., with a manufacture of baize.

Dunmow, Little, a village two miles from Dunmow, Eng. This place is famous for the tenure of its manor; namely, that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and swear they have not repented of their marriage, within a year and a day after it took place, shall receive a fitch of bacon.

Dunnet Head, a promontory on the north coast of Caithness, Scotland. Lon. 3 18 W., lat. 58 47 N.

Dunnose, a cape in the English Channel. Lon. 1 16 W., lat. 50 34 N.

Dunse, a large town in Berwickshire, Scotland. Lon. 2 18 W., lat. 55 47 N.

Dunstable, a town in Bedfordshire, Eng., famous for hats, baskets, &c., made of straw.—P-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 2,417.—T. Middlesex co. Mass., 33 NW. Boston. Pop. 593.—T. Lycoming co. Pa.

Dunstaffnage, a castle in Argyleshire; one of the first seats of the Pictish and Scottish monarchs.

Dunster, a market-town in Somersetshire, Eng.

Dunwich, a borough in Suffolk, Eng.

Duplin, co. S. part of N. C. Pop. 11,373.

Durance, a river of France, which is formed of the rivulets Dure and Ance,

near Briancon, flows by Embrun, Tallard, Sisteron, Monasque, and Cavailon, and enters the Rhone below Avignon.

Durango, a town in Biscay, Spain.—A fertile city of Mexico. Lon. 103 35 W., lat. 24 25 N.

Durazzo, a seaport of European Turkey. Lon. 19 28 E., lat. 41 40 N.

Durham, a county of England, 47 miles in length and 37 broad, containing 679,040 acres, divided into 6 wards and 74 parishes, and having one city and nine market-towns. Two of the above six divisions, called Northumberland and Islandsire, are a detached part, lying north of Northumberland, and including Holy Island. The town of Berwick and its district, on the north side of the Tweed, is also in the jurisdiction of this county. The soil is various: the west part being mountainous and barren, while the east and south consist of beautiful meadows, woods, and corn-fields. Here are rich mines of coal, lead, and iron, and quarries of marble, slate, millstone, freestone, grindstone, limestone, and freestone. The principal rivers are the Wear, Tees, Tyne, and Derwent.—The capital is a city of its name, compactly built on a hill, on a bend of the Wear, over which are three stone bridges. The magnificent cathedral and the castle stand on the highest part of the hill; in the former are deposited the remains of St. Cuthbert and the venerable Bede. In a deep vale near the river are the ruins of Finchall Abbey; and on the west of the city is Nevil Cross, erected in memory of the victory obtained by Queen Philippa, in 1346, over David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner. Durham has a manufacture of stuff and carpets; and around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard.—A town in Stafford co. N. Hampshire; near which is a rock, computed to weigh 60 tons, so exactly poised on another rock, as to be moved with the finger. Pop. 1,606.—T. Cumberland co. Me. Pop. 1,731.—P-t. Bucks co. Pa.—P-t. Middlesex co. Ct. Pop. 1,116.—P-t. Greene co. N. Y. Pop. 3,039.—(New,) t. Stafford co. N. H. Pop. 1,162.

Durlach, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, with a castle.

Durness, a town in Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

Duroro, a town of Abyssinia; the chief place of traffic in the Bay of Amphilæ.

Durrow, a town in Kilgenny, Ireland.

Dursley, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, Eng., which has a great traffic in broadcloth.

Dusky Bay, on the south-west coast of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 166 18 E., lat. 47 7 S.

Dusseldorf, a city of the Prussian states. Lon. 6 40 E., lat. 51 12 N.

Dutchess, co. SE. part of N. Y. Pop. 80,926. Chief town, Poughkeepsie.

Duxbury, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass., 27 SSE. Boston. Pop. 2,705. The inhabitants are principally employed in commerce and the fisheries.—T. Washington co. Vt. Pop. 652.

Drysbury, a fortified town of the Prussian states, with a Calvinist university.

Duyveland, an island of the Netherlands, forming part of the province of Zealand.

Dwaraca, or **Juggeth**, a town in Gujerat, Hindoostan; in which is the most celebrated temple in this quarter of India, having long been the residence of Krishna, the favorite Hindoo deity; and it is annually visited by above 15,000 pilgrims. Lon. 69 7 E., lat. 22 15 N.

Dvina, or **Duna**, a river of Russia, which runs into the Baltic below Riga.—Another, in Russia, which runs south to north into the White Sea, at Archangel.

Dyer, co. W. part of Ten. Pop. 1,904.

Dyle, a river of the Netherlands, which rises on the S. border of Brabant, flows north through the middle of the country, and joins the Scheld above Rupelmonde.

Dymchurch, a village in Kent, Eng., near Hythe.

Dynapoor, a town and fort in Bahar, Hindoostan; near which is a diamond-mine.

Dysart, a borough in Ffifeshire, Scotland, which has a good trade in coal and salt.

EAGLE, t. Brown co. Ohio.—T. St. Clair co. Illinois.

Ealing, a large village in Middlesex, Eng., 6 miles from London.

Eaooe, one of the Friendly Islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1643. Lon. 174 30 W., lat. 21 24 S.

Earl, t. Lancaster co. Pa.—T. Berks co. Pa.

Earlston, a town in Berwickshire, Scotland.

Early, co. SW. part of Ga. Pop. 2,051.

Easdale, a small island of Scotland, near the coast of Argyleshire.

Easingwold, a town in North Yorkshire, Eng., which has a great trade in bacon and butter.

Eastbourne, a town in Sussex, Eng., much frequented for sea-bathing, &c.

East Cape, the most eastern extremity of Asia, on the west side of Beering Strait. Lon. 169 30 W., lat. 66 0 N.

Easter Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 109 47 W., lat. 27 6 S.

East River, r. which communicates with the Hudson in the bay of N. York.

Eastham, p-t. Barnstable co. Mass., 89 SE. Boston. Pop. 966.

Easthampton, a town in Suffolk county, N. York. Pop. 1,658.

Easton, p-t. Bristol co. Mass., 22 S. Boston. Pop. 1,756.—P-t. Washington co.

N. Y. Pop. 8,753.—Cap. Talbot co. Md., 50 SSE. Baltimore.—Cap. Northampton co. Pa., 60 N. Philadelphia. It is situated on the Delaware, at the junction of the Lehigh river and canal, and also near the western end of the Morris canal, which connects it with N. York. It is regularly laid out, is a place of considerable trade, and contains 1,089 inhabitants.

Eastonness, a cape of England, the most easterly one on the coast of Suffolk.

Eastport, p-t. and s-p. Washington co. Me., situated on Moose island in Passamaquoddy bay, 260 ENE. Portland. Pop. 2,450. It is a flourishing commercial town, and its harbor is of safe entrance and very capacious. The exports consist of lumber, and provisions of various kinds.

Eaton, p-t. Stafford co. N. H. Pop. 1,432.—Cap. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 511.

—P-t. Madison co. N. Y. Pop. 3,558.

Eatonton, cap. Putnam co. Georgia.

Ebensburg, cap. Cambria co. Pa.

Ebingen, a town of Wirtemberg, noted for its cheeses.

Ebro, a river of Spain, rising in the mountains of Asturias, and flowing into the Mediterranean.

Eccleshall, a market-town in Staffordshire, Eng., on the Sow.

Ecclesiastical State, or **States of the Church**, a country of Italy; divided into the province of Campagna di Roma, Patrimony of St. Peter, Sabina, Spoleto, Ancona, Peruginos Romagna, and Urbino. These divisions are badly cultivated, and trade and manufactures but little encouraged; and, were it not for dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow spontaneously, the indolence of the inhabitants is such, that they would be absolutely starved. The Pope was the supreme, universal, and independent head of the church, and invested with spiritual authority over all Christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. He has the title of Holy Father and Holiness; and is elected from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled His Eminence. In 1798 this state was taken possession of by the French, who erected it into a republic, called the Roman Republic. They obliged the Pope, Pius VI., to remove into Tuscany, and afterwards into France, where he died, in 1799. In the same year, a conclave was permitted to be held at Venice; and, in 1800, Cardinal Chiaramonti was elected to the papal chair, who took the title of Pius VII., and resumed the authority of the Ecclesiastical State. This power was held until 1809; when he was deprived by Buonaparte of his temporal sovereignty, and reduced to the condition of Bishop of Rome; but, in 1814, the Pope was restored to his former dignity and to his territories.

Ecija, a town in Andalusia, Spain.

Eckers, one of the Aland Islands, in the Baltic. Lon. 19 20 E., lat. 60 15 N.

Ecklenforde, a seaport in Denmark. Lon. 10 1 W., lat. 54 53 N.

Edam, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland; famous for its red-rind cheeses.

Eddington, t. Penobscot co. Me.

Eddystone, a rock in the English Channel, lying 14 miles south-south-west from the middle of Plymouth Sound. On this rock, a lighthouse was built in 1700, which was destroyed by a storm in 1703, and the projector perished in it. In 1709, another, built of wood, was erected, which was consumed by fire in 1755. Within four years afterwards, another was built, which also was burned down in 1770; and another, of stone, was completed in 1774, which has hitherto withstood the fury of the elements. The building, to the height of 33 feet from the foundation, is a solid mass of stones, engrafted into each other; above this are four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. It is nearly 80 feet high.

Eddyville, cap. Caldwell co. Ken.

Eden, t. Orleans co. Vt.—T. Hancock co. Me. Pop. 957.—T. Erie co. N. Y. Pop. 1,066.

Edenderry, a town in King co. Ireland.

Edenton, s-p. and cap. Edenton district in N. C. Considerable shipping is owned here.

Edessa, a large town of European Turkey, in Romania

Edgar, co. E part of Illinois Pop. 4,071.

Edgartown, s-p. and cap. Duke's co. Mass., 87 S. Boston. Pop. 1,509.

Edgecombe, co. central part of N. C. Pop. 14,933.—P-t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 1,258.

Edgefield, district, W. part of S. C. Pop. 30,511.

Edgware, a market-town in Middlesex, Eng., on the Roman road leading to St. Albans.

Edgeworthstown, a town in Longford co. Ireland.

Edinburg, the metropolis of Scotland, in the county of its name. It is built on three hills that run from east to west, in a direction nearly parallel, and about eight miles in circuit. On the middle ridge, which is narrow and steep, stands the Old Town; the North Town is seated on an elevated plain, gently sloping on every side; and the South Town stands on a similar sloping eminence. The form of the Old Town resembles that of a turtle; the castle being the head, the High Street the ridge of the back, the narrow lanes (called closes) the shelving sides, and Holyrood House the tail. The ancient castle stands on a craggy rock, 200 feet high, with a drawbridge on the only side that is accessible. Here is

shown the apartment in which was born James VI., of Scotland, afterwards James I., of England. The palace of Holyrood House forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre, surrounded by piazzas. In the north-west tower is shown the room where Queen Mary sat at supper when Rizzio was dragged from her side, and murdered by Ruthven. Adjoining are the splendid ruins of an abbey, founded by David I., and converted by Charles II. into a royal chapel. The communication between the north and south parts of the city is by two noble bridges. The North Town has many new squares and streets, adorned with uniform and elegant houses; the buildings of the South Town are likewise neat and extensive; and the new College forms a very striking object. The university, founded by James VI. in 1581, is celebrated throughout the world; and its medical school, in particular, is entitled to the first rank. This city has also several valuable public libraries, literary and scientific institutions, public hospitals, dispensaries, charitable institutions, &c. On the east side of the city is Salisbury Craigs; a rock that presents a steep front, in the form of an amphitheatre, 550 feet high; being part of a higher hill, called Arthur's Seat. Two miles to the south are the remains of Craigmillar Castle, the residence of James V. during his minority, and of Queen Mary after her return from France, in 1562. Edinburg has but few manufactures; the principal of which are fine linen, silks, saracenet, and shawls.—T. Saratoga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,571.

Edinburghshire, or *Mid-Lothian*, a county of Scotland, 27 miles in length, and from 6 to 16 in breadth, divided into 41 parishes. The soil is fertile, and produces corn of all sorts, with plenty of grass; also, coal, iron, limestone, and black marble. The principal rivers are the Esk, Leith, Amond, and Gala.

Edisto, r. S. C., which runs into the Atlantic, 20 SW. Charleston.

Edmeston, t. Otsego co. N. Y. Pop. 2,087.

Edmonson, co. SW. part of Ken. Pop. 2,642.

Edwards, co. Illinois. Pop. 1,649.

Effingham, co. E. part of Ga. Pop. 2,969.—T. Stratford co. N. H. Pop. 1,911.

Egg Harbor, (Great,) s-p. Gloucester co. N. J., on a bay of the same name.—(Little,) s-p. Burlington co. N. J. It has a considerable trade.

Eglisau, a town and castle of Switzerland.

Egra, or *Eger*, a fortified town of Bohemia, famous for mineral waters. Lon. 12 27 E., lat. 50 5 N.

Egremont, a town in Cumberland, Eng.—T. Berkshire co. Mass., 130 W. Boston Pop. 889.

Egypt, a country of Africa, 500 miles in length, and 250 where broadest. This country, so famous in history for its fertility, has not the extent of cultivation it had in ancient times; for many lakes and canals, with the lands they watered, are now become deserts, the sands of which annually accumulate. Though the air is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has always been extremely populous. The inhabitants are composed of three different races of people; the Turks, who are now masters of the country; the Arabs, who were conquered by the Turks; and the Copts, who are descended from the first Egyptians, that became Christians. The complexion of the Egyptians is of a dusky brown; the richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; and they are ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. The Copts are an ingenious people, and skillful in business. From March to November, the heat, to an European, is almost insupportable; but the other months are more temperate. The south winds, which occur at intervals from February till the end of May, are called by the natives poisonous winds, or the hot winds of the deserts; they are of such extreme heat and aridity, that no animated body exposed to it can withstand its fatal influence. The sands are so subtle, that they penetrate even into closets, chests, and cabinets. It rains very seldom in Egypt; but that want is fully supplied by night dews, and the annual inundation of the Nile. When the water of the river retires, all the ground is covered with mud; then the corn is harrowed into it, and in the following March there is usually a plentiful harvest. But some lands are never fallow, and yield three harvests annually; particularly in Lower Egypt, where sowing and reaping are going on incessantly, wherever the water of the river can be obtained. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruit, and all sorts of garden-stuff; and oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, are produced in great plenty. The animals of Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes, apes, beeves, horses, asses, crocodiles, &c.; eagles, hawks, pelicans, and water-fowls of all kinds. This country carried on a considerable trade in East-India commodities, until the Portuguese found the way round the Cape of Good Hope. The merchants of Europe, however, visit the harbors in the Mediterranean, and import and export several sorts of merchandise. The pyramids of Egypt, formerly accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, are all built on rocky and sandy plains; the largest, which is near

Gizeh, is 461 feet in perpendicular height, with a platform on the top 32 feet square, and the length of the base is 746 feet; it occupies 11 acres of ground, and is constructed of such stupendous blocks of stone, that a more marvellous result of human labor has not been found on the earth. Here are also caverns, containing mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are found in coffins ranged in niches of the walls, and have continued there at least 4000 years. This country is in the possession of the Turks. The principal city is Cairo.

Ebingen, a town of Suabia, on the Danube.

Ehrenfels, a fortress in Neuburg, Bavaria.

Eickfeld, a province of the Prussian States, producing flax and tobacco.

Figg, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides.

Einbeck, a fortified town of Hanover. Lon. 10 2 W., lat. 51 45 N.

Eimeo, or *Mooea*, one of the Society Isles in the Pacific Ocean, west of Otaheite. Lon. 150 0 W., lat. 17 30 S.

Eisenach, a city in Shuringia, Upper Saxony, with a celebrated college. Lon. 10 30 E., lat. 50 59 N.

Eisenartz, or *Eisenitz*, a town in Stiria, Germany; famous for its iron-mines.

Eisenstadt, a town of Hungary, with a magnificent palace and gardens belonging to Prince Esterhazy.

Ekatrinadara, the capital of the Tchernomorskie, or Cossacks of the Black Sea.

Ekatrinoslan, a government of European Russia; established by Catharine II.

Elba, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tuscany. It contains mines of excellent iron, and quarries of marble; and the valleys yield various sorts of fruit. In 1814, on the abdication of Buonaparte, it was made a principality, and his place of exile.

Elbe, a river of Germany, which rises in the Giant Mountains between Bohemia and Silesia, and enters the German Ocean at Cuxhaven. It contains several islands, all fertile, and many of them inhabited.

Elbert, co. N. part of Ga. Pop. 12,354. Chief town, Elberton.

Elbing, a strong town of West Prussia. Lon. 19 30 E., lat. 54 18 N.

Elborus, the highest of the Caucasian Mountains, said to be 17,785 feet above the sea.

Elburg, a town of the Netherlands.

Elche, a town in Valencia, Spain.

Elephanta, a small island on the west coast of Hindoostan, five miles east from Bombay. This island contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. A colossal stone elephant, now much decayed, appears on the landing-place, near the foot of a hill. From this an easy slope

leads to a cave, excavated out of a rock, 80 feet long and 40 broad, the roof supported by rows of pillars 18 feet high. The sides are formed into compartments, which contain a great variety of carved figures relative to the Hindoo mythology: but the end of the cave is the most remarkable: it includes, with many subordinate figures, a gigantic Trimurti, or three-formed god; Brahma, the creator, in front; Vishnu, the preserver, on one side; and Siva, the destroyer, on the other. In 1814, the head and neck of the elephant dropped off, and the body has since sunk, and threatens to fall.

Elephantina, a small island in the Nile, remarkable for the noble ruins with which it is covered.

Eleusis, a town of European Turkey, formerly a large city, renowned for a great temple of Ceres.

Eleuths, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to the north-west of Chinese Tartary.

Elfsborg, a town in West Gothland, Sweden.

Elfsdal, a town in Dalecarlia, Sweden; noted for curious quarries of porphyry.

Elginshire, or *Morayshire*, a county of Scotland, 40 miles long and 20 broad, divided into 18 parishes. The south quarter is mountainous, and occupied by forests; but the other parts are rich, and produce wheat, barley, oats, and flax. The chief rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. — *Elgin*, a borough, is the capital of this county.

Elias, Mount St., a remarkably high mountain on the north-west coast of North America. Lon. 140 39 W., lat. 60 22 N.

Elizabeth, t. Alleghany co. Pa. — T. Miami co. Ohio.

Elizabeth City, co. SE. part of Va. Pop. 5,068. — P-t. Pasquotank co. N. C.

Elizabeth Islands, about sixteen in number, near the coast of Massachusetts. Lon. 70 38 W., lat. 41 34 N.

Elizabethgrad, a town in Cherson, Russia.

Elizabethtown, cap. Essex co. N. Y. Pop. 1,729. — P-t. Essex co. N. J., 14 88W. N. York. Pop. 3,451. It is a handsome and flourishing town, with considerable trade and some manufactures. — P-t. Lancaster co. Pa. — T., U. Canada on N. side of the St. Lawrence. — Cap. Bladen co. N. C. — Cap. Carter co. Ten.

Elk River, r. N. A., which runs NE. into Lake Athapescow. Length, 5 or 600 miles.

Elkmarsh, p-t. Fauquier co. Va. *Elkridge Landing*, t. Anne Arundel co. Md., 8 SW. Baltimore.

Elkton, cap. Cecil co. Md.

Ellesmere, a market-town in Shropshire, Eng., with a considerable trade in malt.

Ellicott, t. Chataque co. N. Y. Pop. 2,101.

Ellicott's Mills, p-v. Baltimore co. Md.

Ellington, t. Tolland co. Ct. Pop. 1,455.

— T. Chataque co. New York. Pop. 1,279.

Elliot, t. York co. Me. Pop. 1,845.

Ellisburgh, t. Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 5,292.

Ellon, a town in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, which has a valuable salmon fishery.

Ellore, one of the northern Circars, situated on the western side of the Bay of Bengal. Ellore, the capital is situated on the northern side of the Colair Lake.

Ellsworth, p-t. Hancock co. Me. Pop. 1,385. — T. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 234.

— T. Trumbull co. Ohio.

Elma, a town in Archangel, Russia. Lon. 52 35 E., lat. 65 20 N.

Elmina, a town on the Gold Coast of Guinea, in which are plantations of cotton and coffee.

Elmira, p-t. Tioga co. N. Y. Pop. 2,962.

Elmo Fort, St., a fortress in Eastern Pyrenees, France.

Elmore, t. Washington co. Vt. Pop. 442.

Elora, a town of Hindoostan, in Aunragabad, near the city of Dowletabad. In a mountain about a mile to the east of this town, are some remarkable excavations of Hindoo temples and mythological symbols, which, in magnitude and perfection of execution, exceed any thing of the kind in India.

Elphin, a town in Roscommon county, Ireland; in which the celebrated Oliver Goldsmith was born.

Elsinore, or *Elseneur*, a fortified town in Zealand, Denmark, on the Sound. Lon. 12 35 E., lat. 56 0 N.

Elster, the name of two rivers of Germany; one of which falls into the Scale, near Leipsic, and the other into the Elbe, a little above Wittenburg.

Eltham, a market-town in Kent, Eng., celebrated for a fine old Gothic palace, built by King John.

Elvas, a strong frontier city of Portugal. Lon. 6 56 W., lat. 38 49 N.

Ely, a city of Cambridgeshire, Eng., on the Ouse, in a fenny district called the Isle of Ely. It has a fine cathedral; and is the only city in England not represented in Parliament. Lon. 0 9 E., lat. 52 24 N. — A town in Fifeshire, Scotland, with a good harbor.

Emanuel, co. E. part of Ga. Pop. 2,681.

Embsen, a strong and populous town of Hanover. Lon. 7 8 E., lat. 53 20 N. — T. Somerset co. Me. Pop. 894.

Embrun, a city of France, in the department of Upper Alps.

Emony, or *Hiamen*, an island of China, in which is a most magnificent pagoda. Lon. 116 27 E., lat. 24 3 W.

Enns, a river of Westphalia. — A town in Tyrol, Germany.

Endeavor Strait, now called Torres

Strait, which separates New Guinea from Terra Australis.

Indian, a town in Farsistan, Persia.

Eneshure Indians, N. America, on the Columbia. No. 1,200.

Enfield, a market-town in Middlesex, Eng.; once famous for an extensive royal chase, disforested in 1779.—P-t. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 1,492.—P-t. Hartford co. Ct. Pop. 2,129.—P-t. Halifax co. N. C.—T. Tompkins co. N. Y. Pop. 2,332.

Engadine, or **Inthal**, a valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, extending 50 miles along the banks of the river Inn.

Engelholm, a seaport in Schonen, Sweden. Lon. 12 57 E., lat. 56 22 N.

Engers, a town of Westphalia, near the Rhine.

Enghien, a town of the Netherlands.

Engia, or **Egina**, an island of European Turkey, in the Gulf of Egina. Lon. 23 59 E., lat. 37 45 N.

England, the southern part of the island of Great Britain. Its ancient name was Albion, which, in process of time, gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Caesar, and continued till the year 829, when it received the name of England; and Egbert was crowned the first king. It is of a triangular form; and, from the South Foreland, in Kent, which may be termed the east point of the triangle, to Berwick-upon-Tweed, which is the north, its length is 345 miles; from that point to the Land's End, in Cornwall, which is the west, it is 425; and the breadth thence to the South Foreland is 340. It contains 50,535 square miles, or 32,342,400 acres. The face of the country affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe; not, however, without romantic and even dreary scenes, lofty mountains, craggy rocks, and uncultivated heaths. Towards the north it is hilly and barbarous; the east coast is, in many parts, sandy and marshy; and a range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England, forming a natural division between the east and west sides of the kingdom. The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive, and are chiefly in the north-west counties; but there are a number of rivers, the most considerable of which are, the Thames, Severn, Humber, Mersey, Medway, Ouse, Trent, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, and Dee. With respect to climate, England is situated in the north part of the temperate zone; so that it enjoys but a scanty share of the genial influence of the sun. Its atmosphere is inclined to chilliness and moisture, subject to frequent and sudden changes; and is more favorable to the growth than to the ripening of the products of the earth. All its valuable productions,

both animal and vegetable, have been imported from foreign countries. The horse has been trained up for all the various purposes of strength and swiftness; the horned cattle have been brought to the largest size and justness of shape; the different races of sheep are variously distinguished, either for uncommon size, goodness of flesh, or plenty and fineness of wool; the deer of its parks are superior in beauty of skin and delicacy of flesh, to those of most countries; and even the several kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, strength, and sagacity, rarely to be met with elsewhere. The improvement in the vegetable products of this island is not less striking than in the animal: nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, were almost all the variety of vegetable food which its woods could boast. To other countries, and to the efforts of culture, it is indebted for corn, esculent roots, and plants, and all its garden fruits. The rivers and seas of England are stocked with a great variety of fish, which yield a plentiful article of provision to all ranks of people. The manufactures and commerce of this country are vast, various, and extensive; in the woollen, linen, cotton, and hardware branches, in particular, it has long maintained a pre-eminence; and, though nature has denied it the rich fruits of other countries, yet the manufacture, if it may be so termed, of home-made wines, in imitation of all the varieties of the foreign, has been brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. The civil division of the country is into 6 circuits, and 40 counties, and the counties are subdivided into wapentakes, or hundreds, and parishes. In each of the circuits, for the most part, two of the judges administer justice twice a year. Two counties, Middlesex and Chester, are not included in any circuit. The ecclesiastical division of England is into two archbishoprics, called the provinces of Canterbury and York; and every prelate of the different sees, that of Sodor and Man excepted, has a seat in the House of Lords.

England, *New*, a country of N. America; the most populous part of the U. States, comprising the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The inhabitants are mostly descended from the natives of England, and there is no part of the world where education is so generally diffused among all classes of people.

Ennerdale Water, a lake in Cumberland, Eng., seven miles east of Whitehaven.

Ennis, a borough in Ireland, capital of Clare county, situate on the Fergus.

Enniscorthy, a borough in Wexford county, Ireland; with a strong castle, and a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth.

Enniskillen, a borough, the capital of Fermanagh county, Ireland.

Enos, or **Enos**, a town of European Turkey. Lon. 26 15 E., lat. 40 46 N.

Enosburgh, p-t. Franklin co. Vt. Pop. 1,560.

Ensedlin, a town in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, with a rich abbey.

Ensham, a village near Oxford, Eng., on the Isis.

Entre Douro e Minko, a province of Portugal, on the sea-coast between the rivers Douro and Minho.

Entre Rios, a province of La Plata, between the Parana and Uruguay.

Entzertorf, a town of Austria, with a castle surrounded by walls and ditches.

Eperies, a town of Hungary; celebrated for its opal mines, and numerous mineral springs.

Ephesus, a village of Asiatic Turkey; anciently one of the most splendid cities in Asia Minor. The present inhabitants are Greek peasants, in great wretchedness.

Epidauros, a village of European Turkey, in the Morea; formerly a city, famous for the precinct of Esculapius.

Epinal, a town of France, capital of Vosges. Lon. 6 31 E., lat. 48 8 N.

Epirus, a large country to the north-west of Greece; extending along the shores of the Adriatic.

Epping, a market-town in Essex, Eng., at the north end of a forest of the same name; noted for excellent butter.—P-t. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 1,263.

Epsom, a town in Surrey, Eng.; celebrated for its mineral waters and salts, and on its neighboring downs are annual horse-races.—P-t. Merrimack co. N. H. Pop. 1,418.

Epsworth, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng.; the birthplace of the noted John Wesley.

Erekl, a seaport in Natolia, Asiatic Turkey; the ancient Heraclea. Lon. 31 19 E., lat. 41 17 N.

Erfurt, a city of Upper Saxony, with a university and two citadels.

Eribol, **Loch**, an arm of the sea on the north coast of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, capable of affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels.

Ericht, **Loch**, a lake of Scotland, lying in the counties of Inverness and Perth.

Erie, co. NW. part of Pa. Pop. 19,906.

—Cap. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 1,329.—Co. W. part of N. Y. Pop. 35,710.—T. Erie co. N. Y. Pop. 1,926.

Erie, **Fort**, a strong fortification of U. Canada, at the north-east end of Lake Erie. Lon. 78 59 W., lat. 42 54 N.

Erie, **Lake**, in N. America, about 280 miles in length, and from 10 to 63 in breadth. It is of dangerous navigation, but deep enough for the largest ships of

A battle was fought on this lake,

September 10th, 1813, between the American fleet, under Commodore Perry, and an English fleet, in which the latter was taken. Through this lake runs the boundary line which separates the U. States from Canada.

Eriskey, a small island of the Hebrides of Scotland; noted for being the first place upon which Charles Stuart landed, in his attempt to obtain the British crown.

Erit, a village in Kent, Eng., on the Thames, where the East-India ships, in their passage up the river, generally discharge a part of their cargoes.

Eritan, the capital of Persian Armenia. Lon. 45 12 E., lat. 40 9 N.

Erne, a river of Scotland, which issues from the east end of a lake of the same name in Perthshire, and joins the Tay below Abernethy.—A river of Ireland, issuing from a small lake on the north of the county of Longford, and flowing into Donegal Bay.

Errol, a town in Perthshire, Scotland; in which is a linen manufacture.

Errumango, one of the new Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, 79 miles in circuit. Lon. 169 19 E., lat. 18 47 S.

Erzerum, or **Arrroum**, the capital of Turkish Armenia; it is surrounded by double walls, defended by square towers, and has a castle. A great trade is carried on in furs, Persian silks, cottons, calicoes, and drugs. Lon. 40 56 E., lat. 39 57 N.

Erzgebirge, a chain of mountains in Germany, which runs between Saxony and Bohemia, until it joins the Riesenberg, on the borders of Silesia. These mountains are rich in silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, cobalt, bismuth, and arsenic.

Escalona, a town in Old Castile, and another in New Castile, Spain.

Escambia, co. NW. part of Florida. Pop. 3,386. Chief town, Pensacola.

Escorial, a village in New Castile; famous for a noble structure founded by Philip II., in memory of the victory gained over the French in 1557.

Esk, a river rising in the north-east part of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.—A river in Edinburghshire, Scotland, formed by two branches, called North and South Esk, which almost encircle Dalkeith, and unite a little below the town.

Eskeloot Indians, N. A. on the Columbia river. Pop. 1,000.

Esmeraldas, a seaport of Quito, with a good inland trade. Lon. 79 26 W., lat. 0 53 N.

Esopus, t. Ulster co. N. Y. Pop. 1,770.

—R., N. Y., which runs into the Hudson.

Espasenda, a seaport of Portugal. Lon. 8 21 W., lat. 41 33 N.

Esquimaux, a people of North America, chiefly inhabiting the coast of Labrador. They have no fixed abode, but rove from

place to place, and have an antipathy to a residence near European settlements. They differ from the other native Americans, in being the only tribe that eat their food in a raw state. They are of a diminutive stature, generally lusty, and of a brown color. Their chief employment is hunting and fishing; and they keep a number of large and fierce dogs, who drag their sledges in winter. The Esquimaux are savage, covetous, faithless, and ever disposed to mischief; and on this account little commerce is carried on with them.

Esquimaux Bay, situate on the south-east coast of Labrador, and in the north part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 57 50 W., lat. 51 30 N.

Essak, or *Essek*, a trading town of Sclavonia, with a strong fortress.

Essen, a town of the Prussian States.

Essens, a town in East Friesland, Hanover.

Essequibo, a river of English Guiana, which flows into the Atlantic.—A flourishing settlement on the borders of the river of the same name.

Essex, a county of England, 54 miles in length and 48 broad; containing 980,480 acres, divided into 90 hundreds and 406 parishes, and having 27 market-towns. Besides vast quantities of corn of all kinds, abundance of calves are sent to the London market; also, wild fowls and oysters. The chief manufactures are baize and stuffs; and the principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Stour, Chelmer, Crouch, and Roding.—Co. NE. part of Vt. Pop. 3,981.—Co. NE. part of Mass. Pop. 62,887. Largest town, Salem.—Co. NE. part of N. Y. Pop. 19,387.—P-t. Essex co. N. Y. Pop. 1,543. The celebrated split rock is in this town: it appears to have been separated by some great convulsion, and is esteemed a great curiosity.—Co. N. part of N. J. Pop. 41,928.—Co. E. part of Va. Pop. 10,531; of whom one half only are whites.—T. Chittenden co. Vt. Pop. 1,664.

Essneh, a town of Egypt, on the Nile.

Estakar, a town of Persia; near which are the magnificent ruins of Persepolis. Lon. 53 40 E., lat. 30 5 N.

Este, a town in Lombardy, Italy.

Estella, a town in Navarre, Spain.

Estepa, a town in Andalusia, Spain, with an ancient castle on a mountain.

Esthertown, t. Dauphin co. Pa.

Esthonia, or *Revel*, a government of the Russian empire.

Esthwaite Water, a lake in Lancashire, Eng.

Estill, co. E. part of Ken. Pop. 4,618.

Estremadura, a large province of Spain, abounding with corn, wine, and fruit. Cattle and fine wool are the chief articles of trade; and great herds of black swine are fed on the hills, which are covered

with oaks.—The name, also, of a province of Portugal, which produces abundance of wine, oil, honey, and oranges.

Estralla, a chain of mountains in the province of Beira, Portugal.

Extremoz, a strong town in Alentejo, Portugal. Lon. 7 23 W., lat. 38 47 N.

Ethiopia, a name by which a vast region of Africa was distinguished by ancient geographers.

Etienne, St., a town in France, in Loire; distinguished for the manufacture of arms, hardware, and cutlery.

Etive, *Loch*, a navigable inlet of the sea, on the west coast of Scotland.

Etna, a volcano of Sicily, and the most celebrated mountain in Europe. It is 63 miles in circuit at the base, and 10,954 feet in height. The Sicilians divide it into three regions: the lower contains vineyards, corn-fields, and pastures, with many towns, villages, and convents; the second is covered with forests of oak, chestnut, ash, fir, and pine, and an infinite number of aromatic plants; the third and most elevated is entirely destitute of vegetation, and continually covered with ice and snow, except here and there a thick layer of black ashes. From the great crater at the top issues a sulphureous smoke; but eruptions hence are very rare, as the lava generally breaks out on some side before it rises to that height.—T. Penobscot co. Me. Pop. 362.

Eton, a town in Buckinghamshire, Eng., on the Thames; famous for a school and a college founded by Henry VI.

Etnrick, a river of Scotland, which rises in the south part of Selkirkshire, flows north-east, through pastoral scenes, rendered familiar by poetical description, to Selkirk, and at a mile below that town enters the Tweed.

Eu, a town of France, in Lower Seine, with a castle.

Euclid, p-t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on the south shore of Lake Erie.

Euphrates, or *Phrat*, the principal river of Turkey in Asia, which has its rise in Armenia, from two sources, called the East and West Phrat. It first divides Armenia and Diarbek from Rouen and Syria; then forms the north-east boundary of the great desert of Arabia; after which it runs through Trak Arabia, and receives the Tigris at Corna, on the confines of the Persian province of Kustistan; it then flows by Bassora, and, 35 miles below, enters the Gulf of Persia.

Eure, a department of France, including the south-east part of the old province of Normandy.

Eure and *Loire*, a department of France, which includes the old province of Beauce. This department is so fertile in wheat, that it is called the granary of Paris.

Europe, one of the four grand divisions

of the world. Its extent from Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Cana is nearly 3,400 miles; and from Cape Matapan, in Morea, to the North Cape in Lapland, about 2,400. Europe is much smaller than either Asia or Africa, but surpasses them in many particulars. It is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Russia; so that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, of the other parts of the continent; and it is also much better cultivated than either Asia or Africa. The inhabitants are all whites, and, for the most part, much better made than the Africans, or even the Asiatics. With respect to their skill and improvements in arts, sciences, trade, navigation, and war, there can be no comparison. Europe contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, France, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and part of Russia and Turkey; also, Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland, and other considerable islands in the Mediterranean and other seas. The languages are the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are dialects of the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, derived from the old Teutonic; the Slavonian, which prevails, mixed with others, in Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, Biscay in Spain, and Lapland; the modern Greek; and several others. The chief rivers and lakes will be found under the heads of the different countries; and the principal mountains are the Alps, Appenines, and Pyrenees. The prevailing religion is the Christian, divided into the Greek, Romish, and Protestant churches; Mohomedanism is the established faith of the Turks; and there are Jews in every country.

Eustatia, St., one of the least of the Caribbee Islands, yet, for its size, it is the most valuable of them all. It is a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, of which the top is hollow; tobacco is cultivated on its sides to the very summit; and hogs, kids, rabbits, and all kinds of poultry, are produced in great abundance. Lon. 63 5 W., lat. 17 31 N.

Evans, t. Erie co. N. Y. Pop. 1,185.

Evansham, t. Wythe co. Va.

Evansham, a borough in Worcestershire, Eng.; in which is a manufacture of stockings.—P-t. Burlington co. N. J., 16 E. Philadelphia.

Evora, a fortified city of Portugal, capital of Alentejo. Part of a temple of Diana, of which there are seven entire pillars standing, is now converted into butcher's shops; and the famous aqueduct built by the Romans still conveys a noble stream

of water to the city. Lon. 7 40 W., lat. 38 28 N.

Exell, a market-town in Surry, Eng.

Ewingville, p-v. Christian co. Ken.

Ex, a river of England, which rises in the forest of Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and, leaving that county, runs through Devonshire, by Tiverton, Exeter, and Topsham, whence it forms an estuary to the English channel, at Exmouth.

Exeter, a city, and the capital of Devonshire, Eng., formerly the seat of the West-Saxon kings, who resided in the castle, called Rougemont, from the color of the hill on which it is built. It has a large manufacture of serges, and other woollen goods, and an extensive foreign and domestic commerce. Lon. 3 34 W., lat. 50 44 N.—P-t. Rockingham co. N. H., 40 SE. Concord. Pop. 2,759. It is pleasantly situated on Exeter river, and was formerly the seat of the state government. It contains several manufactories, and many valuable mills. Phillips academy in this town was founded in 1781, and is one of the most respectable institutions of the kind in the U. States.—T. Penobscot co. Me. Pop. 1,438.—T. Washington co. R. I. Pop. 2,389.—P-t. Luzerne co. Pa.—T. Berks co. Pa.—P-t. Otsego co. N. Y. Pop. 1,690.—T. Harrison co. Indiana.—T. New Hanover co. N. C.

Exilles, a strong town of Piedmont.

Exmoor, a forest in the north-west corner of Somersetshire, Eng., extending thence into Devonshire. It is a black sterile region.

Exmouth, a village in Devonshire, Eng.; much visited for the benefit of sea-bathing.

Eyder, a river and canal that separates Germany from Denmark.

Eys, a borough of Suffolk, Eng.; in which are the ruins of a castle and a Benedictine abbey.—A river of Scotland, which rises in the north-west part of Berwickshire, and enters the ocean at Eyemouth.

Eyemouth, a town in Berwickshire, Scotland; which has a harbor, and a trade in corn and kelp.

Eylau, Dutch, a town in the province of Oberland, Prussia.

Eylau, Prussian, a town in the province of Natangen; famous for a bloody battle fought there in 1807 between the French and Russians, which terminated in favor of the former.

Eynapoer, a town in Bejapoor, Hindoostan.

Eyndhoven, a town of the Netherlands.

FABIUS, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y. Pop. 3,071.

Faenza, a city in Romagna, Italy; noted for fine earthenware.

Fallun, a town of Sweden, capital of

Dalecarlia; in which is a large and rich copper-mine, deemed the oldest in Sweden, and the most surprising artificial excavation in the world; also, an immense apparatus for the manufacture of copperas, or green vitriol. Lon. 15 50 W., lat. 60 40 N.

Fairfax, co. NE. part of Va. Pop. 9,206.—P-t. Franklin co. Vt. Pop. 1,729.

Fairfield, a village in Lancashire, Eng., near Manchester.—S-p. and cap. Fairfield co. Ct., on Long Island Sound, 54 ENE. N. York. Pop. 4,246. It is a large and pleasant town, with a flourishing trade and considerable shipping.—P-t. Somerset co. Me. Pop. 2,002.—Co. SW. part of Ct. Pop. 46,950.—P-t. Franklin co. Vt. Pop. 2,270.—T. Westmoreland co. Pa.—P-t. Herkimer co. N. Y. Pop. 2,265.—Co. central part of Ohio. Pop. 24,788.—District, central part of S. C. Pop. 21,546.—There are seven other towns of this name in the U. S.

Fairford, a market-town in Gloucestershire, Eng., near the Coln.

Fairhaven, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 675.—V. Gallia co. Ohio.—T. Bristol co. Mass. Pop. 3,034.

Fair Head, the north-east point of Ireland, in Antrim county. It is a vast promontory, 500 feet above the sea, presenting to view a mass of rude columnar stones, many of them exceeding 200 feet in length.

Fair Isle, an island in the Northern Ocean, between the Shetland and Orkneys. It affords excellent pasturage for sheep.

Fairlee, p-t. Orange co. Vt.—(West.) t. Orange co. Vt. Pop. 841.

Fairtown, p-t. Cumberland co. N. J.

Fairview, t. York co. Pa.

Faisans, a small island in the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain.

Fakenham, a market-town in Norfolk, Eng., on the Yare.

Falaba, a populous town of Guinea. Lat. 9 49 N.

Falaise, a town of France, in Calvados, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in the kingdom. William I. of England was born here in 1027.

Fale, a river of Cornwall, Eng., which flows by Grampound and Tregony to Falmouth, where it forms a fine haven in the English Channel.

Falkenberg, a town in Halland, Sweden.—A town in the New Mark, Brandenburg, with a castle.—Another in Silesia.

Falkirk, a town in Stirlingshire, Scotland; famous for its great trysts, or cattle fairs, held four times a year.

Falkland, a corporate town in Fifeshire, Scotland.

Falkland Islands, two large islands, surrounded by 88 smaller, lying in the Atlan-

tic Ocean, to the east of the Strait of Magellan. They are at present under the government of don Louis Vernet, a native of Germany, who was appointed by the Buenos Ayrean authorities.

Fall, r. which rises in Vt., and runs into the Connecticut.—R., R. I., which runs into Taunton river.

Fall Indians, Indians, N. A. Lon. 113 W., lat. 51 50 N.

Falls, t. Bucks co. Pa., on the Delaware.—T. Muskingum co. Ohio.

Falmouth, a seaport, and the largest town in Cornwall, Eng., on the Fale. It has a noble harbor, and its entrance is defended by the castle of St. Maws and Pendennis. Falmouth is a place of great traffic, and the station of the packets to the south of Europe and America. Lon. 5 2 W., lat. 50 8 N.—T. Cumberland co. Me. Pop. 1,966.—S-p. Barnstable co. Mass., 72 S. Boston. Pop. 2,548.—T. Lancaster co. Pa.—Cap. Pendleton co. Ken.—P-t. Stafford co. Va.—S-p. Antigua, 7 SE. St. John's.—S-p. Jamaica, on N. coast.

False Bay, between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape False. Lon. 18 33 E., lat. 34 10 S.

False Cape, a promontory to the east of that of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 44 E., lat. 34 16 S.

Falster, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic; producing abundance of corn and fruit.

Falsterbo, a town in Schonen, Sweden; chiefly known for a lighthouse and its herring fishery. Lon. 12 48 E., lat. 55 22 N.

Fantees, the most powerful nation of the Gold Coast of Africa, originally subject to the Ashantees. Both sexes are remarkably cleanly, and go about nearly naked.

Far, a mountainous parish on the coast of Sutherland, in Scotland.

Farham, a town in Hampshire, Eng.; which has a considerable trade in coal, corn, canvass, and ropes.

Farewell Cape, the most southerly point of Greenland, and the eastern point of the entrance of Davis Strait. Lon. 42 57 W., lat. 59 49 N.—A promontory of the island of New Zealand. Lon. 172 41 E., lat. 40 37 S.

Farmington, p-t. Hartford co. Ct.—T. Strafford co. N. H. Pop. 1,464.—P-t. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 2,340.—T. Ontario co. N. Y. Pop. 1,773.

Farmville, p-t. Prince Edward co. Va.—**Farnham**, a town in Surry, Eng., on the Wye; it has a castle on an eminence, belonging to the Bishop of Winchester, and a royal military college. Farnham is celebrated for its plantation of hops, and has a great trade in corn and Welsh hose.—P-t. Richmond co. Va.

Faro, a populous and fertile island of Sweden, near that of Gothland. Lon. 19 7 E., lat. 37 50 N. — A port in Algarva, Portugal, with a castle. Lon. 8 0 W., lat. 37 4 N.

Faro of Messina, the strait between Italy and Sicily; remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow every six hours, though but seven miles over.

Farrington, a market-town in Berkshire, Eng.

Fars, or **Farsistan**, a province of Persia, formerly the kingdom of Persia Proper. It is very fertile in the centre; mountainous on the north, where are a great number of wild swine; and so sandy on the south, as to produce little else than palm-trees.

Fatsa, a town in Roum, Asiatic Turkey.

Faucigny, a district of the canton of Geneva, formerly a part of the dutchy of Savoy.

Fauquier, co. NE. part of Va. Pop. 26,379, of whom 12,612 are slaves.

Favognana, an island on the west side of Sicily; in which several hundred convicts are always kept. There is also a strong castle, in which state prisoners are confined. Lon. 12 25 E., lat. 38 16 N.

Fayal, one of the Azores, separated from the west end of Pico by a channel nine miles wide. The climate is uniformly pleasant, and the air ~~always~~ mild and pure. The soil is very fertile. It produces, in abundance, wheat, maize, flax, and almost all the fruits of Europe. Oranges and lemons abound. Pop. 22,900.

Fayette, t. Seneca co. N. Y. Pop. 3,216.

—Co. SE. part of Pa. Pop. 29,237.

—Co. S. part of Ohio. Pop. 8,180.

—Co. central part of Ken. Pop. 25,174.

—Co. central part of Illinois. Pop. 2,704.

—Co. E. part of Indiana. Pop. 9,112.

—Co. SW. side of Ten. Pop. 8,654.

—Co. N. part of Al. Pop. 3,470.

—Co. NW. part of Ga. Pop. 5,501.

Fayetteville, cap. Cumberland co. N. C., on a branch of the Cape Fear river, 60 S. Raleigh. Pop. 2,868. It is a flourishing and commercial town, and pleasantly situated at the head of steamboat navigation. A branch of the U. S. bank is here stationed. This town was almost wholly destroyed by fire in May, 1831; but it has since been rebuilt. — Cap. Lincoln co. Ten.

Fayoum, a province of Egypt stretching out into the desert, by which it is almost surrounded. Its capital is of the same name.

Fz, St., a town in Granada, Spain. — A city of Buenos Ayres, abounding in silk, corn, wine, fruit, game, and cattle. Lon. 61 10 W., lat. 31 35 S. — The capital of New Mexico, with manufactures of leather, cotton, coarse woollen cloths, blankets, tobacco, pottery, and copper vessels. Lon. 104 53 W., lat. 36 12 N.

Fear, Cape, on the coast of N. Carolina. Lon. 78 10 W., lat. 33 51 N.

Fecamp, a town of Lower Seine, France.

Fejees, or **Fejee Islands**, a cluster of reefs and islands in the South Pacific Ocean, lying 120 leagues north-west of the Friendly Islands. The principal one is called Fejee; and, together with the other large ones, appears to be fertile, and variegated with hills and valleys. They seem to be under the government of different chiefs, being frequently at war with each other. The natives are a distinct race from those of the Friendly Islands; they speak a different language, and, besides spears and clubs, use bows and arrows in battle. Their stature is superior, their complexion darker, and their hair approaches to wool; they moreover retain the practice of eating the flesh of the enemies whom they have killed, and even massacre their prisoners for that purpose.

Feliciano, East, parish, E. part of Louisiana. Pop. 8,247.

Feliciano, West, parish, E. part of Louisiana. Pop. 8,629.

Felicudi, one of the Lipari Islands in the Mediterranean. It is composed of a group of hills, and has a cavern, called the Grotto of the Sea Ox; in which is a kind of apartment 200 feet long, 120 broad, and 65 high.

Felipe, St., or **St. Philip de Xativa**, a considerable town of Spain, in the province of Valencia.

Felippe, St., a town in Colombia; now a place of much consequence, producing coffee, indigo, and cotton.

Feliz, St., an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 8 6 W., lat. 2 6 S.

Feloops, a people of Western Africa, on the southern side of the Gambia. They are a wild and unsociable race, and trade in rice, bees' wax, goats, and poultry.

Feltrino, a mountainous district of Italy.

Femern, a low and fertile island in Denmark; in the north-west part of which is an elevation, called the Virgin's Mount, where the sanguinary tyrant, Eric XIV., caused all the young women of the island to be assembled and massacred.

Ferrestrelle, a town and fort of Piedmont.

Fenner, t. Madison co. N. Y. Pop. 2,017.

Fentress, co. N. part of Ten. Pop. 2,760.

Ferc, a town in Aisne, France; famous for its powder-mill and school of artillery.

Fermanagh, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 miles in length and 23 in breadth, divided into 18 parishes. The linen manufacture, and the raising of cattle and hemp, are the chief employ of the inhabitants. The county is navigable throughout by means of Lough Erne; but the uneven surface, and numerous bogs, render it difficult for travelling.

Fermo, a town of the States of the Church which has a castle and a small port.

Fermoy, a town in Cork co. Ireland; in which are extensive barracks, and the town is celebrated for its ale.

Fernando, St., a fortified city of Colombia, in Llanos. Lon. 68 0 W., lat. 4 20 N. —A town of Chili. Lon. 71 20 W., lat. 34 40 S.

Fernando Noronha, an island about 210 miles from the coast of Brazil, subject to Portugal. Lon. 32 33 N., lat. 3 56 S. It is a place of banishment for male criminals: no females are permitted to visit it.

Fernando Po, an island in the Gulf of Guinea, on the coast of the Biafra. Here ships replenish their wood, water, and provisions. Lon. 8 50 E., lat. 3 0 N.

Ferns, a town in Wexford, Ireland.

Feroe Islands, a cluster of 25, situate in the Northern Ocean, subject to Denmark. Seventeen are habitable, each divided from the others by rapid currents; some of them are deeply indented with secure harbors; all of them lofty, and most of them faced with tremendous precipices. They produce agate, jasper, and beautiful zeolites. Sheep are numerous, and there are some bees, horses, and hogs; also, common fowls, and many kinds of ducks, particularly the elder. The exports are salted mutton, tallow, goose-quills, feathers, eider-down, knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings.

Ferozabad, a city in Farsistan, Persia. Lon. 53 0 E., lat. 28 50 N.

Ferrara, or *Ferrarese*, a duchy of Italy.

Ferrisburg, t. Addison co. Vt., on lake Champlain. Pop. 1,822.

Ferro, or *Hiero*, the most westward of the Canary Islands, 18 miles in circuit. Lon. 17 52 W., lat. 27 47 N.

Ferrol, a seaport in Galicia, Spain. Lon. 8 4 W., lat. 43 28 N.

Ferrybridge, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng., with a noble bridge over the Aire.

Ferryland, a town of Newfoundland, which has a safe and convenient harbor.

Ferryport, a village in Fifeshire, Scotland, in which are considerable manufactures of brown linen.

Ferte-sur-Aube, a town in Upper Marne, France.

Ferte Alaise, a town in the department of Seine and Oise, France.

Ferte Bernard, a town in Sarthe, France.

Ferte la Mison, a town in the department of Aisne, France; the birthplace of Racine.

Fetteresso, a large parish in Kincardineshire, Scotland, in the neighborhood of which are the remains of several Druidical temples.

Fetu, a district on the Gold Coast of Africa, in which is situated Cape-Cost Castle.

Fewersham, a town in Kent, Eng., on a creek of the Medway. It is a member of the port of Dover; and its chief trade is in

corn, hops, wool, and oysters; and there are several gunpowder-mills in its neighborhood. Here are the remains of a stately abbey, built by King Stephen, who, with his queen and son, were buried in it.

Feurs, a town in Loire, France.

Fez, or *Faz*, a large kingdom of Barbary, divided into nine provinces, and forming part of the empire of Morocco. It is full of mountains, but produces a variety of fruits, &c., peculiar to the climate. The inhabitants breed camels, bees, sheep, and the finest horses in Barbary. —The capital of this kingdom is a city of the same name; one of the largest in Africa. This city is the centre of the trade of the empire; and hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying ready-made garments, leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers; for which they bring in return silks, muslins, and drugs.

Fezo, a town in Farsistan, Persia.

Fezzan, a kingdom in the interior of Africa, having Tripoli on the north, and Cassina on the south. It is an extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, and the surface, in general, is a light sand. Yet there are abundance of wells, from which the husbandman waters the productions of his lands; among these are the date, olive, lime, apricot, pomegranate, fig, maize, barley, wheat, pumpkins, cucumbers, onions, and garlic. A multitude of noxious animals infest the country; adders, snakes, scorpions, and toads, swarm in the fields, gardens, and houses; the air is crowded with mosquitos; and persons of every rank are overrun with vermin. The heat of the climate in summer is intense; and in winter a penetrating north wind prevails, which drives to the fire even the natives of a northern country. Tempests of wind are frequent, which whirl up the sand and dust, so as to give a yellow tinge to the atmosphere. The natives are of a deep swarthy complexion; they are tall and well-shaped, but weakly, indolent, and inactive. In religion they are rigid, but not intolerant Mahomedans, and are ardently attached to their sovereign.

Fiano, a town of Italy, on the Tiber.

Fiascone, Monte, a town of Italy; noted for fine muscadine wine.

Fifeshire, a county of Scotland, 34 miles long, and 16 in its greatest breadth, divided into 63 parishes. It has several streams, but none deserve the name of rivers except the Eden and Leven. The soil is fertile; it abounds in cattle, coal, iron, lime, and freestone, and has many flourishing manufactures.

Figig, a town in Biledulgerid, Barbary.

Figueras, a town in Catalonia, Spain.

Fishesburg, p. t. Jackson co. Georgia.

Finale, a seaport of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two forts, and a castle. Lon. 8 10

E., lat. 44 14 N.—A town in Modenesse, Italy.

Fincastle, cap. Bottetourt co. Va.

Findhorn, a rapid river of Scotland.—A river in Edinburghshire, formed by two branches, called North and South Esk, which have their sources on the borders of Peebleshire. The two streams almost encircle Dalkeith, and unite a little below the town. This river flows by Inveresk, and enters the Frith of Forth at Musselburg.

Finisterre, Cape, the most western point of Spain. Lon. 9 17 W., lat. 42 54 N.

Finisterre, a department of France, including part of the old province of Bretagne.

Finland, a country lately belonging to Sweden, but now to Russia; containing the provinces of Finland Proper, Wasa, East Bothnia, Tavastland, Nyland, and Savolax. The natives on the coast are either Swiss or Russians, or a mixed race with the Finns. The true Finns have little intercourse with the inhabitants of the maritime district, except in the annual journey to Abo fair; they inhabit the eastern provinces of Tavastland and Savolax, where they live in the midst of forests, by the borders of the lakes, and lead a mode of life exactly resembling that of the agricultural or settled Laplander, in houses that have a hole at the top to let out the smoke, and in one large room, which is occupied by the whole family.

Finland, Proper, a province in the southwest part of the above country. The soil is fertile, and it has several fine lakes and rivers. On a part of the coast is a rich pearl fishery; and the principal commerce is in corn, cattle, talc, linen, and yarn stockings.

Finmark, a province forming the north extremity of Norway, and including what is called Norwegian Lapland. The inhabitants are few, and derive their chief subsistence from fishing.

Fiorenzio, St., a seaport of Corsica, defended by walls and a tower.

Firozabad, a town in Agra, Hindoostan.

Firozpoor, a town in Lahore, Hindoostan.

Fish River, r. Mississippi, which runs into Mobile bay.

Fish River, Great, a river in the country of the Hottentots, formed by the junction of several streams that issue from the east part of the Snow Mountains, and flowing south-east to the Indian Ocean. The lower part of its course, for above 70 miles, forms the boundary between the Cape territory and Caffraria.

Fisherrow, a town near Edinburgh, Scotland.

Fishers' Island, island, in Long-Island Sound, 9 miles long and 2 broad: it is annexed to Suffolk co. New York.

Fishersfield, t. Meymrack co. N. H. Pop. 798.

Fishguard, or *Fisgard*, a seaport in Pembrokehire, Wales; it has every convenience for ship-building, and a good trade in herrings, corn, and butter.

Fishkill, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y., on E. bank of the Hudson. Pop. 8,292. It is a flourishing place, with considerable trade.

Fissata, a seaport in the province of Tripoli. Lon. 12 10 E., lat. 33 50 N.

Fistella, a fortified town of Morocco. Lon. 5 55 E., lat. 32 27 N.

Fitchburg, p t. Worcester co. Mass., 50 NW. Boston. Pop. 2,180.

Fitzwilliam, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. Pop. 1,229.

Fiume, or *St. Vito*, a seaport of the Austrian empire, with a castle. Lon. 14 12 E., lat. 45 18 N.

Fiumicino, a river in Romagna, Italy; the ancient Rubicon, which was the boundary between Cisalpine Gaul and Italy.

Fladstrand, a seaport of Denmark. Lon. 10 19 E., lat. 57 33 N.

Flamborough Head, a lofty promontory on the coast of Yorkshire, Eng.; on the summit of which is a lighthouse. Lon. 0 19 E., lat. 54 8 N.

Flanders, a province of the Netherlands; fertile in grain and pasture, and very populous. The chief rivers are the Scheld, Lys, and Dender.

Flatbush, cap. King's co. N. Y. Pop. 1,143. A battle was fought here in 1776 between the Americans and British, in which the former were defeated with great loss.

Flatlands, t. King's co. N. Y. Pop. 596.

Flattery, Cape, on the W. coast of N. America; so named by Cook, in 1778, because it promised at a distance what it did not yield on a nearer approach. Lon. 124 30 N., lat. 48 20 N.

Flavigny, a town of Cote-d'Or, France.

Fleche, La, a town of Sarte, France.

Fleet, a river in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, which issues from a small lake of the same name, and enters Wigton Bay, below Gatehouse.

Fleming, co. NE. part of Ken. Pop. 13,493. Chief town, Flemingsburg.

Flemington, t. Hunterdon co. N. J.

Flensburg, a seaport of Sleswick, Denmark; the exports are brandy, corn, provisions, hides, &c. Lon. 9 27 E., lat. 54 52 N.

Fletcher, p-t. Franklin co. Vt. Pop. 793.

Flint, a navigable river of Georgia, which joins the Chatahoochee to form the Apalachicola.—A borough in Flintshire, Wales, which gives name to the county. Here are the remains of a royal castle, in which Richard II. took shelter on arriving from Ireland.

Flintshire, a small county of Wales, containing 197,760 acres, divided into five

hundreds and 21 parishes. A lofty range of mountains rises on the west, and forms a bold frontier. The valleys are fertile, and contain coal and freestone; the hills are generally barren on the surface, but abound in lead, calamine, and limestone. This county produces good butter, cheese, and honey; of which last the natives make a wholesome beverage, called metheglin. The chief trade is mining and smelting; and the most noted rivers are the Clwyd, Wheeler, Dee, Sevlon, Elwy, and Allen.

Flir, a strong town in Catalonia, Spain.

Flodden, a village in Northumberland, Eng., near Wooler; famous for a battle fought between the English and Scots, in 1513, in which James IV was killed, with many of his nobility, and 10,000 men.

Florence, a city of Italy, and the capital of Tuscany. It is divided into two unequal parts by the Arno, over which are four handsome bridges. This city contains many magnificent palaces, churches, and other public buildings; and a number of splendid libraries, academies, and museums. The manufactures of Florence are chiefly silks, satins, gold, and silver stuffs, and damask table-cloths; and it has a great trade in fruits and excellent wines. Among the many eminent men born here may be noticed, Cimabue, the father of painting in Italy; Giotto, another celebrated painter; Dante, the father of Italian poetry; Finguera, the inventor of engraving; Americus Vesputius; Leo X., &c.; and it contains the tombs of Galileo, Machiavel, Aretino, Michael Angelo, Alfieri, &c. Lon. 11 3 E., lat. 43 46 N.—T. Oneida co. N. Y. Pop. 964.

Florent, St., a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire.

Florentin, St., a town in Yonne, France.

Florentino, a fertile province of Tuscany.

Flores, an island in the Indian Ocean, east of that of Cumbra. Lon. 121 56 E., lat. 8 20 S.—A fertile island, one of the Azores; probably so called from the abundance of its flowering shrubs. Lon. 31 4 W., lat. 39 30 N.

Florida, a country belonging to the U. States, bounded N. by Alabama and Georgia, E. by the Atlantic, S. and W. by the gulf of Mexico and Alabama. Pop. 34,723, of whom 15,510 are slaves. It was formerly in the possession of Spain, by whom it was ceded to the U. S. in 1821. Tallahassee is the seat of government. The seacoast is uniformly level and marshy; but the banks of the rivers are well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The interior country abounds with wood of almost every kind, particularly white and red oak, pine, hickory, cypress, and red and white cedar. The intervals between the hilly parts produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas; and the whole country is valuable,

in a particular manner, for its extensive ranges for cattle. The most distinguished rivers are the St. John, Apalachicola, Perdido, Suwanee, and Conecuh.—P-t. Montgomery co. N. Y. Pop. 2,838.—T. Berkshire co. Mass. Pop. 454.

Florida, (*Gulf of*) between the Bahama islands and the coast of Florida.

Flour, St., a city of France, capital of the department of Cantal. Lon. 3 6 E., lat. 45 2 N.

Floyd, co. E. part of Ken. Pop. 4,226.

—T. Oneida co. N. Y. Pop. 1,699.—

Co. SE. part of Indiana. Pop. 6,363.

Flushing, a strong seaport in the Island of Walcheren, in the Netherlands. Lon. 3 34 E., lat. 51 26 N.—A town in Queen's co. N. Y. Pop. 2,820.

Fluvanna, co. central part of Va. Pop. 8,221, of whom 3,795 are slaves.

Fochabers, a town belonging to Elginshire, Scotland; which has a valuable salmon fishery, and manufactures of calicos, &c.

Fochia, a seaport in Natolia, Asiatic Turkey, which has a castle.

Fodi Boukaria, or *Foucarie*, a city of Guinea, capital of the Mandingo country. Lon. 9 20 N., lat. 13 19 W.

Foir, a town of France, capital of Arriège.—An old province of France, which, with Couserans, now forms the department of Arriège.

Fokien, a province of China, containing nine cities of the first, and 60 of the third, class. The climate is warm, and the air so pure, that no contagious diseases ever prevail. It produces musk in abundance, precious stones, quicksilver, iron, and tin; also, gold and silver, but it is forbidden to dig for these. There are some fine plains; and industry fertilizes even the mountains, which are cut into terraces, rising above each other. Its valleys are watered by springs and rivers from the mountains, which the husbandman distributes with great skill, to refresh his rice.

Folkeham, a market-town in Lincolnshire, Eng.

Folkstone, a town in Kent, Eng., defended by a small fort, and some batteries.

Fontainebleau, a town of France, in Seine and Marne; celebrated for its fine palace, formerly a hunting-seat of the kings of France.

Fontarabia, a city and seaport of Spain, in Biscay. Lon. 1 56 W., lat. 43 23 N.

Fontello, a town in Beira, Portugal.

Fontenay le Comte, a town of France, capital of Vendée.

Fontenoy, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 4 miles SE. of Tournay.

Foota Jallo, a large country of Western Africa, situate about the sources of the Niger, the Gambia, and Rio Grande. The climate is healthy, and a large portion of the soil is fertile. The inhabitants are

Foulahs, and manufacture cloth, and work metals, wood, and leather.

Fora, an island of Denmark, on the west coast of South Jutland. Lon. 8 30 E., lat. 33 48 N.

Forbisher's Straits, a narrow sea lying a little to the N. of Cape Farewell and West Greenland. Lon. 42 W., lat. 63 N.

Forcham, a strong town of Franconia, with a fine arsenal.

Fordingbridge, a town in Hampshire, Eng.

Fore, a borough in Westmeath, Ireland.

Foreland, North, a promontory of Kent, Eng., the east point of the Isle of Thanet. This cape forms three points, named Foreness, Whiteness, and Eastness; and on the latter is a lighthouse. Lon. 1 29 E., lat. 51 22 N.

Foreland, South, a promontory of Kent, Eng., forming the south-east point of England, on which are two lighthouses. This and the preceding cape, bearing north and south of each other, are 13 miles distant; and between them and the Goodwin Sands, seven miles to the east, is the noted roadstead called the Downs. Lon. 1 25 E., lat. 51 12 N.

Forest Towns, four towns of Suabia, belonging to the Grand Duchy of Baden; situate on the Rhine and the confines of Switzerland.

Forez, an old province of France, which now forms the department of Loire.

Forfarshire, or *Angusshire*, a county of Scotland, 48 miles in length, and 42 in breadth; containing about 593,900 acres, divided into 53 parishes. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and pasture. Marl is found in most of the lakes, freestone abounds in many parts, and there are several limestone quarries. The principal rivers are the North and South Esk. *Forfar*, a borough, is the capital of this county; in which are manufactures of coarse linens and shoes. Lon. 2 52 W., lat. 56 37 N.

Forked Deer, r. Ten., which runs into the Mississippi. Lon. 90 24 W., lat. 35 22 N.

Formosa, a large island in the China Sea; which was almost totally destroyed in 1783 by a furious hurricane and dreadful inundation of the sea.—A remarkable cape of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea.

Fornovo, a town in Parmesan, Italy.

Forres, a borough in Elginshire, Scotland. Lon. 30 45 W., lat. 57 34 N.

Forsta, a town of Lusatia, with a castle.

Forteau, a fort and extensive bay on the south-east coast of Labrador; deemed the most considerable British establishment in the Strait of Belleisle. Lon. 56 55 W., lat. 51 30 N.

Fort Ann, p-t. Washington co. N. York. Pop. 3,301.

Fort Armstrong, military post, U. S., on

Rock island, two miles above the mouth of Rock river.

Fort Augustus, in Inverness, Scotland.

Fort Claiborne, p-t. Monroe co. Al., on the E. side of the Alabama, at the head of schooner navigation.

Fort Edward, t. Washington co. N. Y. Pop. 1,816.

Fort William, in Inverness, Scotland.

Forteventura, one of the Canary Islands, which produces plenty of wheat and barley.

Forth, a river of Scotland, which rises on the N. side of the mountain Benlomond, in Dumbartonshire, flows east in a very sinuous course by Stirling and Alloa, and meets the German Ocean a little below Alloa, where it forms a noble estuary, called the Frith of Forth.

Forthingal, an extensive Highland parish in Perthshire, Scotland, in which are several large lakes.

Fortrose, a borough in Rosshire, Scotland.

Fortroyal, the capital of Martinico, with one of the best harbors in the W. Indies, defended by a strong citadel. Lon. 61 7 W., lat. 14 34 N.—The capital of Granada.

Forcard, Cape, in Patagonia; the most southern point of the continent of America. Lon. 77 36 W., lat. 53 52 S.

Foster, t. Providence co. R. I., 18 W. Providence. Pop. 2,672.

Fotheringay, a village in Northamptonshire, Eng., near the Nen. Here was once a strong castle, in which Richard III. was born, and Mary, Queen of Scots, (in 1586,) beheaded; but the site and some fragments of walls are all that remain. In the church are interred two Dukes of York; Edward, killed at Agincourt; and Richard, slain at Wakefield.

Foulah, or *Pholey*, a populous and fertile country of Western Africa, extending along the whole of its SE. border. The Foulahs are of a tawny complexion: some lead a wandering life, and roam about the country with large droves of cows, sheep, goats, and horses; others are dexterous at hunting wild beasts; the teeth of elephants, and the skins of lions, leopards, and tigers, being articles of trade. Their arms are bows and arrows, lances, swords, daggers, and occasionally a kind of small fuscé; and they are praised by travellers for their hospitality.

Foulness, a small island on the SE. coast of Essex, Eng., separated by a narrow channel from the west part of the county.

Foulsham, a market-town in Norfolk, Eng.

Fountain, co. W. part of Indiana. Pop. 7,644. Chief town, Covington.

Fou-tchedu, a city of China, capital of Fo-kien, and famous on account of its trade. Lon. 119 4 E., lat. 26 4 N.

Fowey, or **Fauy**, a river in Cornwall, Eng., which rises four miles SE. of Camelford, passes by Lestwithiel, and enters the English Channel at Fowey.

Fowey, a borough and seaport in Cornwall, Eng., which has a great trade in the pilchard fishery, and is resorted to by valentinarians for the salubrity of the air and water, and the conveniences for bathing. Lon. 4 37 W., lat. 50 19 N.

Fox Indians, in N. America, on the Mississippi and Ouisconsin. Number, 1,750. They possess very rich lead mines.

Fox Islands, or **Aleutian Islands**, in the Northern Archipelago, on the W. coast of America. This name is given to the whole group (16), on account of the great number of black, gray, and red foxes, with which they abound. Lat. 52 55 N.

Fox River, r. NW. Terr., U. S., which flows NE. into Green bay. Lon. 87 53 W., lat. 44 40 N.

Foxborough, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass., 26 SSW. Boston. Pop. 1,099.

Foxcroft, t. Penobscot co. Me.

Foxford, a town in Mayo co. Ireland.

Foy, St., a town of Gironde, France.

Foyers, or **Fycers**, a river in Invernesshire, Scotland, which rises near Fort Augustus, and flows into Loch Ness. About two miles before its entrance into the Lake is the Fall of Foyers, one of the highest in the world, being 207 feet in one unbroken stream.

Foyle, a river of Ireland, formed by the junction of the Mourne and Fin, at Lifford, in Donegal county. At Culmore, it enters a bay, called Lough Foyle, which communicates with the ocean by a short and narrow strait.

For, a town in Alentejo, Portugal.

Fraga, a town in Arragon, Spain.

Framingham, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass., 22 WSW. Boston. Pop. 2,313.

Framlingham, a market-town in Suffolk, Eng., with the remains of a castle to which the Princess Mary retired when Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed Queen.

Francavilla, a town in Naples, with a trade in oil, cotton, stockings, and snuff.

France, a country of Europe, occupying 10,086 square miles. From the Pyrenees in the south, to Dunkirk in the north, its extent is 625 miles, and something more from the most easterly part of Alsace to the most western point of Bretagne; which province, it must be observed, extends above 100 miles further into the ocean than any other part of the country. The climate is temperate, and the soil productive of all the necessities of life, and, among its luxuries, of the most excellent wines. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Rhone, and Gironde; and there are many others, which give name to the departments in the new division of this country. The most considerable moun-

tains are the Alps, Pyrenees, Cevennes, and Vosges. France was an absolute monarchy, governed by kings, from the time of Clovis, in 486, to the death of Louis XVI., in 1793. It was divided into 55 military governments or provinces, which varied much from each other in point of extent and importance; and there were others of still inferior consideration. The established religion was the Roman Catholic; and the ecclesiastical division of the country was divided into 18 archbishoprics and 113 episcopal sees, exclusive of Avignon, Carpentras, Cavaillon, and Vaison, which belonged to the pope. But the revolution of 1798 created a wonderful change, not only in the internal arrangements of this country, but in almost every quarter of Europe. The present political division of France is into 84 departments, nearly equal in extent, instead of the 55 ancient provinces; and the ecclesiastical division into 10 archbishoprics, and 50 bishoprics. The Roman Catholic still remains the prevailing religion, but all sects are tolerated; and the new calendar (which had been made during the revolution) ceased at the close of the year 1805. Paris is the metropolis of this country.

France, Isle of, in the Indian Ocean. See *Mauritius*.—An old province of France, now forming the departments of Oise, Seine, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, and Aisne.

Franks Comte, an old province of France, which now forms the departments of Upper Saone, Doubs, and Jura.

Franchemont, a town of the Netherlands.

Francis, St., a river of L. Canada, which issues from a lake of the same name, and flows into the S. side of the St. Lawrence.

—**R.**, which rises in Missouri and joins the Mississippi in Arkansas Territory.

Francisco, St., a large river of Brazil.

A town and capacious harbor in the province of St. Paolo, Brazil.—A town on the coast of New Albion.

Francisville, St., p-t. Feliciana co. La., situated on the Mississippi, 150 miles above N. Orleans.

Francistown, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 1,792.

François, Cap., or **Le Cap**, a city and seaport of Hispaniola. Lon. 72 18 W., lat. 19 46 N.

Franconia, a circle of Germany, containing 8,350 square miles, which is, in a great measure, divided between the kings of Bavaria and Prussia. The centre is fertile in corn, wine, and fruit; but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The Franks who conquered France came from this province, and gave their name to that country.—P-t. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 443. It is little cultivated, but noted for its minerals, particularly

iron mines, and for its sublime mountain scenery.

Frænker, a town of Friesland, in the Netherlands, with a castle and a university.

Frankenhausen, a town of Upper Saxony.

Frankenstein, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, Germany.

Frankenthal, a town of Germany, near the Rhine; which has manufactures of stuffs, silks, cloths &c.

Frankford, a town in King co. Ireland.
—T. Sussex co. N. J.—P-t. Hampshire co. Va.

Frankfort, p-t. Franklin co. Ken., on Kentucky river, and the seat of the state government. Pop. 1,680. The site of the town is a semicircular alluvial plain, 200 feet lower than the ground in its rear. The principal buildings are a state-house composed of rough marble, a jail, a penitentiary, a theatre, &c.—P-t. Waldo co. Me. Pop. 2,487.—T. Herkimer co. N. Y. Pop. 2,620.

Frankfort on the Maine, a free city of Germany, on the confines of Franconia; divided by the river Maine into two parts, which communicate by means of a stone bridge. Frankfort contains several palaces, and courts belonging to princes and counts; and the cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice. In the townhouse is preserved the golden bull, the origin of the fundamental laws of the ancient empire; but the city is more remarkable for a general air of magnificence, than for the exclusive elegance of any particular buildings. This city is one of the greatest trading places in Europe, and has two large fairs every year. Lon. 8 32 E., lat. 50 7 N.

Frankfort on the Oder, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, with a noble academy. Lon. 14 39 E., lat. 52 23 N.

Franklin, co. NW. part of Vt. Pop. 24,525.—Co. NW. part of Mass. Pop. 29,344.—T. Norfolk co. Mass., 26 SW.

Boston. Pop. 1,662.—T. New London co. Ct. Pop. 1,200.—Co. N. part of N. Y. Pop. 11,312.—P-t. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. 2,775.—T. Somerset co. N. J.

—T. Bergen co. N. J.—Co. S. part of Pa. Pop. 35,103.—Cap. Washington co. Pa.—Co. S. part of Va. Pop. 14,911.

—Cap. Pendleton co. Va.—Co. N. part of N. C. Pop. 10,665.—Co. central part of Ohio. Pop. 14,766.—P-t. Warren co. Ohio, on the Great Miami.—Co. central part of Ken. Pop. 9,251.—Co. W. Ten. Pop. 15,644.—Cap. Williamson co. Ten.

—Co. SE. part of Indiana. Pop. 10,199.—Co. N. part of Ga. Pop. 10,135.—Co. SW. part of Mississippi. Pop. 4,622.

—There are several other small towns in the U. S. of this name.

Franklinton, t. Franklin co. Ohio.

Franktown, p-t. Huntingdon co. Pa.

Fraserburgh, a town in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, with a good harbor for coasting vessels.

Frauenbrun, a town in Bern, Switzerland.

Frauenburgh, a town of West Prussia.

Frederica, p-t. Ga., with a safe and commodious harbor. Lon. 81 34 W., lat. 31 14 N.—P-t. Kent co. Del.

Frederick, co. N. part of Md. Pop. 45,793.—Co. N. part of Va. Pop. 26,045.

Fredericksburg, a town in the isle of Zealand, Denmark, with a castle and palace.—A Danish fort, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, near Cape Three Points. Lon. 1 5 W., lat. 4 30 N.—Cap. Spottsylvania co. Va., on the SW. side of the Rappahannoc. Pop. 3,307. It is one of the most commercial towns in the state, the principal exports being corn, flour, tobacco, flaxseed, &c.

Frederickshall, a seaport of Aggerhuys, Norway. Lon. 11 25 E., lat. 59 7 N.

Frederickston, cap. N. Brunswick on the right bank of St. John's river, 80 miles from its mouth.

Fredericktown, cap. Frederick co. Md. It is pleasantly situated, and contains several spacious and elegant buildings. It has an extensive trade with the surrounding country and exports great quantities of wheat and flour.

Fredicia, a fortified town of Denmark. Lon. 9 53 E., lat. 55 37 N.

Fredrickscham, a town and fortress of Russia.

Fredrickstad, a town in Aggerhuys, Norway.—Another in South Jutland, Denmark.

Fredricksvoorn, a town in Aggerhuys, Norway.

Fredrickswerk, a town in Zealand, Denmark; which has a foundery for cannon, and a manufacture of small arms and gunpowder.

Freehold, cap. Monmouth co. N. J.

Freeport, p-t. Cumberland co. Me., 18 NE. Portland. Pop. 2,623.

Freetown, a seaport of Guinea, capital of the colony of Sierra Leone. Lon. 12 56 W., lat. 8 30 N.—P-t. Bristol co. Mass., 40 S. Boston. Pop. 1,908.

Frejus, a small town of France, on the coast, in the department of the Var, 40 miles NE. of Toulon.

Freudenstad, a strong town of Wirtemberg.

Freudenthal, a town of Austrian Silesia; celebrated for its breed of horses.

Freyberg, a famous mining town of Saxony.—A town of Moravia.—Another in Silesia.

Freyenwalde, a town of Brandenburg, near which are mineral springs and extensive alum-works.

Freyzingen, a town of Bavaria; in which are a beautiful palace and cathedral.

Freystadt, a town of Germany, near the Rhine.—A town of Hungary, on the Waag, with a castle.—Another, in Moravia.

Freystat, a town of Glogau, Silesia, with an ancient castle.—A town of Austria, which has a great trade in worsted.

Frias, a town in Old Castile, Spain.

Friburg, a canton of Switzerland, fertile in corn, fruit, and pastures.—A town of Suabia, capital of Brisgau; the inhabitants of which are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones.—A town in Thuringia, Saxony, with a castle.

Friedberg, a town of Hesse Darmstadt.—A town of Bavaria, with a castle.—Another, in Silesia.

Friedburg, a town in Stiria, Germany.—A town in Friesland, Hanover, with a castle.

Friedland, a town of Mecklenburg.—A town of Prussia, on the Alla, where the French, under Buonaparte, gained a complete victory over the Russians and Prussians in 1807.

Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean; so named by Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and their courteous behavior to strangers. The general appearance of these islands, about 20 in number, conveys an idea of the most exuberant fertility; they are almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are the bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, and a fruit like a nectarine. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing, are the employment of the men; and to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth.

Friendship, p-t. Lincoln co. Me.

Friesland, a province of the Netherlands; much resembling the province of Holland in its soil, canals, and dikes.

Friesland, East, a province of Hanover; so called from its situation with respect to the Dutch province of Friesland. The country, being level and low, is obliged to be secured against inundations by expensive dikes; the land is fertile, and the pastures feed bees, horses, and sheep, of an extraordinary size.

Friesland, West, that part of the Netherlands more usually called North Holland.

Frio, a city of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro, with a fort. Fish is the common diet of the inhabitants, and the chief article of exportation. Lon. 41 31 W., lat. 22 54 S.

Frisch Haß, a fresh-water lake of Prussia.

Fritzlar, a fortified town of Hesse Cassel.

Friuli, a province of Italy; rich in timber, cattle, silk, wine, and fruit.

Frodlingham, a town in Yorkshire, Eng.

Frodsham, a market-town in Cheshire, Eng.

Frome, a river in Dorsetshire, Eng., which enters the bay that forms the harbor of Poole.—A town in Somersetshire, Eng., with considerable manufactures of broadcloths and kerseymeres.

Fronsac, a town in Gironde, France.

Fronteira, a town in Alentejo, Portugal.

Frontignan, a town in Hérault, France; distinguished for its fine muscadine wine.

Froyen, an island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. Lon. 9 0 E., lat. 63 45 N.

Frusinone, a town of Italy, with a fort.

Fryeburg, p-t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 1,353.

Fuego, one of the Cape-Verd Islands, and a volcano, which burns continually. Lon. 24 30 W., lat. 14 54 N.

Fula, or **Foula**, the most western of the Shetland Isles. Lon. 1 37 W., lat. 60 29 N.

Fulda, a bleak and mountainous province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

Fulham, a village of Middlesex, Eng., on the Thames. It has been the demesne of the bishops of London ever since the conquest; here they have a palace; and in the churchyard are the tombs of many prelates. A bridge across the Thames connects it with Putney.

Fullan, a country in the interior of Africa, west of the kingdom of Cassina. It is but little known to Europeans.

Funchal, the capital of Madeira. The chief curiosity here is a chamber in the Franciscan convent, which has the walls and ceiling covered with human skulls and thigh-bones, said to be the relics of holy men who have died on the island. Lon. 16 56 E., lat. 32 38 N.

Fundy, a bay of N. America, which extends about 200 miles in a N.E. direction, between Maine and N. Brunswick on the NW. and Nova Scotia on the SE.

Funen, an island of Denmark; separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Little Belt, and from Zealand by the Great Belt. It exports cattle, barley, oats, rye, maize, peas, and honey.

Furca, Mount, a mountain of the Valais, forming the middle point of the Alps. It is 14,000 feet above the sea.

Furneaux Islands, in Bass's Straits, between N. Holland and Van Dieman's Land. They are resorted to for the fishing of seals.

Furruckabad, a city in Agra, Hindoostan. Lon. 79 33 W., lat. 27 23 N.

Furstenberg, a town in Lusatia, Upper Saxony.—Another in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Lower Saxony.—A former principality of Suabia, between the Black Forest and the principality of Constance, belonging to Baden. In this state the Danube has its rise.—A town in this principality, which has an ancient castle on a mountain.

Furstenwald, a town of Brandenburg.
Fushing, a town in Chorasán, Persia; celebrated for its beautiful cypress-trees.

Futtipour, a town in Agra, Hindoostan.
Fyne, Loch, an inlet of the Atlantic, in Argyleshire, Scotland; the resort of numerous fishing-vessels in the herring season.

Fyzabad, a city in Oude, Hindoostan. Lon. 82 10 E., lat. 26 46 N.

GABARET, a town in Gers, France.

Gabel, a fortified town of Bohemia.

Gabon, a country of Guinea, which has a river of the same name.

Gasta, a town in Terra di Lavoro, Naples, with a fort, citadel, and harbor. Near this town was the Formian villa of Cicero; tradition points out its site, and the very spot where he was butchered. Lon. 13 47 E., lat. 51 30 N.

Gago, a town of Nigritia, capital of a country that abounds in rice, corn, and mines of gold. Lon. 3 20 E., lat. 11 10 N.

Gaillac, a town in the department of Farn, France; celebrated for its wine.

Gaillon, a town of France, in the department of Eure; in which is a magnificent palace.

Gaines, t. Orleans co. N. Y. Pop. 2,121.

Gainesville, t. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 1,890.

Gainsborough, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng., on the Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. Lon. 0 36 E., lat. 53 28 N.

Gairloch, a large bay of Scotland, on the west coast of Rossshire, which gives name to a tract of land near it. The fishing of cod is here very considerable.

Galapagos, a number of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying under the equator, off the coast of Peru. A vast quantity of tortoises is found among them; but the whole are barren and uninhabited.

Galashiels, t. Selkirkshire, Scotland; famous for the manufacture of woollen cloth.

Galbally, a town in Limerick county, Ireland, in which are the ruins of an extensive monastery.

Galen, t. Wayne co. N. Y. Pop. 3,631.

Galicia, a country in the S. part of Poland, which extends 320 miles from E. to W., and 290 in breadth. The mountainous parts of this country produce fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The chief articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey.—A province of Spain, 120 miles in length and 100 in breadth. The air is temperate along the coast, but in other places cold and moist. The produce is wine, flax, citrons, copper, tin, and lead; and the forests yield wood for building ships.

Gall, St., a canton of Switzerland; con-

taining the territories of Tokenburg and Rheintal.

Galla, a savage tribe of Africa, occupying the south of Abyssinia.

Gallatin, t. Columbia co. N. Y. Pop. 1,588.—Co. N. part of Ken. Pop. 6,680.

—Co. SE. part of Illinois. Pop. 7,497.

Galle, a district at the south-east extremity of the Island of Ceylon. Chief town, Point de Galle.

Gallia, co. S. part of Ohio. Pop. 9,733.

Gallipoli, the ancient Hellespont, a strait between European and Asiatic Turkey.

—A seaport in Romania, European Turkey, the residence of a bachaw. Lon. 26 59 E., lat. 49 26 N.—A seaport in Terra d'Otranto, Naples; which is a great mart for olive oil, and has a manufacture of muslins. Lon. 18 5 E., lat. 40 20 N.

Gallipolis, cap. Gallia co. O. Pop. 755.

Gallo, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast. Lon. 80 0 W., lat. 2 30 N.

Galloway, a district of Scotland; now divided into East and West Galloway, or Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtonshire. It was famous for a particular breed of small horses, called galloways.—T. Gloucester co. N. J.

Galloway, New, a borough in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, on the Ken.

Galston, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Galway, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 82 miles in length and 42 in breadth, divided into 116 parishes. The greater part of this county is fertile in corn and pasturage; but, towards the north and south, the soil is coarse. The river Shannon washes the south-east frontier, and forms the lake Derg, 20 miles in length; the other principal rivers are the Clare, Galway, and Dunmore.—Galway, a borough and seaport, is the capital. It has a harbor, defended by a fort; and the foreign commerce and inland traffic are considerable; the latter being much facilitated by means of Lough Corrib. This borough has also a great trade in kelp, and a profitable salmon fishery.—P-t. Saratoga co. N. Y. Pop. 2,710.

Gambia, a large river of Western Africa, which rises 36 miles north of the source of the Senegal. It flows east and north, and makes a very winding course to the west, through the middle of the country, till it enters the Atlantic Ocean at Cape St. Mary, where its mouth is eight miles wide. This river swarms with crocodiles, and is navigable for sloops 600 miles from its mouth.

Ganges, a celebrated river of Hindoostan; formed by the junction of two rivers at Devaprayaga, in the mountainous country of Gurual. From this place it proceeds about 70 miles in a south-west direction, then gushes through an opening in the mountains, and enters Hindoostan Proper, at Hundwar. Hence it flows 1,200 miles

with a smooth navigable stream, through delightful plains, to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by a delta of mouths that extend about 16 miles. In its course through these plains it receives 11 rivers; some of them larger and none smaller than the Thames. The Ganges is, in every respect, one of the most beneficial rivers in the world; diffusing plenty by means of its living productions, enriching the lands, affording an easy conveyance for the productions of its borders, and giving employment to many thousand boatmen. The Hindoos regard this river as a kind of deity, and hold its waters in high veneration.

Gangotri, a noted place of Hindoo pilgrimage, situated among the Himalaya mountains, province of Serinagur.

Ganjam, a town and port of Hindoostan. Lon. 85 10 E., lat. 19 21 N.

Gap, a town of Upper Alps, France.

Gard, a mountainous department of France; which receives its name from a rapid river rising in Lozerre, and flowing through this department.

Gard, Pont du, a magnificent Roman aqueduct thrown across the river Gardon. It is about 200 feet high, 800 long, and consists of three bridges, one above the other.

Garda, Lake of, the largest in Italy, lying between the Tyrol, Venice, and Milan. On its S. shore is a town of the same name.

Gardafui, or *Guardafui*, a cape in the Indian Ocean, the most easterly point of Africa. Lon. 51 22 E., lat. 11 50 N.

Gardiner, p-t. Kennebec co. Me., 6 S. Augusta. Pop. 3,709.

Gardner, t. Worcester co. Mass., 58 NW. Boston. Pop. 1,023.

Garigliano, a river of Naples, which rises near the Lake of Celano, and flows by Sora and Aquino into the Gulf of Gaeta.

Garland, t. Penobscot co. Me.

Garlieston, a town in Wigtonshire, Scotland, with an excellent harbor for coasting vessels.

Garmouth, a town in Elginshire, Scotland, with a good harbor, and a trade in the salmon fishery. Lon. 3 9 W., lat. 57 41 N.

Garonne, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flows north-west by Toulouse and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and their united stream forms the Gironde.

Garonne, Upper, a department of France, containing the old province of Cominges and a small part of Languedoc.

Garrard, co. central part of Ken. Pop. 11,870.

Garrison, a town in Fermanagh, Ireland.

Garsington, a town in Lancashire, Eng.

Gasconade, co. central part of Missouri.

Pop. 1,518.—R., Louisiana, which empties itself into the Missouri.

Gascony, an old province of France, lying on the Bay of Biscay. The inhabitants are of a lively disposition, and famous for boasting of their exploits; which has occasioned the name of Gasconade to be given to all bragging stories. This province now forms the department of Landes.

Gastein, a town of Bavaria; celebrated for its warm baths, and mines of lead, iron, and gold.

Gata, Cape, a promontory of Spain; consisting of an enormous rock, of a singular nature and appearance, 24 miles in circuit. Lon. 2 22 W., lat. 36 43 N.

Gatehouse, a town in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland; which has several cotton-works, and a good coasting trade.

Gates, t. Monroe co. N. Y. Pop. 7,484.—Co. NE. part of N. C. Pop. 7,866.

Gateshead, a town in the county of Durham, Eng., on the Tyne; noted for its grindstones.

Gatton, a borough in Surry, Eng., near Ryegate.

Gavi, a town and fortress of Genoa.

Gaur, or *Zouf*, a city of Usbec Tartary. Lon. 63 58 W., lat. 34 40 N.

Gauts, or *Ghauts*, stupendous mountains of Southern Hindoostan, extending, at some distance, along the east and west coasts.

Gawelgur, a strong fortress of Hindoostan.

Gaya, a town in Bahar, Hindoostan, and the capital of the Bahar district. Lon. 85 0 E., lat. 24 49 N.

Gaza, a town in Syria; with a harbor and a castle. It is the capital of a pashalis, and contains many mosques. Here are manufactures of cotton; but the principal commerce is furnished by the caravans between Egypt and Syria. Lon. 34 45 E., lat. 31 24 N.

Gazypoor, a town in Allahabad, Hindoostan; chief of a very fertile district, and long celebrated for its excellent rose-water. Lon. 83 33 E., lat. 25 35 N.

Gauga, co. NE. part of Ohio. Pop. 15,813.

Gefle, a seaport of Sweden; the exports of which are bar-iron, timber, pitch, tar, and planks. Lon. 17 20 E., lat. 60 40 N.

Gefleborg, a modern province of Sweden.

Gehal, a town of Chinese Tartary, with a large palace, and a magnificent temple of Budha.

Gelderland, or *Guelders*, a province of the Netherlands, and the largest of them all. It is fertile in fruit and corn; and, in many parts, abounds in wood.

Gelderland, Upper, a territory of the Netherlands, lying in detached parts on both sides of the river Meuse; lately di-

vided into Austrian, Dutch, and Prussian Gelderland.

Gelders, the capital of Prussian Gelderland, with a palace.

Gemingen, a town in Baden, Germany.

Gemmi, a lofty mountain in Switzerland.

Gemund, a town in Carinthia, Germany.

Gemunden, a town of Hesse Cassel.—A town of Austria, famous for its salt-works.

Genesee, a river that rises on the north borders of Pennsylvania, and runs 100 miles NNE. through the state of N. York into Lake Ontario.—Co. W. part of N. Y. Pop. 51,992.

Genesee, t. Livingston co. N. Y., on E. side of the Genesee. Pop. 2,675.

Genova, a fortified city, capital of a canton of the same name in Switzerland. It has a good arsenal, and a university, founded in 1368. The inhabitants carry on a great trade; and, among other manufactures, those of clocks and watches are particularly flourishing. Lon. 6 8 E., lat. 46 12 N.—P-v. Seneca co. N. Y., on W. side of Seneca lake.—T. Ashtabula co. Ohio.

Geneva, Lake of, or *Leman*, the largest lake in Switzerland, which separates the Alps from Mount Jura. The Rhone runs through it from east to west.

Genevieve, St., co. E. part of Missouri. Pop. 2,182. Chief town, St. Genevieve, which is situated in a handsome plain, 51 SSE. St. Louis.

Genoa, a duchy of Italy, extending 150 miles along that part of the Mediterranean called the Gulf of Genoa, but the breadth is only from 8 to 12. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are mountainous, and barren in several places. The corn grown is insufficient for its own consumption; but there is an abundance of excellent fruits and vegetables, and its mulberry and olive trees are innumerable.—Genoa, a city and seaport, is the capital of this duchy. It is full of marble palaces and churches; whence it has the name of Genoa the Proud. On the land side it is defended by a double rampart; and the harbor is protected by two forts, one of which has its top formed of strong glass, and is illuminated at night by great lamps; it has also a mole, 560 paces in length; 13 in breadth, and 15 feet above the level of the water. Genoa has manufactures of velvets, damasks, gold and silver tissues, and paper; and the banking business is a very profitable branch of commerce. Lon. 8 33 E., lat. 44 24 N.—P-t. Cayuga co. N. Y. Pop. 2,768.

George, a town of the Cape territory; which gives name to a district extending along the south coast. Lon. 22 24 E., lat. 33 53 S.—T. Fayette co. Pa.

George, Fort, a fortress in Inverness-shire, Scot.; which has several handsome streets of barracks, and is the most regular fortification in Great Britain.

George, Lake, in the state of N. York. It is 36 miles long, and from one to seven broad, enclosing more than 200 islands, the greatest part little more than barren rocks. It is remarkable for the transparency of its waters, and for the romantic and mountainous scenery by which it is bordered.

George, St., the capital of the island of Granada, which has a safe and commodious harbor. Lon. 61 47 W., lat. 12 4 N.—One of the Azores, 26 miles in length and 4 in breadth. Lon. 28 15 W., lat. 38 39 N.—A small island in the Gulf of Venice, in which is a Benedictine monastery, the church of which is one of the finest in Italy.—The largest island of the Bermudas. It is in the form of a hook, and has a town of the same name, which contains 500 houses, built of freestone, and washed with lime. Lon. 64 40 W., lat. 32 12 N.—T. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 1,652.

George Key, St., a small island in the Bay of Honduras, on the east coast of Yucatan. Lon. 88 35 W., lat. 17 40 N.

Georgetown, p-t. and port of entry, Washington co. district of Columbia, on the Potomac, 3 W. Washington. Lon. 77 5 W., lat. 38 35 N. Pop. in 1830, 8,441. It contains a market-house, a college, a public library, four banks, &c. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and it is a place of some trade. Georgetown college is a Catholic institution, under the direction of the incorporated Catholic clergy of Maryland.—Port of entry and cap. Georgetown district, S. C., on Sampit river, 12 miles from the sea. Pop. 2,000.

—T. Kent co. Md.—District, E. part of S. C. Pop. 19,943.—P-t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 1,258.—P-t. Beaver co. Pa.—P-t. Sussex co. Del.—T. Warren co. Ga.—Cap. Scott co. Ken. Pop. 1,344.—A seaport in Van Dieman's Land, the residence of a commandant. This settlement was commenced in 1819. The vicinity abounds in timber, coal, iron, copper, hemp, and flax; it has also a fine harbor, and is likely to become the naval arsenal of these seas. Lon. 146 48 E., lat. 41 7 S.

Georgia, one of the U. States, bounded N. by Tennessee and N. Carolina; NE. by S. Carolina, from which it is separated by Savannah river; SE. by the Atlantic ocean; S. by Florida, and W. by Alabama. It is 300 miles long from N. to S., and 240 from E. to W., and contains upwards of 58,000 square miles. Pop. in 1800, 162,000; in 1830, 516,567, of whom 217,470 are slaves. The number of counties is 76, and Milledgeville is the seat of government. Savannah is the largest town

The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogeechee, Altamaha, Satilla, Ockmulgee, Oconee, St. Mary's, Flint, Chatahochee, Tallapoosa, and Coosa. The coast for 4 or 5 miles inland is a salt-marsh, mostly uninhabited: the north-western part of the state is mountainous. The staple production is cotton, but rice is produced in great quantities and of good quality. Some tobacco is also raised for exportation. The climate is mild, and snow is seldom seen. Two considerable tribes of Indians reside partly within the chartered limits of this state—the Cherokees in the north-western part,—where are rich gold mines,—and the Creeks in the western. Georgia was settled in 1733 by general Oglethorpe, who was its first governor.—P-t. Franklin co. Vt. Pop. 1,897.

Georgia, a country of Asia, called by the Persians, Gurgistan, and by the Turks, Gurtshl. The last reigning king ceded this country to Russia on his death, which happened in 1800; and, in 1802, it was made a Russian government. The hills of Georgia are covered with forests of oak, ash, beech, chestnut, walnut, and elm, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grape. Cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit-trees; and rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The valleys afford the finest pasturage, the mountains abound in minerals, and the climate is healthy. The rivers of Georgia, being fed by mountain torrents, are always either too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation. The Georgians appear to have received their name from their attachment to St. George, the tutelary saint of these countries. The women are celebrated for their beauty; but their air and manners are extremely voluptuous. The men have great skill in the use of the bow, and are deemed excellent soldiers; but are addicted to drunkenness. The other inhabitants of Georgia are Tartars, Ossis, Armenians, and Jews. The Christians of the country are represented as the most tractable in the east.

Georgia, or South Georgia, an island in the Pacific Ocean, visited by Cook in 1775. It seems to abound with bays and harbors, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. Here are perpendicular ice-cliffs, of considerable height, like those in Spitzbergen; the valleys were covered with snow; and the only vegetation observed was bladed grass, wild burnet, and a plant like moss, which sprang from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. Lon. 36 11 W., lat. 54 32 S.

Georgia, Gulf of, in the North Pacific Ocean, between the continent of North America and Quana and Vancouver Island. It contains several clusters of islands, and branches off into a great number of canals.

Georgievsk, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Caucasus.

Gera, a town of Saxony, with a castle.

Gerdaven, a town of Prussia, near a considerable lake; it is defended by two castles.

Gergong, or *Gergonge*, a city of Assam. Lon. 93 40 E., lat. 25 35 N.

Germain, St., a borough in Cornwall, Eng.—A town of France, in Seine and Oise, with a magnificent palace, in which Louis XIV. was born, in 1638. Here James II. of England founded an asylum when he fled to France, and here he died, in 1711.—A town of France, in Loire; celebrated for its excellent wine.

German, t. Fayette co. Pa.—T. Montgomery co. Ohio.

German Flats, p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y. Pop. 2,466.

Germano, St., a town of Piedmont.—Another, in Naples.

Germanstown, p-t. Philadelphia co. Pa., 7 N. Philadelphia. Most of the houses are built on one street, which is about two miles in length. A battle was fought here in 1777, between the British and Americans, in which the latter retreated, but the former suffered severely.—T. Columbia co. N. Y.—P-t. Fauquier co. Va.—T. Stokes co. N. C.—T. Bracken co. Ken.

Germanstown, New, p-t. Hunterdon co. N. J.

Germany, a country of Europe, 600 miles long and 500 broad. Every part of this extensive country does not enjoy the same mildness of temperature or fertility of soil; but, in general, the air is wholesome, and it produces abundance of all kinds of grain. The surface is tolerably level, yet it contains some mountains and large forests; the white mulberry-tree is very common; olives grow in several places; also, chestnuts, oaks, beeches, firs, and fruit-trees. Hemp, flax, hops, anise, cumin, tobacco, madder, wood, saffron, &c., are cultivated; and the wines of this country are in high esteem. Salt-springs are very numerous, as well as medicinal springs and baths, both hot and cold. The chief rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Maine, and Oder. This country is divided into nine circles: namely, Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Upper and Lower Saxony. Each of these includes several states; and Bohemia, Moravia, Lusatia, and Silesia, are not comprised in the circles. Germany lately contained six archbishoprics and 38 bishoprics.

hierarchy was thrown into confusion by the secularizations in 1798. The Archbishop of Ratisbon is primate and metropolitan of all Germany; the see of Mentz having been moved to Ratisbon. Many other transfers and exchanges of territories afterwards took place, from the disastrous consequences of the war with France. The present government, as settled at the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, is by a perpetual confederation, bearing the name of the Germanic Confederation. Its affairs are confided to a Federative Diet, consisting of 17 individual and collective estates: namely, Austria; Prussia; Bavaria; Saxony; Hanover; Baden; Wirtemberg; Electoral Hesse; Grand Duchy of Hesse; Denmark, for Holstein; Netherlands, for Luxemburg; Grand Ducal Houses of Saxony; Brunswick and Nassau; Mecklenburg, Schwerin, and Strelitz; Holstein, Oldenburg, Anhalt, and Schwartzburg; Hohenzollern, Lichtenstein, Reuss, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Detmold and Waldeck; and the free towns of Lubec, Frankfurt, Bremen, and Hamburg. The majority of these seventeen votes in the diet have the rule. The diet sits at Frankfurt on the Maine, and Austria has the presidency. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic; and the three principal religions are Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinist; but Christians of all denominations are tolerated, and there are a multitude of Jews in all the great towns.

Gernersheim, a town in Bavaria, Germany, with a fortress.

Gernsheim, a town in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, with a castle.

Gerona, a city in Catalonia, Spain. Lon. 2 40 E., lat. 42 5 N.

Gers, a department of France; the chief products of which are corn, wine, brandy, and wool. It includes the old province of Armagnac.

Gestrickland, a province of Sweden; diversified by forests, rocks, hills, dales, lakes, and rivers, and having numerous mines and forges.

Gettysburg, cap. Adams co. Pa., on Rock Creek, 118 W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,473.

Geaoudan, an old province of France, now forming the department of Lozere.

Gez, a town of France, in the department of Ain; noted for excellent cheese.

Geyser, the name of several curious intermitting hot springs in Iceland. The most remarkable is that called the Great Geyser, which spouts water to the height of 90 feet.

Gezula, a province of Morocco; very fertile, and containing mines of iron and copper.

Ghana, or *Cano*, a city of Nigritia. Lon. 17 05 E., lat. 16 15 N.

Ghanara, a city in Wangara, Nigritia. Lon. 15 40 E., lat. 13 40 N.

Ghent, or *Gand*, a city of the Netherlands, and the capital of East Flanders. The city is cut by many canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals are 300 bridges. There are cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures; and it has a great trade in corn. Lon. 3 44 E., lat. 51 3 N.

Ghent, t. Columbia co. N. Y. Pop. 7,902.

Ghilan, a province of Persia; producing abundance of fruit, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, timber, and excellent silk.

Ghizni, a city in Cabul, Afghanistan. Lon. 68 22 E., lat. 33 36 N.

Giant's Causeway. See *Antrim*.

Gibraltar, a town in Andalusia, Spain, near a rocky mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, which, with Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules. On the east side, amid the broken precipices, is a stratum of bones, belonging to various animals, encased in a reddish calcareous stone. The number and strength of the military works, and the vast galleries opened in the calcareous rock, excite admiration; and the fortress, though taken by surprise by the British, who still hold it, is considered impregnable. Lon. 5 20 W., lat. 36 6 N. — A fortified town in Caraccas, S. America. Lon. 70 38 W., lat. 9 50 N.

Gibson, co. W. part of Ten. Pop. 5,801.

Gibson's River, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri.

Giesen, a fortified town of Germany.

Gigla, a small island, one of the Hebrides.

Giles, co. W. part of Va. Pop. 5,298.

— Co. W. Ten. Pop. 12,558.

Gilford, t. Strafford co. N. H. Pop. 1,872.

Gill, t. Franklin co. Mass. Pop. 864.

Gillford, a town in Down co. Ireland.

Gillingham, a large parish in Dorsetshire, Eng., being 40 miles in circumference. — A populous parish in Kent, Eng.

Gilmanton, p-t. Strafford co. N. H. Pop. 3,816.

Gilolo, an island, one of the Moluccas. Lon. 128 22 E., lat. 0 45 N.

Gimont, a town in Gers, France.

Ginjee, a town and fort of Hindoostan. Lon. 79 28 E., lat. 12 12 N.

Gingira, an interior kingdom of Africa, south of Abyssinia.

Gingou, St., a town in Valais, Switzerland.

Giorgiev, a town of European Turkey.

Girgenti, a city of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara.

Gironde, a river of France, which runs into the Bay of Biscay, after a NNW.

course of about 45 miles. Lon. 1 9 W., lat. 45 36 N.—A department of France including the west part of the old province of Guienne.

Girvan, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Gisborough, a town in North Yorkshire, Eng., celebrated for being the first place where alum was made.

Gisburn, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng.

Givet, a fortified town in Ardennes, France.

Gizeh, or *Gheza*, a fortified town of Egypt.

Glamis, a town in Forfarshire, Scotland.

Glamorganshire, a county of Wales, 48 miles in length and 26 in breadth, containing 526,080 acres, divided into 10 hundreds and 125 parishes, and having one city and five market-towns. The N. side is mountainous; but, to the S. it bears large crops of corn, and very sweet grass. Cattle abound in all parts; there being valleys among the mountains that yield good pasture. The other commodities are lead, coal, iron, and limestone; and the principal rivers are the Rumney, Taff, Elwy, Neath, and Tawy.

Glanfordbridge, or *Brig*, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng.; which has a good trade in corn, coal, and timber.

Glanworth, a town in Cork co. Ireland.

Glaris, or *Glarus*, a canton of Switzerland, surrounded by the Alps, except towards the north. The chief trade is in cattle, cheese, and butter.

Glasgow, a city of Scotland, in Lanerksire; seated on the north side of the Clyde, over which are two bridges. Pop. 202,426. From its extent, and the beauty and regularity of its buildings, it is considered the largest city in Scotland. It contains a magnificent cathedral, which is divided into two places of worship; there are also several other churches, and many chapels for different denominations. Here is a celebrated university, founded in 1450, the single college belonging to which is an elegant building; the library contains a valuable collection of books; the observatory is fitted up with the most improved instruments; and in the garden is a splendid edifice, which contains the books, manuscripts, medals, coins, and anatomical preparations, bequeathed by the late Dr. Wm. Hunter. The town-house, the exchange, the toll-booth, the guildhall, and the theatre, are also worthy of notice. There are several charitable establishments, particularly the Merchant's Hospital and that of the town, and a royal infirmary. Glasgow has a considerable foreign trade; and manufactures of muslin, cotton, calico, woollen cloth, porcelain, glass, refined sugar, and the tanning of leather. Lon. 4 18 W., lat. 55 52 N.

Glassborough, v. Gloucester co. N. J., 23 SE. Philadelphia. Here is a considerable glass manufactory.

Glastonbury, t. Bennington co. Vt.—P-t. Hartford co. Ct. Pop. 2,980.

Glastonbury, a town in Somersetshire, Eng.; seated near a high hill, called the Tor, on which is a tower that serves for a seamount. Here are considerable ruins of a famous abbey, which occupied an area of 60 acres. The George Inn was formerly a hospital for the accommodation of pilgrims who visited the abbey, and to see the holy thorn, said to be planted by Joseph of Arimathea, and to blossom on Christmas Eve. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of Henry VIII., for not acknowledging his supremacy. Glastonbury has two churches, and a manufactory of worsted stockings.

Glatz, a county of Germany, lying between Silesia and Bohemia, surrounded by mountains. It has mines of coal, copper, and iron, quarries of marble and stone, and springs of mineral waters.

Glencoe, a vale in Argyleshire, Scotland; noted for the horrid massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants, the Macdonalds, in 1691, by order of William III. About 38 men were slain; and the women and children, being turned out naked, in a dark frosty night, perished with cold and hunger.

Glennace, a town in Wigtonshire, Scotland.

Glennarm, a town in Antrim county, Ireland.

Glogau, a fertile town of Silesia. Lon. 16 14 E., lat. 51 38 N.

Glommen, the largest river of Norway, which issues from a lake in the SE. of Drontheim, enters that of Aggerhuys, and flows south by Kongsvinger into the North Sea, at Fredricstad.

Gloucester, s-p. Essex co. Mass., 31 N. Boston. Pop. 7,513. It is built upon Cape Ann, and the inhabitants are much engaged in the fisheries. It has a bank, a custom-house, and a weekly newspaper.—Co. S. part of N. J. Pop. 28,431.—

T. Gloucester co. N. J., on the Delaware.

—T. Providence co. R. I. Pop. 2,524.

—Co. E. part of Va. Pop. 10,608. Its capital is of the same name, and is situated on N. side of York river.

Gloucestershire, a county of England, 60 miles long and 26 broad; it contains 803,840 acres, divided into 28 hundreds and 338 parishes, and has 2 cities and 26 market-towns. The air is sharp in the E., called the Cateswold, but very mild in the rich vale that occupies the centre, through which the river Severn flows. The W. part is varied by hill and dale, and is chiefly possessed by the forest of Dean. The staple commodities are woollens and

cheese; the principal rivers are, the Severn, Warwickshire Avon, Lower Avon, Wye, Thames, Coln, and Lech.—**GloUCESTER**, the ancient Gleva, is a city, and the capital of this county. It once contained 11 churches, but now has only five, besides the cathedral; in which are a large cloister, a whispering-gallery, and the tombs of Robert, Duke of Normandy, and Edward II. There are also five hospitals, two free schools, and a county gaol. Great quantities of peas are made here; and there are 12 incorporated trading companies. Ships come up the Severn to the bridge; but the navigation being circuitous, a canal is made hence to Berkeley, at the head of which is a basin fit for the reception of 100 vessels. Lon. 2 16 W., lat. 51 30 N.

Glover, p-t. Orleans co. Vt. Pop. 902.
Gluckstadt, a seaport of Lower Saxony. Lon. 9 28 E., lat. 53 51 N.

Glynn, co. SE. part of Ga. Pop. 4,467.
Gladdenhutton, t. Northampton co. Pa., on the Lehigh.—P-t. Tuscarawa co. O., inhabited by Moravians.

Goa, a city in Concan, Hindoostan, and the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India. Lon. 74 2 E., lat. 15 30 N.

Goaze, Grand, and **Goave, Petit**, seaports of St. Domingo.

Godalming, a town of Surry, Eng., on the Wey; it has manufactures of stockings and coarse woollen cloths.

Godavery, r. Hindoostan, which has its sources in the Western Ghauts.

Godmanchester, a corporate town in Huntingdonshire, Eng., parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. When James I. came through it from Scotland, the inhabitants met him with 70 ploughs drawn by as many teams of horses; for which novel sight he granted them a charter.

Godwin Sands, sand-banks off the E. coast of Kent, Eng., between the N. and S. Foreland. These sands occupy part of the space that was formerly a large tract of ground belonging to Godwin, Earl of Kent, father of King Harold; which tract being afterwards given to the monastery of St. Augustin, at Canterbury, and the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the whole was drowned in 1100, leaving these sands.

Goes, a strong town of the Netherlands, trading in salt and corn.

Goffstown, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H., on the Merrimack. Pop. 2,213.

Gokud, a town and fort of Hindoostan.

Gojam, a province in the south-east of Abyssinia. It is flat, abounds in pastures, and is very populous.

Golconda, a celebrated fort of Hindoostan, in the province of Hydrabad. It is a considerable depôt for diamonds, which are brought chiefly from Balaghaut, to be polished and fashioned for sale.

Gold Coast, a maritime country of Guinea, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It is about 220 miles from west to east, between the rivers Ancobora and Volta; and includes several districts, seven of which are dignified with the title of kingdoms. The natives are generally very rich, as they carry on an extensive trade with the Europeans for gold; and many of them are employed in fishing and in cultivating rice, which grows in incredible quantities. Most of the inhabitants go naked; and those who are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wrapped about their middle.

Goldingen, a town of Courland, with a castle.

Goldsborough, s-p. and p-t. Hancock co. Me. Pop. 880.

Gomera, one of the Canary islands, 20 miles long and 10 wide; 18 SW. Tenerife. Lon. 17 8 W., lat. 28 6 N.

Gonave, (La,) isl. in the W. I., about 30 miles long. Lon. 73 10 W., lat. 18 40 N.

Gonaves, (Les,) s-p. Hispaniola with a fine harbor. Lon. 73 20 W., lat. 19 22 N.

Gondar, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situate on a hill of considerable height. The palace of the neguz, or emperor, is at the west end, flanked with square towers. The houses are chiefly of clay, and the roofs thatched in the form of cones. There are no shops, and the inhabitants carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise upon mats. Gold and fossil salt are the only payments used: each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares.

Gondreville, a town in Meurthe, France, with a castle and fine hospital.

Gonjak, a kingdom of Africa, between the coast of Guinea and Timbuctoo. Lon. 6 10 W., lat. 13 20 N.

Goochland, co. central part of Va. Pop. 10,358, of whom 5,706 are slaves.

Good Hope, Cape of, the south extremity of the west coast of Africa; discovered by the Portuguese in 1493. It had its name from the hope entertained of finding beyond it a passage to India; which hope was fulfilled by their doubling it in 1497, and arriving at Calicut. The Dutch first visited it in 1600, and in 1650 they made a settlement, which soon increased to an extensive territory, including a great part of the country of the Hottentots; and it is frequently called, emphatically, the Cape. Lon. 18 23 E., lat. 34 23 S.

Goonty, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Kemaon Mountains, flows SE. by Lucknow and Jaunpore, and enters the Ganges a little below Benares.

Gooty, a town and fort of Hindoostan. Lon. 77 42 E., lat. 15 8 N.

Gorcum, a town in South Holland; with a trade in corn, cheese, and butter.

Gore Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 172 50 W., lat. 60 30 N.

Goree, an island of the Netherlands. Lon. 4 20 E., lat. 51 44 N.—A small island of Africa, on the S. side of Cape Verd. Lon. 17 25 W., lat. 14 40 N.

Gorgona, a small island of Italy, 16 miles from the coast of Tuscany, near which large quantities of anchovies are taken. Lon. 9 54 E., lat. 43 26 N.—An island in the Pacific Ocean, 18 miles from the coast of Popayan. It is high, very woody, and about 10 miles in circuit. Lon. 77 50 W., lat. 3 6 N.

Gorkam, p. t. Cumberland co. Me. Pop. 2,938.—T. Ontario co. N. Y. Pop. 2,977.

Gorkha, or **Ghoorco**, a city of Hindoostan. Lon. 84 22 E., lat. 27 52 N.

Gorlitz, a strong town of Upper Lusatia.

Gort, a town in Galway co. Ireland.

Goshen, t. Addison co. Vt. Pop. 555.

—P. t. Litchfield co. Ct. Pop. 1,732.

—P. t. Loudon co. Va.—T. Sullivan co. N. H. Pop. 772.—T. Hampshire co. Mass., 105 W. Boston. Pop. 606.—P. t. Orange co. N. Y. Pop. 3,361.—T. Chester co. Pa.—T. St. Clair co. Illinois.

Goslar, a city of Hanover, in Hildesheim. Here the art of making gunpowder is said to have been discovered by a monk.

Gosport, a fortified town in Hampshire, Eng., on the W. side of the harbor of Portsmouth, over which is a ferry. Here are several breweries, an extensive iron foundry, and the royal hospital of Haslar, for the sick and wounded of the navy.—T. Rockingham co. N. H.

Gotha, a city of Upper Saxony. Lon. 10 36 E., lat. 50 53 N.

Gothard, *St.*, a celebrated mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. It is 9,075 feet above the sea, and contains a prodigious number of fossils.

Guthenburg, or **Gotheborg**, a city of Sweden, capital of West Gothland. It has a considerable herring-fishery, and a great trade in salt, iron, and fir-planks. Lon. 11 56 E., lat. 57 42 N.

Gothland, one of the four general divisions of Sweden; including nine provinces, and the Isles of Gothland and Oeland. The Goths had kings of their own till 1132, when their country was united to Sweden.

Gothland, East, a province of Sweden. The soil produces abundance of all sorts of grain; it has fine orchards, pastures, lakes, and rivers, forests of oak and birch, and quarries of alum, stone, and marble.

Gothland, West, a province of Sweden; the soil and produce of which are similar to East Gothland.

Göttingen, a province of Hanover, which forms the south part of that kingdom, and

also constitutes a part of the Dutchy of Brunswick. It abounds in flax, tobacco, and fruit, and has extensive pasture and forest lands.—The capital is a city of its name. Here George II. of England founded a university, which has acquired a very distinguished reputation; and it contains one of the most capital libraries in Europe. The woollen manufactures are the principal support of the inhabitants.—Town Burke co. Ga., on the Savannah.

Gouverneur, p. t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. Pop. 1,552.

Govan, a town in Renfrewshire, Scotland.

Governor's Island, a fortified island in Boston Harbor, 2 E. Boston.

Gowran, a borough in Kilkenny, Ireland.

Goyaz, a fine and fertile province of Brazil, 800 miles long and 500 broad.

Gozo, a fortified island in the Mediterranean, five miles north-west of Malta.

Graciosa, one of the Azores; fertile in wheat, wine, butter, and cheese. Lon. 28 2 W., lat. 39 6 N.

Grafton, co. W. part of N. H. Pop. 38,691.—T. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 1,439.—T. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 1,207.

—P. t. Worcester co. Mass. Pop. 1,689.

—T. Rensselaer co. N. Y. Pop. 1,681.

Grain Coast, a country of Guinea, between the Sierra Leone country and the Ivory Coast. The productions are peas, beans, gourds, lemons, oranges, dates, and palm wine; but the chief article is the abundance of Guinea pepper, or grains of paradise, which draw a great interior trade.

Graitney, or **Gretna Green**, a village in Dumfriesshire, Scotland; long famous for the resort of fugitive miners from England to get married; but this improper practice is now abolished.

Grampian Hills, a chain of hills in Scotland, which extends in a N. E. direction from the S. E. border of Argyleshire, through the counties of Dumharton, Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine, to Aberdeen, and thence in a N. W. direction through the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin, to the borders of Inverness. The Grampians vary in height from 1,400 to 3,500 feet; but Ben Lomond, and several others, are elevated still higher.

Grampound, a borough in Cornwall, Eng.

Gran, a seaport in Bahren, Arabia. Lon. 47 45 E., lat. 29 56 N.—A town of Hungary.

Grenada, a province in Spain, sometimes called Upper Andalusia. Though a mountainous country the soil is good; and it produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruit, honey, wax, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silkworms. The forests supply

call-guis, palm-trees, and oaks.—The capital of this province is a city of its name; it is divided into four parts, and was formerly one of the finest cities in the world. All the public buildings are magnificent; and the cathedral and convents contain excellent pictures by Spanish masters.—Isl. W. Indies, about 20 miles long and 10 broad, and producing indigo, sugar, tobacco, &c. Lon. 61 48 W., lat. 12 3 N.—T. Mexico, the Nicaragua, with considerable trade in cochineal, hides, &c. Lon. 87 46 W., lat. 10 12 N.

Granada, New, an extensive country in S. America; the climate of which is remarkably temperate, and it is not inferior in fertility to the richest districts in America. The chief exports are cacas, indigo, tobacco, coffee, and cattle.

Granadillas, or *Granadines*, a cluster of islands in the W. Indies, 23 in number.

Granard, a borough in Longford, Ireland.

Granby, t. Essex co. Vt.—T. Hampshire co. Mass., 90 W. Boston. Pop. 1,064.—P-t. Hartford co. Ct. Pop. 2,730.—P-t. Lexington district, S. C.

Grand Bank, a noted fishing-bank near the coast of Newfoundland.

Grand Isle, co. NW. part of Vt., composed of islands in lake Champlain. Pop. 3,696.—Isl., N. Y., in the Niagara, containing 48,000 acres.

Grand River, r., La., which runs into the Missouri. Length about 300 miles.

Grand Traverse, range of islands in lake Michigan. They are mostly small and rocky.

Grande, Rio, a considerable river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic about 300 miles south of the Gambia.

Grangemouth, a town in Stirlingshire, Scotland.

Granger, co. E. Ten. Pop. 10,066.—T. Medina co. Ohio.

Grantham, a borough in Lincolnshire, Eng. Lon. 0 36 W., lat. 52 59 N.

Granton, a town in Elginshire, Scotland.

Granville, p-t. Hampden co. Mass., 110 W. Boston. Pop. 1,652.—P-t. Washington co. N. Y. Pop. 3,882.—Co. N. part of N. C. Pop. 19,343.—P-t. Licking co. Ohio.

Grasitz, a town of Bohemia; famous for its manufactures of brass.

Grasmere, a small lake of Westmoreland, Eng., west of Ambleside.

Grasse, a town of France, in the department of the Var.—Another in Oude, France.

Gratz, a fortified and populous town of Germany, capital of Lower Stiria.

Gravannes, a strong town of France.

Gravesend, a town of the Netherlands.

Gravesend, a town in Kent, Eng., on

the Thames. It is the common landing-place for seamen and strangers in their passage to London; and here all outward-bound vessels stop, to be examined by the custom-house officers, and to receive their clearances. Gravesend is famous for the abundance and excellence of its vegetables, and particularly for asparagus.—T. King's co. N. Y. Pop. 565.

Gravina, a considerable town of Naples.

Gray, a town in Upper Saone, France.

—P-t. Cumberland co. Me. Pop. 1,575.

Grayson, co. S. part of Va. Pop. 7,675.

—Co. W. part of Ken. Pop. 3,876.

Greece, anciently a celebrated country in Europe, long famed for the military exploits, learning, and arts, of its inhabitants, and of late years the scene of desperate conflicts with the Turks, in order to regain their independence. It comprised what is now the south-west continent of Turkey. The Greeks planted numerous colonies, and totally peopled the western coasts of Asia Minor; they also made so many settlements in the eastern parts of Italy, that the country received from its Greek inhabitants the name of Magna Græcia. The Greeks asserted their independence, and established a national government in 1821. The present limits of Greece comprise the Morea, or ancient Peloponnesus, and Livadia, which includes the ancient Attica, Bœotia, Phocis, Locris, Doris, and Aetolia. The area of Greece is about 16,000 square miles.

Green, r. Ken., which rises in Lincoln co., and flows W. and N. into the Ohio, where its mouth is 200 yards wide.—P-t. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 1,324.—T. Franklin co. Pa.—Co. in SW. part of Ohio. Pop. 15,084.—T. Harrison co. Ohio.—The name of 13 other small towns in Ohio.

Green Bay, p-t. Brown co. Michigan Territory, on Fox river.—A large bay on the W. side of Lake Michigan. It extends from the N. end of the lake 90 miles, in a SW. direction, and is 15 or 20 miles wide.

Greenbriar, co. on a river of the same name in Va. Pop. 9,015.

Greenbush, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. Pop. 3,216.

Greene, co. E. part of N. Y. Pop. 29,525. Chief town, Catskill.—P-t. Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 2,962.—Co. SE. part of Pa. Pop. 18,028.—Co. central part of N. C. Pop. 6,313.—Co. N. part of Ga. Pop. 12,551.—Co. Alabama. Pop. 15,026.—Co. SE. part of Mississippi. Pop. 1,849.—Co. E. Ten. Pop. 14,410.—Co. central part of Ken. Pop. 13,718.

Greenfield, p-t. and cap. Franklin co. Mass. Pop. 1,540.—T. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 946.—P-t. Saratoga co. N. Y. Pop. 3,151.—There are six other towns of this name in the U. S.

Greenland, an extensive region towards

the north pole, which, whether continental or insular, is regarded as belonging to N. America. This country was discovered in the year 983, by some Norwegians from Iceland; and it was named Greenland, from its superior verdure to Iceland. They planted a colony on the eastern coast; and the intercourse between this colony, Iceland, and Denmark, was continued till the beginning of the fifteenth century; when, by the gradual increase of the arctic ice upon the coast, the colony became completely inaccessible; while, on the west, a range of mountains, covered with perpetual snow, precluded all access. In more recent times, the western coast was chiefly explored by Davis, and other English navigators. The country is said to be inhabited as far as 76 N. lat.; but the Moravian settlements are chiefly in the south-west part. They have some beeves, and a considerable number of sheep, for whose winter subsistence they cut the grass in summer, and make it into hay. The short summer is very warm, but foggy; and the northern lights diversify the gloom of winter, which is very severe.

Greenlaw, the capital of Berwickshire, Scotland.

Green Mountains, a range of mountains, which commences in Vt., near the Canada line, and running south, terminates at N. Haven, on L. I. Sound.

Greenock, a seaport of Renfrewshire, Scotland; with a great trade in the Newfoundland and herring fisheries. Lon. 4 55 W., lat. 55 57 N.

Greensborough, p-t. Orleans co. Vt. Pop. 784.—Cap. Greene co. Ga.

Greensburg, p-t. Westchester co. N. Y. Pop. 2,195.—P-t. Westmoreland co. Pa.—T. Beaver co. Pa.—Cap. Greene co. Ken. Pop. 665.

Greensted, a village in Essex, Eng., one mile west of Ongar. This place is remarkable for a little church (built prior to the conquest,) the walls of which are formed of the trunks of trees.

Greenville, p-t. Greene co. N. Y. Pop. 2,565.—Co. S. part of Va. Pop. 7,117.

—Cap. Pitt co. N. C.—District, NW. part of S. C. Pop. 16,476. Chief town, Greenville.—Cap. Greene co. Ten.—Cap. Dark co. Ohio.

Greenup, co. NE. part of Ken. Pop. 5,853.

Greenwich, a town in Kent, Eng., near London. It is seated on the Thames; and is famous for a hospital for decayed seamen, deemed to be the finest structure of the kind in the world; also, for an observatory, built by Charles II., on the summit of a hill, called Flamstead Hill, from the great astronomer of that name, who was here the first astronomer royal; and the English compute the longitude from

the meridian of this place. Here is a college, called the Duke of Norfolk's College, for the maintenance of 20 decayed housekeepers; and another, called Queen Elizabeth's College; also, a royal naval asylum for the orphans of sailors and marines. Lon. 0., lat. 51 29 N.—P-t. Hampshire co. Mass. Pop. 813.—P-t. Fairfield co. Ct. Pop. 3,805.—P-t. Washington co. N. Y. Pop. 3,850.—T. Sussex co. N. J.—T. Gloucester co. N. J.—T. Berks co. Pa.

Greenwich, East, p-t. and cap. Kent co. R. I. Pop. 1,591.

Greenwich, West, t. Kent co. R. I. Pop. 1,817.

Grenada. See *Granada*.

Grenoble, a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Isere. It has a fort on the summit of a mountain; and its commerce is considerable. Lon. 5 54 E., lat. 45 12 N.

Grenna, a town in Smoland, Sweden.

Grinsby, a borough in Lincolnshire, Eng., which has a good trade in coal and salt.

Grinstead, East, a borough in Sussex, Eng.

Gripswald, a strong town of Pomerania.

Grisons, the largest canton of Switzerland, divided into three leagues: the Grey League, the League of God's House, and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions. This country is full of mountains; but has numerous valleys, well watered by rivers. The principal subsistence of the peasantry is by breeding oxen, most of which are sent to Milan.

Griswold, t. New London co. Ct. Pop. 2,212.

Grodno, an extensive town of Lithuania.

Groll, a strong town in Gelderland.

Groningen, a province of the Netherlands, divided into two parts, called Groningen and Omelands. The excellency of this country consists in pasture, which feeds a vast number of horses.—Groningen is the capital of this province; it has a citadel, an university, and a palace.

Grosseto, a fortified town of Tuscany.

Grosswaradin, a strong town of Hungary.

Groton, p-t. New London co. Conn. Pop. 4,751.—P-t. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 689.—T. Tompkins county, N. York. Pop. 3,597.—P-t. Middlesex co. Mass. Pop. 1,925.

Groveland, p-t. Livingston co. N. Y. Pop. 1,703.

Grubenhagen, a province of Hanover, which constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick.

Grunberg, a town in Upper Hesse, Germany.—Another, in Silesia.

Gruningen, a town of Lower Saxony.—Another, in Zurich, Switzerland

Grugeras, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg.

Guacara, a town in the province of Caracas.

Guadalazara, a province of Mexico, distinguished for the fertility of its soil, and the richness of its silver mines. Its capital is a city of the same name, delightfully situated in a fertile plain, with 20,000 inhabitants.—A town in New Castile, Spain.

Guadalete, a river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Granada, crosses Andalusia, and enters the Bay of Cadiz by two mouths.

Guadeloupe, a town in Estramadura, Spain, with a celebrated convent.—One of the Caribbee Islands, between Antigua and Dominica; on which is a volcano, called the Mountain of Sulphur. This island has been repeatedly taken by the British, but now belongs to France.

Guadalquivir, a river which rises in Mancha, Spain, flows through Andalusia, by Andujar, Cordova, and Seville, and enters the Bay of Cadiz.

Guadarema, a town in Old Castile, Spain, which has a great trade in cheese.

Guadiana, a river that has its source from some lakes in Mancha, Spain, north of Alcares. It is soon afterwards lost in the earth, and springs up again at several openings, called the Eyes of the Guadiana; it then flows west by Calatrava, Merida, and Bajados, into Portugal, where it takes a southern direction, and, separating Algarve from Andalusia, enters the Bay of Cadiz.

Guadix, a city in Granada, Spain, situated in a rich country, on a river of the same name.

Guaglor, a town and fort of Hindoostan. Lon. 78 1 E., lat. 26 18 N.

Guallagua, r. S. America, which rises in Peru, and enters the Amazon after a course of 500 miles.

Guam, or *Guaham*, the chief of the Ladrone Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, abounding with excellent fruits, particularly guavas, bananas, cocoas, oranges, and limes. Lon. 144 50 E., lat. 13 26 N.

Guamachuco, a province of Peru.

Guamalia, a province of Peru, through which runs the Amazon.

Guamanga, a city of Peru, with an university. It is famous for sweetmeats; and near it are mines of gold, silver, iron, sulphur, and quicksilver. Lon. 73 58 W., lat. 12 57 S.

Guahani, or *Cat Island*, one of the Bahamas; the first land of America discovered by Columbus, and named by him St. Salvador. Lon. 75 40 W., lat. 24 20 N.

Guafuato, or *Guauazuto*, a city of Mexico, in a large district, the most fertile and populous in all the country. Lon. 106 55 W., lat. 21 0 N.

Guancavelica, a city of Peru, capital of a province, famous for mines of quicksilver. Lon. 74 46 W., lat. 12 45 S.

Guapore, a river that has its source in the district of Matto Grosso, in Brazil, about 100 miles NE. of Villa Bella. It flows SW. and W. to the above capital, and then NW. to its junction with the Mamore, from the south, where the united stream forms the majestic Madeira.

Guarda, a city in Beira, Portugal.

Guardafui. See *Gardafui*.

Guardia, a fortified town in Galicia, and another in Biscay, Spain.

Guatemala, a country of South America, consisting of a long isthmus, which forms the southernmost part of N. America, and lies between the Caribbean sea and the Pacific Ocean. The capital, of the same name, is situated near the Pacific Ocean, and has a good harbor and some magnificent edifices.

Guazaca, or *Oazaca*, a province of Mexico. It is mountainous, but fertile in maize, fruit, cocoa, cochineal, and cassia; and contains mines of gold, silver, and crystal. It has a capital of the same name.

Guayaquil, a province of Colombia in N. Granada. Its capital is of the same name and is situated on the W. side of Guayaquil river. It has a celebrated port, and many ships are built in the vicinity.

Guernsey, an island off the north coast of France, subject to England. It is of a round form, 36 miles in circuit, and naturally strong, being surrounded by high rocks. The soil is verdant, though hilly; and is remarkable for its small breed of cattle. The staple commodity is knit stockings. This island was formerly a part of Normandy, and is still governed by the Norman laws. Lon. 2 47 W., lat. 49 30 N.—Co. E. part of Ohio. Pop. 18,036.

Guildhall, cap. Essex co. Vt. Pop. 481.

Guilford, a borough in Surry, Eng.; which has a great trade in timber and corn. Lon. 0 29 W., lat. 51 15 N.—Co. N. C. Pop. 18,735.—T. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 1,760.—P-t. and s-p. New Haven co. Ct. Pop. 2,344.—T. Franklin co. Pa.

Guinea, a large region of Africa, little known except the coast, which extends along the Atlantic upwards of 2,600 miles. It lies between 10 N. and 12 S. lat., and is divided into Upper and Lower Guinea. The climate is very unhealthy for Europeans. The natives in general go almost naked; and there seems to be little religion or honesty among them. The chiefs of the states are often at war with each other, when the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves. The commodities purchased here are rice and maize, on the Grain Coast; elephant's teeth, on the Ivory Coast; and the greatest plenty of gold, on the Gold Coast. The British,

Dutch, Portuguese, Danes, and French, have factories upon the coast.

Guinea, Gulf of, a very extensive bay of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Africa.

Guinea, New, or Papua, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, to the N. of Terra Australis, from which it is separated by Torres Strait; extending more than 1,200 miles, by a medial breadth of perhaps 300. The coasts are generally lofty; and, in the interior, mountain rises above mountain; but the whole appears covered with such luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can scarcely be conceived. This island is the chosen residence of the singular birds of paradise, who breed here during the wet monsoon, and, in the dry, migrate in flocks westward, to the smaller islands. Here are also elegant parrots, and pigeons that almost equal a turkey in size. The inhabitants of the northern part are called Papus; they have the features and complexion of the Malays, but are, in general, of horrible appearance and great ferocity. The chief commerce is with the Chinese, from whom they purchase instruments and utensils; their returns are ambergris, tortoise-shell, small pearls, birds of paradise, and other birds, which the Papus dry with great skill.

Gujerat, a large province of Hindoostan.

Gumri, a strong town of Asiatic Georgia. Lon. 43 52 E., lat. 41 50 N.

Gundava, a city of Ballogistan. Lon. 68 2 E., lat. 27 58 N.

Gundwana, an extensive province situated in the Deccan of Hindoostan; the greater part of which is mountainous, poor, ill-watered, covered with jungle, and thinly inhabited.

Guntzburg, a town of Suabia, capital of the margravate of Burgau, with a castle.

Guriel, a small kingdom of Asia.

Gurietum, a town in the Carnatic, Hindoostan; noted for its superior oranges.

Gurrah, a town in Gundwana, Hindoostan. Lon. 80 16 E., lat. 23 9 N.

Gurupa, a town in Para, Brazil.

Gurwal, or *Serinagur*, a miserable province of Northern Hindoostan; the whole face of which is an assemblage of hills, jumbled together in many forms and directions, with narrow and confined valleys.

Gustrow, a city of Mecklenburg, Schweinin.

Guyana, a large country of S. America, on the coast of the Atlantic. It is possessed by five European powers: the Portuguese have the S. part adjoining the Amazon; the French have Cayenne; the Dutch, Surinam; the British, Berbice, Demerara, and Issequibo; and the Spaniards had the NW. part next the Orinoco. The heat in this country is intense in October, and continues until March; this is succeeded by violent uninterrupted rain

till June, when parching heat again takes place till July, which is again followed by incessant rain till October. The country is not generally fertile, and has more of a flat than mountainous aspect. The interior parts are inhabited by blacks, who have different languages and customs; and some of them build their huts on trees, to be secure from inundations.

Guzelhisar, a city of Natolia.

Gwinnett, co. NW. part of Ga. Pop. 13,220.

Gyongyos, a town of Hungary, with manufactures of leather, blankets, cloth, and spirits.

Gyula, a strong town of Hungary.

HABERSHAM, co. N. part of Ga. Pop. 10,648. Chief town, Clarksville.

Hacha, a city and s-p. of St. Martha, Colombia. Lon. 72 46 W., lat. 11 28 N.

Hacketstown, a town in Carlow, Ireland. —P.t. Sussex co. N. J.

Hackinsack, cap. Bergen co. N. J., on the Hackinsack river. The town is mostly built of stone.

Hackney, a large and populous village in Middlesex, Eng., near London, which contains many elegant villas.

Haddam, p-t. Middlesex co. Ct. Pop. 2,830.

Haddam, East, p-t. Middlesex co. Ct., on the Connecticut. Pop. 2,763.

Haddingtonshire, or *East Lothian*, a county of Scotland, 25 miles long and 15 broad, divided into 24 parishes. The soil is, in many parts, doubly productive; rich crops are raised on the surface and the mines of coal are inexhaustible. The southern part is mountainous, comprehending the N. side of Lammermuir Hills; but these high grounds feed many sheep. It is intersected by numerous streams; and the principal river is the Tyne. —Haddington, a borough, is the capital of this county, in which are manufactures of coarse woollen cloth and leather. Here the celebrated John Knox was born, in 1505.

Hadley, a market-town in Suffolk, Eng. —A village in Essex, Eng., near Rochford. —P.t. Hampshire co. Mass., 90 W. Boston. Pop. 1,886. —P.t. Saratoga, N. Y. Pop. 829.

Hadley, South, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass. Pop. 1,185.

Hadramaut, a province of Arabia Felix, on the sea-coast, between Yeman and Oman. The chief products of this country are frankincense, gum arabic, dragons' blood, myrrh, and aloes.

Hagerstown, cap. Washington co. Md.

Hague, t. Warren co. N. Y. Pop. 721.

Hague, The, a town of the Netherlands; which may compare with the handsomest cities in Europe in the magnificence of its palaces, the beauty of its squares and streets, the pleasantness of its situation,

and the politeness of its inhabitants. Lon. 4 17 E., lat. 52 4 N.

Haguenau, a fortified town of France.

Hailsham, a market-town in Sussex, Eng.

Hai-nan, an island in the China Sea.

Hainault, an extensive inland province of the Netherlands, adjoining the French frontier.

Halberstadt, one of the towns of the Prussian States.

Haldon Hill, a ridge of hills in Devonshire, Eng., four miles from Exeter, containing many fossils.

Hales, a village in Gloucestershire, Eng., noted for the remains of its abbey, which formerly was very magnificent.

Halesowen, a town in Shropshire, Eng.; in which the poet Shenstone was born and buried.

Halesworth, a town in Suffolk, Eng., which has a good trade in linen yarn and canvass.

Halfmoon, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y. Pop. 2,042.

Halibut, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 16 15 W., lat. 54 48 N.

Halifax, an extensive town in W. Yorkshire, Eng.; which is a great mart for broad and narrow cloths, tammies, shalloons, calamanços, everlastingings, &c. Lon. 1 45 W., lat. 53 45 N.—A city and the capital of Nova Scotia, settled by the British in 1749. The harbor extends N. by W. about 16 miles in length, and terminates in a beautiful sheet of water called Bedford Basin, which contains ten square miles of safe anchorage. The town has an entrenchment, and is strengthened with forts of timber. At the north extremity is the King's Yard, supplied with stores of every kind for the royal navy. Lon. 63 31 W., lat. 44 40 N.—T. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 1,562.—T. Plymouth co. Mass. Pop. 709.—P-t. Dauphin co. Pa.—Co. S. side of Va. Pop. 28,032.—Co. N. part of N. C. Pop. 17,738.

Chief town, Halifax.

Haling, or *Hayling*, a small island in Hampshire, Eng., near Portsmouth.

Halkirk, a town in Calthness, Scotland.

Hall, co. NW. part of Ga. Pop. 11,755.

Hallam, t. York co. Pa.

Halland, a mountainous province of Sweden, on the west coast of Gothland.

Halle, a town of the Prussian States, with a famous university.—A town of Suabia, noted for its salt-pits; and the famous Protestant league concluded here in 1610.—A town in Tyrol, Germany, in which is an extensive salt-mine.—A town in South Brabant, near Brussels.

Halleton, a town in Leicester, Eng.

Hallowell, p-t. Kennebec co. Me., on Kennebec river. Pop. 3,964. It is a thriving town, and has a flourishing commerce.

Hals, a town and fort of Denmark.

Halstead, a market-town in Essex, Eng.

Halton, a town in Cheshire, Eng.

Haltschistle, a town in Northumberland, Eng.

Ham, a strong town of Westphalia.—A town in Somme, France.

Hamadan, a city in Irak, Persia, the mart of trade between Ispahan, Teheran, and Bagdad. Here is a Jewish synagogue, said to contain the tomb of Mordecai and Esther.

Hamah, a city of Syria, the inhabitants of which manufacture linen and silk stuffs, and woollen mantles. Lon. 37 4 N., lat. 34 55 E.

Hambledon, a town in Hampshire, Eng.

Hamburg, a free city of Germany, in the Dutchy of Holstein; consisting of the old and new town, both nearly of an equal size. It is seated on the rivers Elbe and Alster; and the latter, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine basin. Hamburg is well fortified, and on the ramparts are handsome walks, planted with rows of trees. The town, from its situation, has all possible advantages for foreign and domestic trade; particularly from its communication, by the Elbe, with some of the principal navigable rivers of Germany; and hence it is one of the most commercial places in the world, though not conspicuous for manufactures. Here is a celebrated college, an arsenal, a bank, an exchange, a German theatre, and a foundling hospital; also, a famous wooden bridge, which extends nearly three miles over a morass and the river Elbe to Harburg. The cathedral of Our Lady is a fine structure; and the church of St. Michael is celebrated for a tower 390 feet high, on which many astronomical and physical experiments have been made. Lon. 10 1 E., lat. 53 33 N.—P-t. Sussex co. N. J.—P-t. Berks co. Pa.

Hamden, t. New Haven co. Conn. Pop. 1,669.

Hamelin, a strong town of Hanover, in Calenburg. Lon. 9 23 E., lat. 52 5 N.

Ha-mi, a province of Western Tartary, surrounded by deserts, yet accounted one of the most delightful countries in the world. Lon. 93 44 E., lat. 42 55 N.

Hamilton, co. E. Ten. Pop. 2,274.—

P-t. Essex co. Mass. Pop. 743.—Co.

SW. part of Ohio. Pop. 52,321.—P-t.

Madison co. N. Y. Pop. 3,220.—T.

Franklin co. Pa.—T. Northampton co.

Pa.—Cap. Butler co. Ohio. Pop. 1,097.

—Co. central part of Indiana. Pop.

1,750.—Co. SE. part of Illinois. Pop.

2,630.—T. Scotland, in Lanarkshire.

Hammersmith, a large village in Middlesex, Eng., near London. Here is a famous suspension-bridge, across the Thames; and, towards the river, a number of handsome seats and villas.

Hamaze, the western division of Plymouth Sound, Eng., and the harbor for the British navy.

Hamden, co. SW. part of Mass. Pop. 31,640. Chief town, Springfield.—P-t. Penobscot co. Me. Pop. 2,020.

Hampshire, a county of England, extending, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, 42 miles from N. to S., and 38 from E. to W. Including the island, it contains 1,041,920 acres, is divided into 10 hundreds and 311 parishes, and has one city and 20 market-towns. This county has a great variety of soils, but the principal part is chalk. The Dorsetshire border has large tracts of heath; and towards the sea are great quantities of marsh land, but very fertile; and all the remainder of the land is excellent. Besides wheat, barley, and hops, it is famous for bacon, honey, and timber; the last in particular, on account of its great woods, the chief of which are the New Forest and the Forest of Bere. Of the rivers, the principal are the Avon, Test, Itchen, and Stour.—Co. W. part Mass. Pop. 30,210. Chief town, Northampton.—Co. N. side of Va. Pop. 11,279.—Co. in Quebec district, L. Canada.

Hampshire, New, one of the U. States, bounded N. by L. Canada, E. by Maine, SE. by the Atlantic, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Vermont. It is 160 miles long, and 90 in its greatest breadth, and is divided into eight counties. Pop. in 1830, 269,533. Concord is the seat of government, and Portsmouth the only seaport of the state. The principal literary institutions are Dartmouth college at Hanover, and Exeter academy. The chief rivers are the Connecticut, Merrimac, and Piscataqua; and it has several lakes, the largest of which is the Winnipiseogee. The surface near the sea is generally low, but, advancing into the country, it rises into hills, mountains, and barren rocks. The White Mountains are the loftiest in the U. States; Mount Washington, the highest peak, being 6,428 feet above the level of the sea. The hills and sides of the mountains are covered with fine trees; and the best lands are along the borders of the rivers. The climate is cold, and the winters long and severe.

Hampstead, a village in Middlesex, Eng., near London; seated on the side of a hill (400 feet above the level of the Thames,) on the top of which is a fine heath, that commands a delightful prospect.—P-t. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 913.—T. Queen's co. N. Brunswick.

Hampton, or *Minching Hampton*, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng.; in which are extensive cloth manufactures.

Hampton, a village in Middlesex, Eng., on the Thames. This place is famous for a royal palace, called Hampton Court, originally and magnificently built by Car-

dinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VIII. The only remains of this palace are some of the domestic offices, the principal part being taken down in 1690, and the present palace erected by William III. The celebrated Cartoons of Raphael are kept here.—Cap. Elizabeth co. Va.—T. Windham co. Ct. Pop. 1,101.—T. Washington co. N. Y. Pop. 1,069.—P-t. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 1,103.

Hampton, Little, a village on the coast of Sussex, Eng., used as a retired watering-place.

Hamptonfalls, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H., on the seacoast. Pop. 582.

Hanau, a strong city in Hesse Cassel, Germany. It has manufactures of velvet, woollen stuffs, stockings, leather, porcelain, and snuff; and a trade in corn, iron, and timber. Lon. 8 48 E., lat. 50 8 N.

Hancock, co. S. part of Me. Pop. 24,347.—P-t. Addison co. Vt.—P-t. Berkshire co. Mass. Pop. 1,053.—P-t. Washington co. Md.—P-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 1,316.—Co. NW. part of Ohio. Pop. 813.—Co. S. part of Mississippi. Pop. 1,961.—Co. N. part of Ga. Pop. 11,822.

Hangtcheefou, a city of China, of the first class, capital of Tche-kian.

Hangwelle, a British town and fortress of Ceylon, 18 miles E. from Colombo.

Hanley, a town in Staffordshire, Eng.; in which are several potteries.

Hannibal, p-t. Oswego co. N. Y. Pop. 1,794.

Hanover, a kingdom of Germany, in the circles of Lower Saxony and Westphalia. It was formerly an electorate, containing the Dutchies of Zell, Lauenburg, Bremen, Luneburg, and the principalities of Verden and Grubenhagen, of which George I., of Great Britain, was the first possessor. In 1803, the French obtained possession of all these states; and, soon afterwards, they were given as a province to Prussia; but, in 1813, his Britannic Majesty's government was reestablished. In 1815, the Dutchy of Lauenburg was ceded to Denmark, and some small territories to Prussia and Oldenburg. The remaining states, with Osnaburg, Hildesheim, East Friesland, Lower Munster, and some petty districts, now constitute the kingdom of Hanover, of which George III. of Britain was the first king, in 1815. The Hartz, and other elevated tracts, occupy part of the south; but the rest of the kingdom consists of one level plain, diversified by a few sand-hills. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Weser, Ems, Aller, and Seine. The capital is a fortified city of the same name, which is well-built, and has manufactures of lace, stockings, cotton goods, ribands, leather, and snuff. The most considerable trade is the brewery.—P-t. Grafton co. N. H., the seat of Dartmouth college. Pop. 2,361.—P-t. Plymouth co.

Mass. Pop. 1,300.—P-t. Chataque co. N. Y. Pop. 2,614.—P-t. Morris co. N. J.—T. Burlington co. N. J.—P-t. York co. Pa.—Co. E. part of Va.—Pop. 16,253.—The name of 5 towns in Ohio.

Hanover, *New*, a large island in the S. Pacific Ocean, covered with trees, among which are many beautiful plantations.

Hanse Towns, once a powerful association of commercial towns in Germany, which flourished from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, and are known under the name of the Hanseatic League, of which Lubeck was considered the capital. Since 1630, it was limited to Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, which retain the name of Hanse Towns to this day, and have, as such, a vote in the diet of Germany.

Hanson, t. Plymouth co. Mass., 38 SSE. Boston. Pop. 1,030.

Han-tchong, a city of China, of the first class, on the river Han, surrounded by mountains and forests. Lon. 106 35 E., lat. 32 58 N.

Han-yang, a first rate city of China, in Hou-quang. Lon. 113 44 E., lat. 30 36 N.

Hapae, the name of four of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Harborough, a town in Leicestershire, Eng.

Harburg, a town of Luneburg, Hanover. *Harcourt*, a town in Eure.—Another in Calvados, France.

Harden, co. W. part of Ken. Pop. 13,148.

Harderwyck, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland.

Hardiman, co. SW. part of Ten. Pop. 11,698.

Hardin, co. SW. part of Ten. Pop. 4,867.

Hardiston, t. Sussex co. N. J.

Hardwick, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. Pop. 1,216.—P-t. Worcester co. Mass. Pop. 1,885.—T. Sussex co. N. J.

Hardy, co. N. part of Va. Pop. 6,798.

Harewood, a village in West Yorkshire, Eng.

Harford, co. NE. part of Md. Pop. 16,315.—P-t. Harford co. Md.

Harlan, co. SE. part of Ken. Pop. 2,928.

Harlech, or *Harleigh*, a town of Wales, capital of Merionethshire.

Harlem, p-v. N. York co. N. Y., 9 N. city of N. York.

Harlem, or *Haerlem*, a fortified city of the Netherlands, in South Holland. Lon. 4 37 E., lat. 52 22 N.

Harking, a market-town in Norfolk, Eng.

Harkingen, a fortified seaport of the Netherlands, in Friesland. Lon. 5 23 E., lat. 53 11 N.

Harlow, a town in Essex, Eng.

Harmony, t. Somerset co. Ms. Pop. 925.

—There are 4 other towns of this name in the U. States.

Here, a town in Old Castile, Spain.

Harper's Ferry, p-v. Jefferson co. Va., at the junction of the Shenandoah with the Potomac. Pop. about 1,000. The passage of the Potomac at this place presents a grand and imposing appearance. A very extensive establishment for the manufacture of arms, belonging to the U. S., is here stationed.

Harpersfield, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y. *Harperswell*, t. Cumberland co. Me. Pop. 1,352.

Harrington, s-p. Washington co. Me. Pop. 1,118.—T. Bergen co. N. J.

Harrisburgh, t. in Dauphin co. Pa., and the seat of the state government, on the E. bank of the Susquehanna; 96 W. by N. Philadelphia. Pop. 4,311. It is pleasantly situated and in general well built. The capitol is a spacious brick edifice, situated on an elevation on the outside of the town.

Harrison, t. Westchester co. N. York. Pop. 1,085.—Co. NW. part of Va. Pop. 14,707.—Co. E. part of Ohio. Pop. 20,990.—Co. N. part of Ken. Pop. 13,180.—Co. SE. part of Indiana. Pop. 10,988.

Harristown, a borough in Kildare, Ireland.

Harrodsburg, cap. Mercer co. Ken. Pop. 1,051. Here is a mineral spring.

Harro-on-the-Hill, a village in Middlesex, Eng., noted for its conspicuous church and celebrated free school.

Harrosgate, a village in W. Yorkshire, Eng.; famous for six medicinal springs, one of which is the strongest sulphur-water in Britain.

Hart, co. Ken. Pop. 5,292.

Hartford, city, Hartford co. Ct., on the W. bank of the Connecticut river, 50 miles above its mouth; 34 NNE. New Haven; 100 WSW. Boston. Pop. 9,789. It is each alternate year the seat of the state legislature. It contains many handsome buildings, and has an extensive inland trade and a variety of manufactures. The American asylum for the deaf and dumb is here situated.—Co. N. part of Conn. Pop. 51,141.—P-t. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 2,044.—P-t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 1,297.—P-t. Washington co. N. Y. Pop. 2,420.

Hartford, East, p-t. Hartford co. Conn. Pop. 2,237.

Hartland, a market-town in Devonshire, Eng.—P-t. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 2,503.

—T. Hartford co. Ct.

Hartlepool, a town on the coast of Durham, Eng., which is a place of great resort for company in the bathing season.

Harley, a town in Northumberland, Eng.; in which are salt, copperas, and glass works.

Hartwell, a village in Buckinghamshire, Eng.; noted for being some years the residence of Louis XVIII., prior to his obtaining the throne; and his consort died here in 1810.

Hartwick, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y. Pop. 2,772.

Hartz, a mountain tract in Germany, lying chiefly in the south of Hanover, and extending thence from Goslar, to Hartzgerode, occupying a space of 70 miles in length by 20 in breadth. It is covered by great forests, which afford an ample store of valuable wood; and has mines of silver, iron, copper, lead, zinc, sulphur, vitriol, salt, and coal. The inhabitants of this secluded district are chiefly employed as woodmen and miners; and are exempt from taxes and military service. The highest mountain, called Brockenburg, rises 3,500 feet above the level of the sea.

Hartford, p-t. Worcester co. Mass., 20 NE. Worcester. Pop. 1,601.

Harwich, a seaport and borough in Essex, Eng.; it has a capacious harbor, and a convenient dock for the building of men-of-war. Much company resort hither for the purpose of sea-bathing; and it is the principal place of embarkation for Holland and Germany. Lon. 1 13 E., lat. 51 56 N.

—P-t. Barnstable co. Mass. Pop. 2,464.

Harwinton, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct.

Haslemere, a borough in Surrey, Eng.

Haslingden, a town in Lancashire, Eng., with considerable manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton.

Hasselt, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Overysseel.

Hasser, a town and fortress of Hindoostan.

Hastings, a borough in Sussex, Eng. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and had once a large castle, now in ruins. The town is commanded by a small fort, has two churches, and is a fashionable bathing-place. The chief trade is in the fishery, and the building of boats and small coasting vessels. Lon. 0 41 E., lat. 50 52 N.

Hatfield, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng., on the Lea. —P-t. Hampshire co. Mass. Pop. 893. —T. Montgomery co. Pa.

Hatherley, a town in Devonshire, Eng.

Hatras, a town and fort of Hindoostan.

Hatteras, a dangerous and remarkable cape, which extends far into the ocean, from the coast of N. Carolina. Lon. 75 30 W., lat. 35 15 N.

Hattiah, an island in the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Ganges.

Havana, a city and seaport in the NW. part of Cuba, two miles in circuit, and the capital of the island. Pop. 112,023. The harbor is capable of containing upwards of 1,000 vessels of the largest size; and the entrance, so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time, is defended by two strong forts. The city stands on a plain on the west side of the harbor, and is the residence of a captain-general appointed by the king of Spain. The streets are in general narrow, crooked, unpaved, and dirty; but there are some splendid build-

ings. Havana is the seat of a great trade with the U. States, and with all the nations of Europe. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tobacco, and wax. Lon. 82 14 W., lat. 23 12 N.

Havant, a town in Hampshire, Eng.

Haverfordwest, a borough of Wales, and the largest town in Pembrokeshire.

Haverhill, a town in Suffolk, Eng., with a manufacture of checks, cottons, and fustians. —P-t. Grafton co. N. H., on Connecticut river. Pop. 2,153. —P-t. Essex co. Mass., on Merrimack river, 30 N. Boston. Pop. 3,912. It is a place of considerable trade.

Haverstraw, p-t. Rockland co. N. York. Pop. 2,306.

Havre de Grace, or **Havre**, a seaport of France, Lower Seine. Pop. 21,049. It has a strong citadel, a good arsenal, and store-houses for the construction and arming of ships. It is a place of much commercial activity, having the only eligible harbor along the whole coast from Cherbourg. A monthly line of packets between Havre and New York is established, and a considerable trade is carried on between the two places. Lon. 0 6 E., lat. 49 29 N.

Havre de Grace, p-t. and port of entry, Harford co. Md., 36 NE. Baltimore. It was burnt by the English in 1813.

Hawarden, a town in Flintshire, Wales, with a manufacture of earthenware, and a foundry for cannon.

Hawkins, co. E. Ten. Pop. 13,683.

Hawkshead, a town in Lancashire, Eng.

Hanley, p-t. Franklin co. Mass., 120 W. Boston. Pop. 1,037.

Hawa-Water, a lake in Westmoreland, Eng., south of Penrith.

Hay, a town in Brecknockshire, Wales, on the Wye. —A fortified town of Liege on the Maesa, 12 SSW. the city of Liege.

Hayti. See *Domingo*, St.

Haywood, co. N. C. Pop. 4,593.

Headford, a town in Galway, Ireland.

Heap, a town in Lancashire, Eng., with extensive manufactures.

Heath, p-t. Franklin co. Mass. Pop. 1,199.

Heaton Norris, a town in Lancashire, Eng., on the Mersey.

Hebrides, or *Western Islands*, a name given to a great number of islands lying off the west coast of Scotland, and extending from the small island of Sanda, in lat. 55 22, to the northern extremity of Lewis, in lat. 58 34.

Hebrides, *New*, islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying between 14 29 and 20 48 lat., and 166 41 and 170 21 E. lon. In general, they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood, water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The inhabitants are of very different appearances at different islands; but are chiefly of a slender make and dark color. Their canoes

and houses are small, and poorly constructed; and, except their arms, they have scarcely any manufacture.

Hebron, a town of Syria, Palestine; in which is a mosque, said to contain the tombs of Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, &c.—P-t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 915.—P-t. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 538.—P-t. Tolland co. Ct. Pop. 1,939.—P-t. Washington co. N. Y. Pop. 2,685.

Hechingen, a town and castle of Suabia.

Hecla, a volcanic mountain of Iceland, in the S. part of the island near the coast. Its height exceeds 5,000 feet.

Hector, p-t. Tompkins co. N. Y., between Seneca and Cayuga lakes. Pop. 5,212.

Hedon, a borough in E. Yorkshire, Eng.

Hedsjas, one of the provinces of Arabia. It is a sandy and barren plain, backed by fertile hills.

Heidelberg, a city in Baden, Germany, with a celebrated university. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, carpets, silk stockings, velvet, and soap. Lon. 8 38 E., lat. 49 21 N.—T. Lebanon co. Pa.—T. York co. Pa.—T. Berks co. Pa.—T. Lehigh co. Pa.

Helder, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, with a strong fort, that defends the entrance of the Texel. Lon. 4 34 E., lat. 53 0 N.

Helen's, St., a village in Hampshire, Eng., at the E. end of the Isle of Wight. It has a bay or road of considerable note as a rendezvous for ships that are outward-bound, and kept back by western winds.—A village in Lancashire, Eng., in which is an extensive copper work, and a still larger one for casting plate-glass.

Helena, St., a lofty island in the Atlantic Ocean, 27 miles in circuit, belonging to the English East-India Company. It has some mountains, particularly one called Diana Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. The chief inconvenience to which this island is subject, is want of rain; but it is far from being barren; the interior vallies and little hills are covered with verdure, and interspersed with gardens, orchards, and various plantations. There are also many pastures, filled with cattle and sheep; goats, hogs, and poultry, are likewise numerous. Rupert Bay, Jamestown, and Lemon Valley, are the landing places; and they are so strongly defended by nature and art, that it seems impossible to force a descent. To this island Buonaparte was exiled by the allied powers of Europe in 1815; and here he died in 1821. Lon. 5 43 W., lat. 15 55 S.—Parish, E. part of Louisiana. Pop. 4,027.

Helier, St., capital of the Island of Jersey, with a tide harbor and a strong pier. Lon. 2 10 W., lat. 49 11 N.

Heligoland, or *Helgeland*, an island in

the German Ocean. It is a long and narrow rock, nine miles in circuit, rising in the centre to a round elevation. On the north end is a lighthouse, and on the south a haven for fishing-boats. Lon. 8 25 E., lat. 54 8 N.

Heliopolis, or *Matarea*, a village of Egypt, near Cairo; in which is the celebrated fountain of the Sun, to which, according to tradition, the Holy Family came on their flight from Herod. Near this is the renowned pillar of On, or obelisk of Heliopolis, 67 feet high and six square at the base, formed of one entire mass of reddish granite; and each of its sides exhibits the same hieroglyphics.

Hellgate, a strait near the W. end of Long-Island Sound, 8 miles NNE. of N. York. It is narrow and crooked, with a bed of rocks extending quite across, which cause whirlpools, and a tremendous roaring at low water.

Helmershausen, a town of Hesse Cassel.

Helmont, a town of North Brabant.

Helmsdale, a river of Scotland, which issues from several mountain lakes in Sutherlandshire, and rolls over a rocky bottom to the Ord of Caithness. At its mouth in the German Ocean is a good salmon fishery.

Helmsley, a town in N. Yorkshire, Eng.

Helsingfors, the capital of Finland; in which is the immense fort of Sweaborg. Lon. 25 6 E., lat. 60 10 N.

Helsingland, a province of Sweden, between Dalecarlia and the Gulf of Bothnia. It has extensive forests and many iron mines. The chief articles of trade are iron, flax, linen, tallow, butter, tar, deal, and timber.

Helston, a borough in Cornwall, Eng., on the river Loe. It is one of the towns appointed for the coinage of tin.

Helvellyn, a high mountain in Cumberland, Eng., to the S. of Keswick, extending 5 miles in length between the river Derwent and Leathes-Water. It is 3,055 feet above the level of the sea.

Helvoetsluis, a strong seaport of the Netherlands, in the Island of Voorn. Lon. 4 0 E., lat. 51 42 N.

Hemmingford, t. Huntingdon co. Lower Canada, 34 S. Montreal.

Hempfield, t. Lancaster co. Pa., on the Susquehannah.—T. Westmoreland co. Pa.

Hempstead, p-t. Queen's co. N. Y., 22 E. N. York. Pop. 6,215. It is much resorted to for sea-bathing.—Co. S. part of Arkansas. Pop. 2,507.

Hempstead, or *Hemel Hemsted*, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng.

Hema, a city of Syria, surrounded by walls. Lon. 37 20 E., lat. 34 28 N.

Henderson, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 2,428.—T. Huntington co. Pa.—Co. W. part of Ken. Pop. 6,649.

Hendersonville, p.t. and cap. Henderson co. Ken. It has some trade with N. Orleans in cotton and tobacco.

Henley, a town in Oxfordshire, Eng., on the Thames. The principal trade is in corn, flour, malt, and beech-wood.

Henley, or **Henley in Arden**, a town in Warwickshire, Eng., on the Alne.

Henlopen, Cape, a cape of Delaware, which is the S. point of the entrance of Delaware Bay, and upon it there is a light-house. Lon. 75 9 W., lat. 38 48 N.

Henniker, p.t. Merrimack co. N. H. Pop. 1,725.

Henrico, co. E. part of Va. Pop. 12,738.

Henrietta, t. Monroe co. N. Y., on Genesee river. Pop. 2,302.

Henry, co. S. part of Va. Pop. 7,100.

—Co. SE. part of Alabama. Pop. 3,955.

—Co. Ken. Pop. 11,395.—Co. NW. part of Ohio. Pop. 260.—Co. Ind. Pop. 6,498.

Henry, Cape, a cape of Virginia, which is the S. point of the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Lon. 76 0 W., lat. 37 1 N.

Herat, a city of Persia, the largest in Chorasán, of which it was formerly the capital. It is encompassed by a lofty mud wall and wet ditch, and has a strong citadel. The staple commodities are silk, saffron, and assafetida; and it is the emporium of the trade carried on between Cabul Bokharia, Hindoostán, and Persia. Lon. 60 50 E., lat. 34 20 N.

Herauld, an extensive department of France, including the NE. part of the old province of Languedoc.

Herculaneum, an ancient city of Naples, totally overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the year 79.—P.t. and cap. Jefferson co. Missouri, on the Mississippi, in the centre of the lead-mine country.

Herefordshire, a county of England, 40 miles long and 35 broad, containing 550,400 acres, is divided into 11 hundreds and 220 parishes, and has one city and seven market-towns. The soil of this country is exceedingly rich, producing excellent corn, hops, and fruit; the apples, from which cider in great quantities is made, grow in abundance, being plentiful even in the hedge-rows. The cattle of Herefordshire are deemed the superior breed in this island; the sheep are small, but affording a fine silky wool. The chief rivers are the Wye, Monnow, and Lug.—Hereford is the capital, and its principal manufacture is gloves. It is seated on the Wye, over which is an ancient stone bridge. Lon. 2 35 W., lat. 52 4 N.

Heri, a small and fertile island in the Indian Ocean.

Herkimer, co. central part of N. Y. Pop. 55,869. Its capital is of the same name and stands on the N. side of the Mohawk. Pop. 2,486.

Hermanstadt, a strong city, capital of Transylvania. Lon. 21 56 E., lat. 45 43 N. **Hernösand**, a seaport of Sweden, capital of Angermania. Lon. 17 53 E., lat. 62 38 N.

Hertford, or **Hartford**, a borough, and the capital of Hertfordshire, Eng., on the Lea. Here is a public school belonging to Christ's Hospital in London, also a shire-hall, and a large county gaol. About a mile to the east is a basin of water called Chadwell, which is the head-spring of the New River. Lon. 0 1 E., lat. 51 50 N.

Hertford, co. NE. part of N. C. Pop. 8,541.—Cap. Perquimans co. N. C.

Hertfordshire, a county of England, 36 miles in length and 28 in breadth, containing 337,920 acres, divided into eight hundreds and 134 parishes, and having 19 market-towns. The north part is hilly, forming a scattered portion of the chalky ridge that extends across the kingdom in this direction; the soil, however, produces excellent wheat and barley. The west part is, in general, a tolerably rich surface, and under capital cultivation. The most noted rivers are the Lea, Stort, and Coln, and the artificial one called the New River.

Herve, a town of the Netherlands.

Herzegovina, a country of Dalmatia, extending SE. to the borders of Albania and Montenegro.

Hesdin, a strong town of France.

Hesse, a country of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, divided into Upper and Lower Hesse; the latter is subject to Hesse-Cassel, and the former belongs principally to Hesse-Darmstadt. This country is surrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of coal, iron, and copper. In the centre are fine plains, fertile in corn and pasture; and there is plenty of honey and all sorts of fruit. Hops and flax are likewise cultivated, and birch-trees are very numerous.

Hesse-Homburg, a small principality of Germany, belonging to a younger branch of Hesse-Darmstadt.

Hexham, a town in Northumberland, Eng., on the Tyne, with a trade in tanned leather, shoes, and gloves.

Heytesbury, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng.

Hickman, co. W. Ten. Pop. 8,132.

Hidjelle, a fortified town in Bengal. Lon. 38 10 E., lat. 21 50 N.

Hielmar, a lake of Sweden, lying between those of Wener and Maelar.

Hieres, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France.—A town in the department of the Var, France.

Higham Ferrers, a borough in Northamptonshire, Eng., on the Nen.

Highgate, a village in Middlesex, Eng., on a hill, 5 miles from London.—P.t. Franklin co. Vt. Pop. 2,038.

Highland, co. SW. part of Ohio. Pop. 16,347. Chief town, Hillsborough.

Highland, a natural division of Scotland, comprising the mountainous part in the north and west of the country, as well as the western islands, from Perthshire, inclusively, to the Orkneys.

Highlands, a mountainous tract in N. Y., through which the Hudson flows. The heights of the summits above the level of the river vary from 1,100 to 1,685 feet. The passage through the highlands is about eighteen miles, and is exceedingly grand.

Highworth, a town in Wiltshire, Eng.

Hildesheim, a city of Hanover, on the Irneste. Lon. 10 3 E., lat. 52 9 N.

Hillsborough, co. S. part of N. H. Pop. 37,762.—P-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.

Pop. 1,792.—T. Somerset co. N. J.—Cap. Orange co. N. C.—A borough in Down co. Ireland, with a manufacture of muslins.

Hillsdale, p-t. Columbia co. N. Y. Pop. 2,511.

Himaleh, *Himale*, or *Himalaya*, a stupendous chain of mountains in Asia, which extends from Cabul along the N. of Hindoostan, and is the general boundary of Tibet, through the whole extent from Cabul to China.

Hinckley, a town in Leicestershire, Eng., in which is a considerable manufacture of stockings.

Hindia, a town and fort of Hindoostan. Lon. 77 5 E., lat. 22 28 N.

Hindon, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng.

Hindoostan, or *India*, a region of Asia, which comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Tibet on the N., Assam and Cassay on the E., the Indian Ocean on the S., and the same ocean, Ballogistan, and Afganistan, on the W. This country may be considered under four grand divisions: Northern Hindoostan, Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and Southern Hindoostan. The principal rivers are the Pudda, Brahmapootra, Indus, Jumna, Ganges, Nerbudda, Juptee, Godavery, Kistna, Pennar, and Cavery. The chief mountains are those of Himaleh, Vindhya, and the Gauts. The inhabitants of Hindoostan are Mahomedans and Hindoos. The Mahomedans or Mooselmans are represented to be of a detestable character; but the Hindoos, or Gentoos, possess many good qualities; they are of a black complexion; their person straight and elegant, and their countenance open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribes or casts; the four principal of which are the Brahmins, soldiers, laborers, and mechanics; and these are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers; and

they are forbidden to intermarry, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another cast. Hindoostan, towards the north, is pretty temperate, but sultry in the south; and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products are diamonds, and other precious stones, silks, spices, aromatics, drugs, maize, rice, and sugar; and the chief manufactures are cotton goods, muslins, and calicoes. But these and various other particulars will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, described in this Gazetteer.

Hinds, co. central part of Mississipp. Pop. 8,619.

Hinesburgh, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt. Pop. 1,669.

Hingham, a town in Norfolk, Eng.—A flourishing seaport in Plymouth co. Mass., 14 SE. Boston. Pop. 3,357. It is largely engaged in the mackerel fishery.

Hing-hou, a city of China, of the first rank, in To-kien. Lon. 119 30 E., lat. 25 28 N.

Hinsdale, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass., 15 NE. Lenox. Pop. 780.—P-t. Cattaraugus co. N. Y. Pop. 919.

Hiram, p-t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 1,026.

Hit, a town in Irak, Asiatic Turkey.

Hitchin, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng.

Hythe, or *Hythe*, a borough in Kent, Eng. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and has a small fort, but the harbor is choked up.

Hwassee, r., Ten., which unites with the Tennessee.

Hwai-king, a city of China, of the first class. Lon. 112 34 E., lat. 35 6 N.

Hwai-ngua, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 118 47 E., lat. 53 30 N.

Hoang-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 114 27 E., lat. 38 30 N.

Hoang-ho, a large river of Asia, also called the Yellow River, from the quantity of clay which it devolves. Its course is estimated at 2,000 miles.

Hobart Town, a seaport, and the capital of Van Dieman's Land. It stands on the W. bank of the Derwent, at the foot of the Table Mountains; and was established in 1804. Here is a spacious quay, to which the largest vessels may approach, and a fine mill-stream runs through the town. The chief exports are sheep, wool, flour, potatoes, corned meats, dried fish, hides, tallow, barilla, bark, seal-skins, whale-oil, and spars. Lon. 147 25 E., lat. 42 53 S.

Hoboken, p-t. Bergen co. N. J., on the Hudson, seven miles above N. York.

Hochst, a town in Nassau, Germany.

Hochstet, a town and castle of Bavaria.

Hockhocking, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio at Troy, 25 miles below Marietta. Near its source is a perpendicular fall of about forty feet.

Hocking, co. S. part of O. Pop. 4,008.

Hoddesdon, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng.

Hoi-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank; famous for tea, varnish, and japaned work. Lon. 118° 5' E., lat. 20° 57' N.

Hogue, *Cape La*, the NW. point of Normandy; near which the British burnt thirteen French men-of-war in 1692. Lon. 1° 52' W., lat. 49° 45' N.

Hohenkinder, a village in Bavaria, 20 E. Munich; remarkable for the defeat of the Austrian army in 1800, by the French, under Moreau.

Hohenlge, or **Holach**, once a principality of Franconia, but now only a part of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, the princes having no territory.

Ho-kien, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 116° 23' E., lat. 38° 40' N.

Holbeach, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng.

Holbeck, a town of West Yorkshire, Eng.

—Another in Zealand, Denmark, with a good harbor. Lon. 11° 44' E., lat. 55° 42' N.

Holden, p-t. Worcester co. Mass., 6 N. Worcester. Pop. 1,718.

Holderness, t. Grafton co. N. H., on the Merrimack. Pop. 1,429.—A district in East Yorkshire, Eng., forming a promontory between the Humber and the German Ocean.

Holdsworth, a town in Devonshire, Eng.

Holland, or **Dutch Netherlands**, a country of Europe, extending 150 miles from north to south, and 100 from west to east. It consists of 7 provinces: namely, Holland, Gelderland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overijssel, and Groningen, and what was called the Land of the Generality, or Dutch Brabant. They were lately styled the United Provinces of the Netherlands. Among the most valuable natural productions of this country may be reckoned its excellent cattle; and great quantities of madder are exported, chiefly cultivated in Zealand. The principal revenue arises from the herring, cod, and whale fisheries; but these are not so considerable as formerly. The inland trade is greatly facilitated by canals, which pass in every direction, and equal the roads in other countries. This country contains thousands of wind-mills for sawing timber, grinding corn, &c.; and the number of its manufactures is astonishing. The chief rivers are the Rhine, Meuse, Dommel, Waal, Yssel, Scheld, and Vecht. The Calvinist religion is the most prevalent, but all other sects are tolerated.

Holland, the most considerable province of the Dutch Netherlands, divided into South and North Holland; which last is also called West Friesland, to distinguish it from Friesland on the east side of the Zuider Zee. This province is not above 180 miles in circuit; but is so populous, that no country in Europe, of such a small

extent, can equal it. The land is almost every where lower than the sea, and the water is kept out by dikes. The pastures are rich; there is plenty of cattle, butter, and cheese; and the seas and rivers abound with fish. Holland has extensive linen and woollen manufactures, and numerous docks for the building of ships. —A strong town in Oberland, Prussia. —T. Orleans co. Vt. —T. Hampden co. Mass. Pop. 453. —T. Erie co. N. Y. Pop. 1,070.

Holland, *New*, the country that forms the west part of Terra Australis, extending from 109° to 135° E. lon., and from 11° to 35° S. lat. Its circuitous line of coast is upwards of 2000 miles, exclusive of numerous indentations. Different parts of the coast have been called by the names of the discoverers, &c.; but a great proportion is yet imperfectly explored, and the interior is wholly unknown to Europeans.

Hollis, p-t. York co. Me. Pop. 2,273.

—T. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 1,792.

Holliston, t. Middlesex co. Mass., 27 SW. Boston. Pop. 1,304.

Holledale, a river in Sutherlandshire, Scot., which rises in the mountains on the borders of Caithness, and flows N. into a bay of the North Sea.

Hollymount, a town in Mayo co. Ireland.

Holm, a town in Cumberland, Eng., sometimes called Holm Abbey, from an abbey that formerly stood here.

Holmes, co. Ohio. Pop. 9,133.

Holmes' Hole, a safe and commodious harbor on the N. side of Martha's Vineyard, in the township of Tisbury, Mass.; 83 SSE. Boston. The depth of water is from three and a half to eight fathoms. Vessels bound to Boston or the eastward are often detained here, waiting for a fair wind.

Holstein, a dutchy of Lower Saxony, subject to the king of Denmark.

Holston, a river which rises in the Alleghany Mountains, in Virginia, and running SW. unites with Clinch river at Kingston, to form the Tennessee.

Holt, a town in Norfolk, Eng., in which is an excellent free school, founded by Sir John Gresham. —A town in Denbighshire, Wales, on the Dee.

Holy Cross, a village in the county of Tipperary, Ireland.

Holy Island, on the coast of the detached part of Durham, Eng., called Islandshire.

Holyhead, a seaport of Wales, and the largest town in the Isle of Anglesea. It is the most usual place of embarkation for Dublin, distant from that city about twenty leagues. Lon. 4° 40' W., lat. 53° 23' N.

Holyoke, mountain in Hadley, Mass., 830 feet above the level of Connecticut river.

Holyswell, a town in Flintshire, Wales; which takes its name from the famous well

of St. Winifred, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious stream, bursting out of the ground with great impetuosity; and is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. Lon. 8 31 W., lat. 54 13 N.

Homer, p-t. Cortland co. N. Y. Pop. 3,306.

Homs, a commercial city of Syria. Lon. 37 17 E., lat. 34 25 N.

Ho-nan, a large province of China, situated almost in the centre of the empire. It contains eight cities of the first class, and 102 of the second and third.

Honda, a town in Bogota, Colombia.

Hondtchoote, a town in Nord, France.

Honduras, a province of Mexico; formerly one of the most populous countries of America, but at present, although very fertile, it is almost a desert. The Bay of Honduras lies west of the Caribbean Sea, between this province and the Peninsula of Yucatan; and on its coast great quantities of logwood and mahogany are cut.

Honfleur, a seaport in Calvados, France. Lon. 0 15 E., lat. 49 24 N.

Honiton, a borough in Devonshire, Eng., with a manufacture of broad lace.

Hoogly, a town and river in Bengal.

Hooley Onere, a town of Hindoostan.

Hoosack, mt. in Williamstown, Mass., one of the loftiest summits of the Green mts.—R. which rises in Vt., and passing into N. Y., joins the Hudson.—P-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. Pop. 2,582.

Hope, a river in Sutherlandshire, Scot., which flows N., forms a lake of its name, and enters the E. side of Loch Eribol.—T. Waldo co. Me. Pop. 1,541.—T. Hamilton co. N. Y.—P-t. Sussex co. N. J.

Hopefield, t. Phillips co. Arkansas Ter.

Howenell, t. Ontario co. N. Y. Pop. 2,902.—T. Hunterdon co. N. J., and t. Cumberland co. N. J.—T. Muskingum co. Ohio.—The name of six towns in Pa.

Hopkins, co. W. part of Ken. Pop. 6,763.

Hopkinsville, cap. Christian co. Ken. Pop. 1,263.

Hopkinton, p-t. Merrimack co. N. H. Pop. 2,474.—T. Middlesex co. Mass., 30 SW. Boston. Pop. 1,809.—P-t. Washington co. R. I. Pop. 1,777.—P-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. Pop. 827.

Horn, a town of Austria.—Another, of the Netherlands.—A seaport in North Holland, with a good harbor, and a trade in cattle, butter, and cheese; the herring fishery is also considerable. Lon. 4 50 E., lat. 52 38 N.

Horn, Cape, the most southern extremity of South America. It is lofty and full of woods, and inhabited by Indians, of

whom little is known. Lon. 67 30 W., lat. 55 56 S.

Horncastle, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng., on the Bane, famous for its horse fair.

Hornellsville, t. Steuben co. N. Y. Pop. 1,852.

Hornsey, a town in East Yorkshire, Eng., near which is a mere, two miles long and a mile broad, famous for its pike and eels.—A pleasant village in Middlesex, Eng., near London.

Horry, district, NE. part of S. C. Pop. 5,323.

Horsham, a borough in Sussex, Eng., on the Arun; noted for fine poultry.—P-t. Montgomery co. Pa.

Horta, the capital of Fayal, one of the Azores. Lon. 26 41 W., lat. 38 32 N.

Hostimuri, a town in Sonara, Colombia; surrounded by considerable mines.

Hottentots, *Country of the*, a large region in the S. of Africa, extending 350 miles S. along the Atlantic Ocean to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence E., 500 miles along the Indian Ocean to the mouth of the Great Fish River, which parts it from Caffraria. There are numerous tribes of the Hottentots, differing from each other in their manners and customs; but an account of the three principal will convey an idea of the whole. Those in the vicinity of the Cape are as tall as most Europeans, but are more slender; and the characteristic mark of this nation is the smallness of their hands and feet, compared with the other parts of their body. Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue; they have high cheek-bones; and the finest set of teeth imaginable. The females as well as the males are clothed with sheep-skins; the wool being worn outward in summer and inward in winter; and they besmear their bodies all over with fat, in which soot is mixed. They are excellent swimmers and divers, and practise bathing several times in the day. Their habitations are merely huts, resembling a round bee-hive, and very low. Another tribe of Hottentots are the Bosjesmans, who inhabit the interior part of the country, and live by hunting and plunder. They are of short stature, and remarkably lean; their eyes are more wild and animated than those of the Hottentots in the vicinity of the Cape; and their whole countenance exhibits strong symptoms of suspicion and apprehension. Their weapons are poisoned arrows, shot from a small bow; and they will hit a wild animal with tolerable certainty at a distance of one hundred paces. To kill it entirely, to cut out the poisoned part, and to begin devouring the prey, are acts that follow each other with the utmost rapidity. Many of these savages go entirely naked, and chiefly reside in bushes, holes made in the ground, or clefts in rocks. To the north of the country of the

Bosjesmans, and on the other side of the Orange River, are another tribe, called **Coras**, who may be reckoned to rank higher than any of the other Hottentots known in the south of Africa. They are more cleanly in their appearance, and neater in their dress and domestic utensils. The **Coras** appear to be a mixed breed, between the Hottentot and Caffre; a tribe of the latter are their nearest neighbors, with whom they live on very good terms; but a perpetual warfare subsists between them and the **Bosjesmans**. With respect to the Hottentots in general, none of them seem to have any religion, but they have a firm opinion of the power of magic. The country is naturally barren and mountainous; but, in many parts, industry has overcome these difficulties, and it produces not only a sufficiency of all the necessities of life for the inhabitants, but also for the refreshment of European ships that touch at the Cape. The wild beasts and quadrupeds are abundant; and there is also a vast quantity of birds, reptiles, and insects.

Houat, an island of France, between that of Belleisle and the continent. It is defended by a fort. Lon. 3 10 W., lat. 47 26 N.

Hounsfield, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 3,415.

Hounslow, a town of Middlesex, Eng., situate on the edge of a heath of the same name, on which are some gunpowder-mills.

Hou-guang, a province of China, containing 15 cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third.

Hourn, **Loch**, an arm of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, in Invernesshire.

Houssa, or **Haoussa**, a city of Nigritia. Lon. 4 28 E., lat. 16 47 E.

Housatonic, r. which rises in Berkshire co. Mass., and passing S. through Connecticut, flows into Long Island Sound.

Hou-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 120 15 E., lat. 30 55 N.

Howakil, an island in the Red Sea, on the coast of Abyssinia, in the middle of a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 40 30 E., lat. 15 8 N.

Howard, co. Missouri. Pop. 10,844.—**T. Steuben** co. N. Y. Pop. 2,364.

Howden, a town in East Yorkshire, Eng.

Hove, **Cape**, the promontory at the S.E. end of New South Wales. Lon. 150 2 E., lat. 37 32 S.

Howell, t. Monmouth co. N. J.

Howth, a town in Dublin co. Ireland.

Hoy, one of the Orkney Islands, between that of Pomona and the coast of Caithness. Here is a stupendous rock, called the **Beary**; and on the west coast is a great conic hill, called **Hoy Head**, which is a sea-mark. Lon. 3 9 W., lat. 58 46 N.

Hoya and **Diepholtz**, a province of Hano-

ver, lying between the river Weser and the grand duchy of Oldenburg.

Hoyerswerda, a town and castle of Lu-satia.

Hubbard, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 1,089.

Hubbardstown, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 865.—**P-t.** Worcester co. Mass. Pop. 1,674.

Hubert, **St.**, a town of the Netherlands, with a celebrated abbey.

Huddersfield, a town in West Yorkshire, Eng., on the Coln. Here is a large circular hall, in which narrow and broad cloths, serges, kerseymers, &c., manufactured in the town and neighborhood, are weekly exposed to sale.

Hudson, a large river of N. York, which rises in the mountains W. of Lake Champlain and enters the Atlantic below New York city. It is navigable for the largest ships to Hudson, 117 miles, and for sloops to Troy, 150 miles. It is remarkably straight for the distance of 200 miles, and upon its banks are many beautiful towns. It is connected with lake Champlain by the Champlain canal, with lake Erie by the Erie canal, with the Delaware river by the Hudson and Delaware canal and the Morris canal.

Hudson, city, port of entry, and cap. Columbia co. N. Y., on the E. bank of Hudson river, 28 S. Albany; 117 N. New York. Lon. 73 46 W., lat. 42 14 N. Pop. in 1830, 5,395. It is pleasantly situated, tolerably well built, and is considerable both for trade and manufactures. It has recently become engaged in the whale fishery.

Hudson's Bay, in North America, lying between 51 and 69 N. lat., discovered in 1610 by Captain Henry Hudson.

Hudson's Strait lies N. of Labrador, and connects Hudson's Bay with the Atlantic.

Hudricksvald, a seaport of Sweden. Lon. 17 46 E., lat. 62 6 N.

Huelva, a town in Andalusia, Spain.

Huen, a small island in the Baltic. Lon. 12 43 E., lat. 55 55 N.

Huesca, a city in Arragon, Spain.

Huilquemu, an inland province of Chili, rich in gold dust, and producing an excellent muscadell wine.

Hull, or **Kingston-upon-Hull**, a borough and seaport in East Yorkshire, Eng. It was built by Edward I., and stands on the W. side of the river Hull (over which is a modern stone bridge,) near its entrance into the Humber. More ships are sent hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted. Here are two wet docks, with spacious quays, and several dry docks for building and repairing vessels. Among the public buildings are the Trinity House for the relief of seamen and their widows, an armory, a naval storehouse, a custom-house, and an exchange. The trade and com-

merce of Hull are very extensive; and it is deemed the fourth port in the kingdom. Lon. 0 18 W., lat. 53 45 N.

Hull, t. Plymouth co. Mass. Pop. 198.

Hulet, a strong town in Flanders.

Humber, a river of England, formed by the junction of the Trent and Ouse. It is a large estuary, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and enters the German Ocean at Spurn Head.

Hummoch, an island in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 125 12 E., lat. 5 27 N.

Humphreys, co. W. Ten. Pop. 6,189.

Hungary, a kingdom of Europe, divided by the river Danube into Upper and Lower Hungary, and subdivided into 46 counties. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, and the established religion is Popery. Hungary contains mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and there is such abundance of game, that hunting is allowed to all. It also produces all the necessities of life; the wines, especially that called Tokay, are excellent; and tobacco is cultivated in immense quantities. The most noted rivers are the Danube, Save, Drave, Theiss, Marosch, Raab, and Waag; and the chief manufactures are glass and earthen-ware, coarse linen, and some fabrics of cotton and wool.

Hungerford, a town in Berkshire, Eng., on the Kennet. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, granted it a charter by the gift of a brass bugle horn, which is blown annually for the inhabitants to elect the constable, who is the chief officer.

Huninguen, a fortified town of France.

Hunmanby, a town in E. Yorkshire, Eng.

Hunslet, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng.

Hunter, t. Greene co. N. Y. Pop. 1,960.

Hunterdon, co. W. part of N. J. Pop. 31,066.

Huntingdon, a borough and the capital of Huntingdonshire, Eng., seated on a rising ground, on the Ouse. It has a great trade in corn, and was once a large place, with 15 churches, which are now reduced to two. Oliver Cromwell was born here, in 1599. Lon. 0 5 W., lat. 52 17 N.—Co. central part of Pa. Pop. 27,159. Chief town, Huntingdon.—T. Adams co. Pa. —T. Luzerne co. Pa.

Huntingdonshire, a county of England, 25 miles in length and 20 in breadth, containing 36,800 acres, divided into four hundreds and 106 parishes, and having six market-towns. The SE. part of this county consists of beautiful meadows; the middle and western divisions are fertile in corn, and sprinkled with woods; and the upland part was anciently a forest, peculiarly adapted for hunting. In the NE. quarter are some fens, which join those of Ely; and in the midst of them are several shallow pools, abounding with fish, and two lakes, called Whittlesey-Mere and Ramsey-Mere. The principal rivers

are the Ouse and Nen; and the chief commodities, corn, malt, and cheese.

Huntington, p-t. Suffolk co. N. Y., on Long Island. Pop. 5,582.—T. Chittenden co. Vt. Pop. 929.—P. t. Fairfield co. Ct. Pop. 1,369.—T. Brown co. Ohio.

Huntley, a town in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, which has a considerable manufacture of linen cloth.

Huntepill, a town in Somersetshire, Eng.

Huntsville, p-t. and cap. Madison co. Alabama. Lon. 87 W., lat. 34 30 N. It is a flourishing town, regularly laid out, and with a considerable trade in cotton.

Hurley, t. Ulster co. N. Y. Pop. 1,408.

Huron, a lake of N. America, about 1,100 miles in circuit. At the NE. corner, it communicates with lake Michigan, by the straits of Michilimackinac. On its banks are found great quantities of sand cherries. Lon. 80 85 W., lat. 42 46 N.—Co. N. part of Ohio. Pop. 13,345.—P-t. Huron co. Ohio, on the lake shore.

Huron Territory, an immense territory in the NW. part of the U. States, with an area of 280,000 square miles. Very productive lead mines abound in the southern part, and copper mines are also found.

Hurons, a tribe of N. American Indians, which formerly dwelt on the E. of lake Huron; but in 1650 they were driven out by the Iroquois, and retired to the SW. of lake Erie. They were once numerous, but their number is now reduced to 700 warriors.

Hurst Castle, a fortress in Hampshire, Eng., near Lymington, in which Charles I. was confined previously to his being brought to trial. Lon. 1 33 W., lat. 50 42 N.

Husseinabad, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Khandesh.

Husum, a seaport of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a strong citadel. Lon. 9 20 E., lat. 54 36 N.

Hyde, co. E. part of N. C. Pop. 6,177.

Hydepark, p-t. Orleans co. Vt. Pop. 823.—P-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. Pop. 2,554.

Hyderabad, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is an elevated table land, which renders it colder than the surrounding provinces. The surface is hilly, but fertile, and tolerably well watered.—The capital of this province has the same name, and is the metropolis of the Deccan. Lon. 78 35 E., lat. 17 15 N.—A city of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Sidney. Lon. 68 41 E., lat. 25 22 N.

Hydra, an island in the Archipelago the residence of a numerous Greek colony, who pay a fixed annual tribute to the Porte, and carry on an extensive trade. Lon. 23 15 E., lat. 37 21 N.

Hypolite, St., a town in Doubs, France.

IBERVILLE, co. SE. part of Louisiana Pop. 7,050.

Ibrim, a town of Nubia, with a citadel.
Ica, a province of Peru, bordering on the Pacific Ocean.

Iceland, an island to the W. of Norway, 260 miles long and 180 broad. The climate of this island is very unsettled; and it is mountainous, stony, and barren; but, in some places, there are excellent pastures. On all parts of the coast the bays and harbors are both numerous and safe; and there are several capital rivers and extensive fresh-water lakes. The loftiest mountains are called *yokuls*; and of these, *Snæfell* is esteemed the highest, being computed at 4,560 feet. Mount *Hecla*, about 4,000 feet in height, is a noted volcano; and there are several sulphureous and hot springs. The principal one has a basin 51 feet in diameter, and in the centre an orifice 17 feet over, in which the water rises and falls; and from this pipe, in violent eruptions, a column of boiling water is frequently shot up 100 feet perpendicularly, or thrown out diagonally to a great distance. In 1783, the most tremendous volcanic eruption on record, accompanied by violent wind and rain, took place in this island. Three fire-spouts broke out on Mount *Skapta*, which, after rising to a considerable height in the air, formed a torrent of red-hot lava, that flowed for six weeks, and ran a distance of 60 miles to the sea, in a broken breadth of above 12 miles; by which 12 rivers were dried up, 21 villages totally overwhelmed by fire or water, and 34 very materially injured. Of the inhabitants 220 perished by fire, and 21 by water; numberless cattle were also destroyed, and the fish driven from the coasts. The Icelanders are rather tall, of a frank open countenance, a florid complexion, and yellow flaxen hair; the women are shorter in proportion, and more inclined to corpulency. Their predominant characteristics are unsuspecting frankness, pious contentment, and a steady liveliness of temperament, combined with a strength of intellect rarely to be met with in other parts. The chief exports are dried fish, mutton, beef, butter, tallow, train oil, coarse woollen cloth, stockings, gloves, wool, sheep, and foxskins, elder-down, and feathers; the imports, timber, fishing-tackle, implements of iron, tobacco, bread, spirits, wine, salt, linen, and other necessities of life. Lon. 16 21 W., lat. 63 67 N.

Icolmhill, or *Iona*, a famous little island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, near the SW. point of the Isle of Mull. This island was the retreat of learning during the Gothic ignorance which pervaded Europe, after the overthrow of the Roman empire, and the seminary whence issued those pious monks and laymen, who again revived learning, and propagated Christianity through many kingdoms of Europe. It

contains the remains of several monastic and Druidical edifices, and produces beautiful white marble. Lon. 6 20 W., lat. 56 23 N.

Icy Cape, the farthest northern point of North America.

Ida, a lofty and pointed mountain, in the middle of the island of Candia, famous in ancient times as being the place on which Jupiter was brought up, and where there was a temple dedicated to Cybele; also, for a remarkable cavern, at its foot, called the Labyrinth of Crete.—A mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia; celebrated in ancient fable for the judgment of Paris, and for being the resort of the gods during the Trojan war.

Idria, a town in Carniola, Germany, noted for rich quicksilver mines.

If, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, with a castle.

Iglau, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle, with two convents and a college.

Iglo, a town of Hungary, in which are rich and extensive copper mines.

Ihery, a town in Mysore, Hindoostan.

Ilak, or *Jalak*, a town of Nubia, supposed to be the ancient Meroe. Lon. 34 30 E., lat. 18 8 N.

Ilchester, or *Iselchester*, a borough in Somersetshire, Eng., on the Ivel. This place is of great antiquity, and once contained 16 churches, but has now only one. Here the celebrated Roger Bacon was born, in 1214. Lon. 2 37 W., lat. 50 56 N.

Ildefonso, St., a town in New Castile, Spain, noted for a large manufacture of glass.—A town of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca. Lon. 97 30 W., lat. 17 5 N.

Ilfracomb, a seaport in Devonshire, Eng., which has a spacious natural basin, with a good pier and quay, projecting into the British Channel. This port employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn from Bristol; also, a number of fishing skiffs, which take soles, turbot, &c., for the Bristol market. Lon. 4 5 W., lat. 51 14 S.

Ilheus, a town of Brazil, in Bahia, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 40 15 W., lat. 14 55 S.

Ilkuch, a town of Poland, remarkable for its silver and lead mines.

Ille and *Vilaine*, a department of France; which takes its name from two rivers, which unite at Rennes, the capital of the department.

Ilser, a river rising in Tyrol, Germany, which joins the Danube near Ulm.

Illinois, one of the U. States, bounded N. by the territory of Huron, E. by lake Michigan and Indiana, S. by Kentucky, and W. by the state and territory of Missouri. Pop. 157,575, of whom 746 are slaves. It has an area of 58,000 square

miles, and is divided into 52 counties. The principal rivers, besides the Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash, which form the western, southern, and eastern boundaries, are the Illinois, Rock, Kaskaskia, Big Muddy, and Little Wabash. Vandalia is the seat of government. The state is remarkably level. Two-thirds of it consist of extensive prairies covered with grass, and destitute of trees. The lands bordering on the rivers are covered with a heavy growth of timber. The staple productions are Indian corn and wheat. Large quantities of salt are made on Saline river. In the NW. corner of the state, rich mines of lead are found, the working of which forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The river, of the same name with this state, rises in the NW. part of Indiana, and running south-westerly, flows into the Mississippi, 21 miles above the Missouri.

Illyria, a country in the S. of Europe, lying along the W. coast of the Adriatic.

Ilmen, a lake in Novgorod, Russia, 40 miles long and 18 broad.

Ilminster, a town in Somersetshire, Eng., in which is a manufacture of narrow cloths, and a free school founded by Edward VI.

Ilsey, a town in Berkshire, Eng.

Imbro, an island in the Archipelago; it is mountainous and woody, with plenty of game. Lon. 25 44 E., lat. 40 10 N.

Imeritia, or *Imerethi*, a country of Asia, which, with Mingrelia, comprehends the ancient Colchis.

Imperial, a town of Chilli; formerly a fine city, but destroyed by the Indians.

Inca, a town of Majorca, surrounded by vineyards and almond-trees.

Inchbrayock, a small island of Scotland, in Forfarshire; which has two bridges, and a large and convenient dry dock.

Inchcolm, a small island in the Frith of Forth, Scotland; in which are the ruins of a famous monastery founded by Alexander I., who was driven to this island in a tempest and hospitably treated by a hermit.

Inchgarvie, a small island of Scotland, nearly in the middle of the passage over the Forth, at Queensferry, Linlithgowshire.

Inchkeith, a small island in the Frith of Forth, lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn.

Inchmarnock, a small island of Scotland, on the SW. side of the Isle of Bute.

Indal, a town in Medelpadia, Sweden.

Inden Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary, capital of the Mantchew Tartars. Lon. 124 36 E., lat. 41 40 N.

India. See *Hindoo*tan.

Indiana, one of the U. States, bounded N. by lake Michigan, and Michigan Territory, E. by Ohio, S. by Kentucky, and W. by Illinois. Pop. in 1800, 5,641; in 1830, 341,582. It has an area of 36,000 miles,

and is divided into 64 counties. Besides the Ohio, which forms the southern boundary, the Whitewater, the White, the Wabash, and the Maumee are the principal rivers. Indianapolis is the capital. The state consists mostly of vast plains; but the southern part is skirted by a range of beautiful eminences, called the Ohio hills. There are no mountains. The soil is generally fertile, and good timber is plenty. In the southern part is a large cave, where are found great quantities of Epsom salt and of nitre.—Co. in the W. part of Pa. Pop. 14,251.

Indianapolis, t. Marion co. Indiana, and the seat of the state government. Pop. 1,200. It stands on White river, near the centre of the state, and is increasing rapidly.

Indians, the name by which the original natives of America are generally called. They are divided into numerous independent tribes, strongly resembling each other, and subsist generally by hunting and fishing.

Indies, East, the name given by Europeans to that vast tract of country in Asia which lies to the south of Tartary, between Persia and China, as well as to a great number of islands in the Indian Ocean, extending from Southern Hindoostan as far east as New Guinea, and from the Bay of Bengal and the China Sea as far south as Terra Australis. The most western of the islands are the Maldives, and the most eastern the Moluccas; between which are several very large ones, as Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes; besides many others of considerable importance as to riches, though much inferior in extent.

Indies, West, the name given to a great number of islands in the Atlantic Ocean; which extend across the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, from the NW. extremity of the Bahama Islands, off the coast of Florida, to the Island of Tobago, 120 miles from the coast of Caraccas. They are likewise called the Caribbee Islands, from the aborigines of the country; and the sea in which they lie is named the Caribbean Sea. The name of Caribbee should properly be confined to the smaller islands, lying in a semicircle between Porto Rico and Trinidad. These were inhabited by the Caribs, a fierce race of Indians, now resembling their timid neighbors in the larger islands. The British islands are Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, Antigua, Anegada, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, Anguilla, Dominica, St. Vincent, Granada, Tobago, the Bahama Islands, part of the Virgin Islands, and Trinidad. The Spaniards had Cuba, Hispaniola, Porto Rico, and Margarita; the French, Guadaloupe, Desseada, Martinico, and Marigalente; the Dutch, St.

Eustatia, Curacao, Saba, and St. Martin; the Danes, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John; and the Swedes, St. Bartholomew. *Indore*, a town in Malwah, Hindoostan. Lon. 75 48 E., lat. 22 43 N.

Indrapoor, a town on the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100 45 E., lat. 1 56 S.

Indre, a department of France, including the western part of the old province of Berry.

Indre and Loire, a department of France, including the old province of Touraine.

Indus, or *Sinde*, a great river, the source of which has never been explored, but is supposed to be in Cashgar. It enters Hindoostan at Bazaar, and 20 miles below receives the Cabul, or Attock River. Proceeding south by west along the Afghanistan frontier, it receives the other principal streams of that country; and, in Mooltan, is joined by five streams of the Punjab. The noble stream then pervades Sindhy, flows by Sehwan and Tatta, and enters the Indian Ocean.

Industry, p-t. Somerset co. Me.

Inglesborough, a mountain in Yorkshire, Eng., W. R. 2,361 feet above the level of the sea. The top is a plain, nearly a mile in circuit, containing the ruins of an old wall, &c., from which some imagine it has been a Roman station.

Ingleton, a village in W. Yorkshire, Eng.

Ingolstadt, a town of Bavaria, with a famous university. It is one of the strongest places in Germany, surrounded by a morass.

Ingraham Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. They appear generally to be diversified with hills and valleys, and to be well wooded and watered; but animal and vegetable provisions are scarce. Most of them are inhabited, and the people resemble those of the Marquesas. Lon. 139 40 W., lat. 8 56 S.

Inglande, a town of France, in Mayenne and Loire.

Ingria, a province of Russia, which now forms the government of Petersburg. The natives are a stupid, suspicious, thievish, race, and dangerous from their phlegmatic temperament and propensity to pilfering. They resemble the gipsies, calculate nativities, and tell fortunes; and are addicted to absurd notions and Pagan superstitions, which they mix with the ceremonials of Christianity.

Inkambane, a country on the coast of Caffraria, with a river and port of the same name, subject to Portugal. Lon. 35 50 E., lat. 23 28 S.

Inishonan, a town in Cork co., Ireland, which has a large linen manufacture.

Inistioge, or *Ennisteege*, a borough in Kilkenny county, Ireland, on the Nore.

Jan, a river that rises in Switzerland, in the canton of the Grisons, and joins the Danube at Passau.

Innaconda, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the Circars.

Innthal, a valley of the Tyrol, in which Innspruck stands.

Inseh, a town in Aberdeenshire, Scot.

Inspruck, a town in Germany, capital of Tyrol, with a strong castle.

Inverary, a borough of Scotland, capital of Argyleshire. It has several manufactures, and a trade in wool, timber, and oak bark; but its chief support is from the herring fishery. Lon. 4 54 W., lat. 56 15 N.

Inverkeithing, a borough and seaport in Fifeshire, Scotland; which has a commodious harbor with excellent quays, and a good trade in coal and salt. Lon. 3 12 W., lat. 55 57 N.

Inverleithen, a town in Peebleshire, Scotland. Here is an extensive woollen manufacture, and a famous sulphureous spring.

Invernesshire, the most extensive county of Scotland. It includes several of the Hebrides; and, independent of them, is 80 miles in length and 50 in breadth. This county is divided into two equal parts by the Caledonian Canal; and has several considerable lakes, particularly those of Ness, Olch, Lochy, and Linnhe. The extensive plains which surround the lakes are, in general, fertile; the high grounds feed many sheep and beeves, and numerous herds of goats are found in every district. The mountains and forests contain immense numbers of red and roe deer; the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant. Limestone, iron-ore, and some traces of different minerals, have been found in this county, with beautiful rock crystals of various tints. The most noted rivers are the Spey, Ness, and Beaulley. The borough of Inverness is the capital; which is situate on both sides the Ness, and has a commodious harbor for vessels of 200 tons. Here is a good salmon fishery, a large manufacture of ropes and canvass, several tan-works, and a considerable trade. Lon. 4 5 W., lat. 57 31 N.

Inverary, a borough in Arberdeenshire, Scotland.

Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean, on the SW. coast of European Turkey. They are seven in number; and, in 1815, by the treaty of Paris, they were put under the protection of Britain, with the continental seaport of Parga, in Albania, and called the United States of the Ionian Islands. In 1819, the continental territory was given up. Corfu is the seat of government.

Ipsara, a small island in the Archipelago. *Ipswich*, a borough and the principal town of Suffolk, Eng., on the Orwell; in which are twelve parish churches, a guild-hall, and a custom-house, with a goar

quay. Ipswich has a considerable coasting trade, and much corn and malt are sent thence to London, and timber to the different dock-yards. It is the birthplace of Cardinal Wolsey. Lon. 1 16 E., lat. 52 8 N.—P-t. Essex co. Mass., on Ipswich river; 27 NE. Boston. Pop. 2,951. It is one of the oldest towns in the state, and was called Agawam by the Indians.

Ipswich, New, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 1,673.

Ira, p-t. Rutland co. Vt.—P-t. Cayuga co. N. Y. Pop. 2,198.

Irak, or *Irak Agemi*, a province of Persia. It includes the greatest part of the ancient Media, and is a large mountainous country, with valleys that seldom exceed 12 miles in breadth.

Irak, or *Irak Arabi*, a province of Turkey in Asia. This country is the ancient Chaldaea; it is very fertile, and watered by the Euphrates and Tigris.

Irasburgh, p-t. Orleans co. Vt.

Irby, a town in Cumberland, Eng.

Iredell, co. west part of N. C. Pop. 15,262.

Ireland, an island of Europe, lying to the west of that of Great Britain. It is 280 miles in length and 160 in breadth; containing about 19,436,000 acres, divided into four provinces: Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught; and these are subdivided into 32 counties. The ecclesiastical division is into four archbishoprics and 18 bishoprics. The climate of Ireland is mild and temperate, but more humid than in England. In general, it is a level country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil in most parts is very good and fertile. It produces corn, potatoes, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and there are so many cattle, that beef and butter are exported to foreign parts. The other commodities are hides, wool, tallow, wood, salt, honey, and wax. There are also quarries of marble and fine slate, and mines of coal, iron, copper, lead, and silver. Every habitable part of the island abounds in the ruins of castles, churches, and religious houses; and many more have entirely disappeared, whose site is now unknown. The principal manufacture is fine linen cloth, which is brought to great perfection; and the trade in it is very considerable. This country is well situated for foreign commerce, on account of its many secure and commodious bays and harbors. The lakes, more usually called Loughs, are numerous; the most noted are those of Erne, Corrib, Neagh, Killarney, and Allen; and the chief rivers are the Shannon, Foyle, Liffey, Boyne, Sure, Barrow, Blackwater, and Lee. Whether attributable to the soil or climate, or both, it is certain that in Ireland there are no moles, toads, nor serpents. The laws of this island differ but little

from those of England, and the established religion is the same; but the majority of the people are Roman Catholics, and retain their nominal bishops and dignities. Formerly this kingdom had a Parliament, which was subordinate to that of Great Britain; but, in 1800, it was deemed expedient that Ireland should be united to England. The two Parliaments passed acts for that purpose; and the two kingdoms, in 1801, were styled the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and the Lord Lieutenant and council are appointed by the king.

Ireland's Eye, a small island near the entrance into Dublin harbor.

Irkoutsk, the largest and least populous government of the Russian empire. Its capital, a city of the same name, is a place of considerable traffic.

Iron Mountains, mts. of the U. S., which divide Tennessee from N. Carolina.

Irrawaddy, a river that rises in Tibet, flows south through the kingdoms of Birman and Pegu, and enters the Bay of Bengal by several mouths.

Irtysh, a river of Siberia, which issues from the Lake Saisan, in Chinese Tartary, runs NW. between the two countries above 300 miles, then flows by Omsk, Tobolsk, and Samarof, and joins the Ob.

Irvine, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which passes by Newmills and Kilmarnock to the town of Irvine, below which it enters the Frith of Clyde.—A borough in Ayrshire, near the mouth of the Irvine; which has a commodious harbor, a dockyard, and manufactures of carpets, muslins, lawns, &c. Lon. 4 36 W., lat. 55 39 N.

Irwell, a river in Lancashire, Eng., which rises above Bolton, flows thence SE. to Manchester, and then SW. to the Mersey, 7 miles above Warrington.

Iroinston, cap. Wilkinson co. Ga.

Isabella, t. on the N. side of St. Domingo, where Columbus formed the first Spanish settlement on the island.

Isaktscha, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria; noted as the spot that in all ages has been selected by invading armies for crossing the Danube.

Ischia, the ancient Pithecussa, an island of Naples, lying off the coast of Terra di Lavoro. It is mountainous, but abounds in minerals, sulphur, fruit, and excellent wine.

Ischim, a circle in the Siberian government of Tobolsk.

Iseburg, the name of two towns in Germany; one in the Upper, the other in the Lower Rhine.

Iser, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tyrol and Bavaria, passes by Munich and Landschut, and joins the Danube, between Stranburg and Passau.

Issere, a small department of France, in-

cluding the north part of the old province of Dauphiny.

Isernia, a town in Molise, Naples, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1805, and upwards of 1,500 persons perished.

Isigny, a town in Calvados, France.

Isis, a river that rises in Gloucestershire, Eng., near the village of Torleton, 5 miles SW. of Cirencester. It immediately enters Wiltshire, and is joined by the Churn, two miles W. of Cricklade, where their junction forms the Thames.

Isla, or *Ila*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides; in which are mines of iron, lead, copper, emery, quicksilver, and black lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure. Lon. 5 58 W., lat. 55 45 N.

Islamabad, a town in Bengal, capital of the district of Chittagong. Lon. 91 42 E., lat. 22 23 N.—A town in Cashmere.

Islands, Bay of, in New Zealand.

Isle, a town of Vaulcuse, France.

Isle Adam, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise.

Isle of Beeves, a fertile island in the Bay of Campeachy, abounding in cattle and fruit.

Isle Bouchard, a town in the department of Indre and Loire, France.

Isle Dieu, a small island of France, 18 miles SSW. of Noirmoutier. Lon. 2 55 W., lat. 46 45 N.

Isle Jourdain, a town in Gers, France.

Isle of Rhe, an island of France, opposite La Rochelle. Salt works are its only riches, and the principal place is St. Martin, which is defended by three forts. Lon. 1 21 W., lat. 46 10 N.

Isle of Sable, isl., about 85 miles distant from Cape Canseau, the nearest part of Nova Scotia. It has been the scene of numerous shipwrecks; and is but an attenuated line of sand, 30 miles in length and with an average breadth of only 1 1-2 mile. Wild horses and other animals subsist here. Fresh water is abundant.

Isle of Wight, co. SE. part of Va. Pop. 10,517.

Isle Royal, large isl. in lake Superior, 100 miles long and 40 broad.

Isles of Shoals, seven small islands, 9 miles SSE. Portsmouth, N. H. They are inhabited by about 100 fishermen.

Islesborough, t. Waldo co. Me.

Isteworth, a village in Middlesex, Eng., on the Thames; in which are many elegant villas, and a magnificent seat of the Duke of Northumberland, called Stion House.

Islington, a large village in Middlesex, Eng., on an eminence N. of London. The New River is received at the SW. end of it into a large reservoir, whence its water is conveyed in pipes to all parts of the metropolis.

Istip, a village near Oxford, Eng., noted

for being the birthplace of Edward the Confessor.—P-t. Suffolk co. N. Y. Pop. 1,653.

Ismail, a strong town of European Turkey. Lon. 29 30 E., lat. 45 11 N.

Ismaning, a town of Bavaria, which gives name to a county.

Isnik, a city in Natiolia, Asiatic Turkey. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council, held here in 325. Silk is the principal article of trade. Lon. 30 2 E., lat. 40 22 N.

Isfahan, the principal city, and the southern capital of Persia, in the province of Irak. It contains a vast number of palaces, mosques, bazaars, caravansaries, public baths, &c., and its chief manufactures are gold brocades, silks, and fine cotton cloths. Lon. 51 50 E., lat. 32 40 N.

Issequibo, a settlement in Guyana, on a river of the same name. It belongs to the Dutch.

Issoudun, a town in the department of Indre, France.

Istria, a peninsula of the Austrian empire, on the NE. part of the Gulf of Venice. The soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pasture; and there are quarries of fine marble; also, forests that yield abundance of timber and game.

Italy, a country of Europe, 670 miles in length, and 350 in breadth, divided into three parts—the Northern, Central, and Southern. The climate is very different, according to the various situations of its provinces. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, and Yar; and there are several fine lakes, as the Garda, Como, Maggiore, Lugano, Perugia, Celano, and Bracciano. Italy produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe, excellent silk in abundance, corn of all sorts, and all kinds of fruits. It also yields good pasture and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stocked with game; and the mountains afford iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. No country has produced better politicians, historians, poets, musicians, painters, and sculptors, exclusively of those of ancient times. The Italians are generally well-proportioned, and are affable, courteous, ingenious, sober, and ready-witted; but extremely jealous, vindictive, lascivious, ceremonious, and superstitious. The women affect yellow hair, and use paints and washes, both for their hands and faces. Masquerades, gaming, horse-races without riders, and conversations or assemblies are the chief diversions of the Italians. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, but all sects live unmolested, provided no gross insult is offered to their own worship. The Italian language, a corruption of the Latin, is remarkable for its smooth-

ness, and is spoken in its greatest purity at Florence.

Itata, a province of Chili, watered by a river of the same name. The best wine in Chili is obtained here, and much gold is found in the mountains and rivers.

Itchen, or *Altre*, a river in Hampshire, Eng., which rises near Alresford, flows by Winchester, and enters the Bay of Southampton, at the town of that name.

Itkaca. See *Thiaka*.

Itkaca, cap. Tompkins co. N. Y., at the head of Cayuga lake, 180 W. Albany. Pop. 5,270. A railroad from this town to Oswego has been constructed.

Itzho, a town in Holstein, Denmark.

Ives, *St.*, a borough in Cornwall, Eng., seated on a bay of the same name, which, being unsafe, is frequented by fishermen only.—A market-town in Huntingdonshire, Eng., on the Ouse.

Ivica, or *Eviza*, a mountainous island in the Mediterranean, but rich in corn and fruit. Lon. 1 25 E., lat. 38 52 N.

Ivingho, a town in Buckinghamshire, Eng.

Ivory Coast, a country of Guinea, between the Grain Coast and Gold Coast; the inhabitants of which are reputed to be the most savage and barbarous race on the whole coast of Guinea. Elephants' teeth are here found in abundance.

Ivrea, a city of Piedmont, with a fort, citadel, and castle.

Ivry, a town of Eure, France, with a Benedictine abbey.

Ixworth, a market-town in Suffolk, Eng.

Iziginak, a town of Okotsk, Siberia. Lon. 160 10 E., lat. 63 40 N.

Izuintinango, a town of Mexico, in Chiapa. Lon. 93 45 W., lat. 16 10 N.

JACA, a city in Arragon, Spain.

Jacatra, a country in the west part of Java, with a town and fortress of the same name.

Jackson, p-t. Hinds co. Mississippi, and the seat of the state government. It is pleasantly situated at the head of Pearl river.—The name of counties in Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Ohio.—P-t. Washington co. N. Y. Pop. 2,054.—Cap. E. Feliciana co. La.—Cap. Jackson co. Ohio.—Cap. Girardeau co. Missouri.

Jacksonborough, t. Colleton district, S. C., on the Edisto.—Cap. Scriven co. Ga.

Jacksonburg, cap. Campbell co. E. Ten.—P-t. Butler co. Ohio.

Jacksonville, p-t. and cap. Telfair co. Ga., near the left bank of Oakmulgee river.—P-t. Duval co. E. Florida, on the left bank of St. John's river.

Jamel. See *Jaquemel*.

Jan, a fortified city in Andalusia.

Jar, a town of Syria, in Palestine;

formerly a celebrated city, called Joppa, and the chief port of Judea, but entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur. Lon. 34 55 E., lat. 32 2 N.

Jaffnapatam, a seaport of Ceylon, with a small fort. Lon. 70 50 E., lat. 9 35 N.

Jaffrey, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. Pop. 1,354. Here are found red and yellow ochre, alum, vitriol, and black lead.

Jagernaut, or *Juggernaut*, a town in Orissa, Hindoostan. Here is a famous pagoda, the first object of Hindoo veneration, and it is attended by about 500 priests. The idol is an irregular pyramidal black stone, with two rich diamonds near the top to represent the eyes, and the nose and mouth painted with vermilion. The number of pilgrims that visit this temple is not less than 1,200,000 annually, of whom a very great number never return; and, to the distance of 50 miles, the way is strewn with human bones. Lon. 85 54 E., lat. 19 49 N.

Jagendorf, a town and castle of Silesia.

Jaghire, a district of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, extending from Madras about 108 miles along shore, and 47 inland.

Jago, *St.*, the largest and most fertile of the Cape Verd Islands.—The capital of Chili, which produces abundance of corn, wine, and fruit, and has mines of gold, silver, copper, and tin. The inhabitants are native Americans and Spaniards; and it is the centre of all the trade of Chili. Lon. 70 50 W., lat. 36 26 S.—A town of Mexico, capital of Veragua; famous for spun cotton, dyed of a durable purple by the juice of a small fish found on the coast of the Pacific. Lon. 80 40 W., lat. 8 12 N.

—A fortified seaport on the south coast of Cuba, with a good harbor. Lon. 76 3 W., lat. 20 1 N.—A river in Guadalupe, Mexico.—A river of St. Domingo, called by Columbus the Gold River.

Jago de los Caballeros, *St.*, a city of St. Domingo, the next in size to the capital. Lon. 70 38 W., lat. 19 22 N.

Jagodel Estero, *St.*, a city of Tucuman, now much decayed by its hot and stagnant situation. Lon. 62 40 W., lat. 28 40 S.

Jago de la Vega, *St.*, or Spanishtown, a town of Jamaica, in which the legislative assembly and the grand courts of justice are held.

Jalawan, a province in the eastern part of Ballogistan; full of mountains, but intermixed with some fertile plains and valleys.

Jallinder, a town in Lahore, Hindoostan, capital of a rich district. Lon. 74 40 E., lat. 31 18 N.

Jaloffs, or *Oualoffs*, a nation of Africa, between the lower part of the Gambia and the Senegal. They are the handsomest negroes in these parts, of a fine bright black, with graceful regular features.

Jalooan, a town in Agra, Hindoostan.

Jalore, a town in Ajmeer, Hindoostan.

Jamaica, an island of the West Indies, discovered by Columbus in 1494. It lies 30 leagues W. of St. Domingo, and is of an oval form, 170 miles long and 60 broad, divided into three counties, Middlesex, Surry, and Cornwall, and contains upwards of 4,080,000 acres. The mountains are covered with many kinds of trees; and in the valleys are sugar-canes, and such a variety of fruit-trees, as to make the country look like a paradise. But there are alligators in the rivers, guianoes and galliwaspes in the fens and marshes, and snakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The year is divided into two seasons, the wet and the dry; the months of July, August, and September, are called the hurricane months; and there is lightning almost every night. The general produce of this island is sugar, rum, molasses, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, cocoa, coffee, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. Jamaica is now the most valuable of the British W. India colonies; and the government is one of the richest places, next to that of Ireland, in the disposal of the crown.——T. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 1,523.——T. Queens co. N. Y. Pop. 2,376.

Jambi, the capital of a small kingdom on the east coast of Sumatra. Lon. 102 45 E., lat. 1 22 S.

Jambo, a seaport of Arabia, in Hedsjas, 72 miles SW. of Medina.

Jamboo, a town in Lahore, Hindoostan. Lon. 74 38 E., lat. 32 56 N.

James Bay, at the most southern part of Hudson's Bay, with which it communicates.

James City, co. E. part of Va. Pop. 3,838.

James Island, on the S. side of Ashley river, opposite Charleston, S. C.

James River, r. Va. which commences on the west side of the Blue ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, and enters Chesapeake Bay, near Hampton.——R., Arkansas, which rises in the highlands, and running SW. enters White river 1,000 miles from its mouth.

James, St., parish, Charleston district, S. C. Pop. 3,743.

Jamestown, a borough in Leitrim co. Ireland.——T. Newport co. Rhode Island. Pop. 414.——P-t. Guildford co. N. C.——T. James City co. Va., on a peninsula on the N. side of James river, 32 miles from its mouth. It was founded in 1608, and is the oldest English settlement in the U. S.; but is now in ruins and uninhabited.

Jamtland, an inland province of Sweden, in Nordland.

Janina, or *Joannina*, a strong city of European Turkey, capital of Albania. This place was long the residence of the cele-

brated Ali Pacha, and here he was shot. Lon. 21 10 E., lat. 39 52 N.

Javville, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire.

Jao-tcheou, a city in Kiang-si, China.

Japan, an empire in the most eastern part of Asia, separated from Corea and China by the strait of Corea and the sea of Japan. The whole empire is divided into 7 principal districts, which are subdivided into 70 provinces. This country is the richest in the world for gold; there are also extensive silver mines; and fine copper is the main source of the wealth of many provinces. Rice is the principal grain cultivated; ginger, black pepper, sugar, cotton, and indigo, are raised in great quantities; and the tea-shrub grows wild in the hedges. The rocks and most barren places produce a variety of fruits, plants, and roots; the woods, forests, and mountains, afford good pasturage, and are stocked with deer, oxen, buffaloes, hogs, and horses. Here are also large quantities of fine porcelain, silk, and skins, and red pearls, which are not in less repute than the white. The Japanese are of a yellowish complexion; and their hair is black, thick, and shining, from the use they make of oils. Their food consists almost entirely of fish, fowl, eggs, and vegetables; and the first compliment offered to a stranger is a dish of tea, the next a pipe of tobacco. They treat the women with great severity, and punish adultery with death. Their language is so peculiar, that it is understood by no other nation. The sciences are highly esteemed among them; and they have several schools, in which are taught arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. They formerly carried on a trade with the neighboring countries; but now all communication is forbidden, except with the Dutch and Russians.

Japara, a town and fort of Java. It is a great mart of the Europeans.

Japura, a large river that has its source on the E. border of Popayan, to the SW. of that of the Rio Negro. It flows SE. and E. 1,100 miles, through a flat and bad country, and incorporates itself with the Amazon by several channels.

Jaquemet, a town of St. Domingo, on a bay of its name, on the S. coast. Lon. 73 24 W., lat. 18 17 N.

Jakes, r. N. Brunswick, which runs into the St. John.

Jargeau, a town in Loiret, France.

Jarnac, a town in Charente, France.

Jaron, a town in Farsistan, Persia; famous for abundance of palm-trees and their excellent fruit. Lon. 53 10 E., lat. 28 15 N.

Jaroslaf, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. Lon. 39 50 E., lat. 57 35 N.

Jasper, co. central part of Ga. Pop. 13,131.

Jasque, a town in Mecran, Persia.

Jassey, a fortified city of European Turkey, capital of Moldavia. Lon. 27 30 E., lat. 47 8 N.

Java, an island of the East Indies, lying to the south of Borneo, and separated from Sumatra by the strait of Sunda. In the interior, through its whole length, is an uninterrupted range of mountains, varying in their elevation above the sea from 5,000 to 11,000 feet. The air, except towards the west end of the island, is as temperate and healthy as in any part of the East Indies. Java has numerous rivers, of which the Solo and the Kediri are the chief. It produces abundance of rice, maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, salt, and tobacco. The Javans are of a brown complexion, with black hair; they live in mean huts of bamboo, and their food consists principally of rice and vegetables. The whole island may be deemed under the dominion of the Dutch; and, besides the native Javans, is inhabited by Chinese, Bugese, and other eastern Mahomedans.

Javat, a town in Schirvan, Persia.

Jauru, a river of Brazil, that rises in the district of Matto Grosso, and flows through a flat and woody country to the Paraguay.

Jay, p-t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 1,276.—T. Orleans co. Vt.—P-t. Essex co. N. Y. Pop. 1,729.

Jean d'Angely, St., a town in Lower Charente, France; famous for its brandy.

Jean de Loene, St., a town in Cote d'Or, France, on the Saone.

Jean de Luz, St., a town of France, in Lower Pyrenees, with a harbor.

Jean de Maurienne, St., a town of Savoy.

Jean Pied de Port, St., a town of Lower Pyrenees, France, with a citadel.

Jean, Rabel, a town of St. Domingo.

Jed, a river in Roxburghshire, Scotland, which rises on the borders of England, and joins the Tevist below Jedburg.

Jedburg, a borough of Scotland, capital of Roxburghshire; in which are manufactures of cloth, flannel, and hose. In the vicinity are fine orchards. Lon. 2 35 W., lat. 55 30 N.

Jedo, or *Jeddo*, the capital of the empire of Japan, and the largest of the Japanese islands. Lon. 139 30 E., lat. 36 10 N.

Jefferson, co. N. Y. Pop. 48,515.—Co. Pa. Pop. 2,225.—Co. Va. Pop. 12,927.

—Co. Al. Pop. 6,885.—Co. Mississippi. Pop. 9,755.—Co. E. Ten. Pop. 11,799.—Co. Ken. Pop. 24,002.—Co. Ohio. Pop. 22,489.—Co. Indiana. Pop. 11,465.—Co. Il. Pop. 2,555.—Co. Missouri. Pop. 2,586.—P-t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 2,074.—P-t. Coos co. N. H.—T. Schoharie co. N. Y. Pop. 1,743.—T. Morris co. N. J.—P-t. Greene co. Pa.

—Cap. Jackson co. Ga.—Cap. Ashtabula co. Ohio.—R., Missouri Territory, which rises among the Rocky mts. and unites with Gallatin and Madison rivers to form the Missouri.

Jefferson City, p-t. Cooper co. Missouri, and the seat of the state government.

Jeffersonston, p-t. and cap. Camden co. Ga.

Jeffersonville, p-t. Clarke co. Indiana, on the Ohio, opposite Louisville, Ken.—T. Tazewell co. Va.

Jekud, or *Joud*, mountains in the northwest part of Hindoostan, extending eastward from Attock to Behnbur.

Jemaulabad, a town in Canara, Hindoostan, with a fort on an immense rock.

Jemlah, a town and fort in Nepaul, Hindoostan, which gives name to a district.

Jena, a town in Thuringia, Upper Saxony, with a castle and a celebrated university. Near this place, in 1806, the French defeated the Prussians, who suffered immense loss. Lon. 11 34 E., lat. 50 55 N.

Jenitz, a town of Upper Saxony.

Jenizza, a town of European Turkey.

Jenne, a city of Central Africa, on the Niger, 125 miles NE. of Segou.

Jenner, p-t. Somerset co. Pa.

Jennings, co. SE. part of Indiana. Pop. 3,950.

Jeremie, a town and cape on the north side of the south peninsula of St. Domingo. Lon. 74 14 W., lat. 18 40 N.

Jericho, once a famous city, now barely a village of Syria, in Palestine. Among its ruins are a few wretched huts, in which some poor Arabs reside.—P-t. Chittenden co. Vt. Pop. 1,654.

Jermah, a town of Fezzan, in which are many ruins of its former greatness.

Jersey, an island in the English Channel, 18 miles from the coast of Normandy, in France, and 84 S. from Portland, in Dorsetshire. It is subject to the English, but still governed by the ancient Norman laws; and it is difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts, erected for its defence. It produces excellent butter and honey; and the south part is nearly covered with apple-trees, from the fruit of which great quantities of cider are made. Knit stockings and caps form the staple commodities; and it has a considerable trade in fish.—T. Steuben co. N. Y. Pop. 2,391.

Jersey City, or *Paulus Hook*, p-t. Bergen co. N. J., on the Hudson.

Jersey, New, one of the United States, bounded N. by N. York, E. by N. Y. and the ocean, S. by Delaware bay, and W. by the river Delaware, separating it from Pennsylvania. It contains 8,300 square miles, and is divided into 13 counties. Pop. in 1800, 211,149; in 1830, 320,779, of whom 2,446 are slaves. The principal

rivers besides the Delaware on its western and the Hudson on its eastern border, are the Raritan, Passaic, and Hackensack. Trenton is the seat of government. The northern parts are generally mountainous; towards the middle part the surface is broken, but there are no very high eminences; the southern half is mostly sandy, barren and flat. Although N. Jersey presents a long line of seacoast, yet it is quite deficient in good harbors. Its commerce is chiefly carried on through the cities of N. York and Philadelphia, between which it is advantageously situated. It is very rich in iron ore, and great quantities of iron are manufactured. Rutgers College at N. Brunswick and the College of N. Jersey at Princeton are the principal seminaries of learning. The Morris canal crosses the northern part of the state, and is 86 miles in length. Several railroads have been commenced, of which the Camden and Amboy railroad will be 61 miles in length.

Jersey Shore, p-t. Lycoming co. Pa., on the W. branch of the Susquehanna.

Jerusalem, a famous city of Syria, in Palestine. It has steep ascents on every side except the south; and presents a magnificent assemblage of domes, towers, palaces, churches and monasteries. The brook Kedron flows in the valley on its east side, along the foot of Mount Olivet. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which pilgrims principally visit, is a large structure; at the end of it is a superb rotunda and cupola, which has no other light than what comes through the top; and directly under this opening is the Holy Sepulchre, placed in a small chapel, with three holes in the roof, to let out the smoke of many lamps, which are always kept lighted. The mosque of Omar occupies the site of the temple of Solomon, and is the most splendid pile of architecture in the Turkish empire. The chief manufactures of Jerusalem are beads, rosaries, amulets, crosses, shells, &c.; which are sold by the Jews and Armenians. Lon. 35 30 E., lat. 31 50 N.

Jessamine, co. central part of Ken' Pop. 9,961.

Jesso, a large island, lying between those of Nippon and the Kuriles. It is generally deemed subject to Japan, and is full of mountains and woods. The shores swarm with seals and sea-otters, and the bays with fish, particularly sprats. The natives are called Ainos, and live by fishing and hunting; they are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly. Lon. 142 30 E., lat. 40 50 N.

Jhansi, a town in Allahabad, Hindoostan. Lon. 78 34 E., lat. 25 32 N.

Jhilum, *Jillum*, or *Chelum*, a river of Hindoostan, the westernmost of the Punjab streams of the Indus.

Jidda, a seaport of Arabia Deserta on the Red Sea, in the sheriffate of Mecca. It is the emporium of trade between Egypt and India. Lon. 39 6 E., lat. 21 33 N.

Jillifrey, a town of Senegambia, and a British establishment, on the right bank of the Gambia, 30 miles from its mouth. Lon. 16 9 W., lat. 13 17 N.

Joachimsthal, a town of Bohemia; noted for its mines.—A town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark.

Joana, a town and fort on the N. coast of Java.

Jochat, the new capital of the kingdom of Assam, on the Brahmapootra, in lat. 26 45 N., lon. 95 10 E.

Johannisberg, a village and castle of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau; famous for its Rhenish wine.

John, St., or *Prince Edward*, an island in the south part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 62 50 W., lat. 46 50 N.

John, St., the chief town of Newfoundland, situate on the east side of the island. It has a good harbor, entirely landlocked, and defended by several forts, in one of which the governor of the island resides. Lon. 52 21 W., lat. 47 32 N.—One of the Philippine islands. Lon. 126 32 E., lat. 9 30 N.—One of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies; it has a town and a spacious harbor. Lon. 65 10 W., lat. 18 10 N.—A lake of Lower Canada.—A river that rises in the NW. part of Maine, flows NE. through New Brunswick, where it soon takes a SSE. course, and enters the Bay of Fundy at the city of St. John.—A city of New Brunswick, and the chief place of trade in the province. Lon. 65 15 W., lat. 45 12 N.—The capital of Antigua, and the chief residence of the governor of the Leeward Islands. It is one of the most regular towns in the West Indies, and has a very commodious harbor, well fortified. Lon. 61 50 W., lat. 17 8 N.—A town and fort of Lower Canada, on the west bank of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 73 20 W., lat. 45 25 N.

John's, St., a river of E. Florida, which runs north parallel with the coast, and falls into the Atlantic, near lat. 30 N. Its whole length is about 300 miles.

Johnsburg, t. Warren co. N. Y.

Johnsburg, St., p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. Pop. 1,592.

John's Island, on the coast of S. C., 20 SW. Charleston. It is about 12 miles long and 6 broad.

Johnson, p-t. Franklin co. Vt. Pop. 1,070.

—Co. S. part of Illinois. Pop. 1,596.

Co. central part of N. C. Pop. 10,938.

Johnston, t. Providence co. Rhode Island. Pop. 2,114.

Johnston's Straits, channel between the island of Quadra and Vancouver, and the NW. coast of America.

Johnstown, cap. Montgomery co. N. Y.

Pop. 7,700.—District, Upper Canada, on the river St. Lawrence.

Johnstown, St., a borough in Donegal co. Ireland.—Another in Longford co. Ireland.

Joinville, a town in Upper Marne, France, with a magnificent castle.

Jones, co. N. C. Pop. 5,628.—Co. central part of Ga. Pop. 13,342.

Jonesborough, p-t. Washington co. Me. Pop. 810.—Cap. Washington co. E. Ten.

Jonesburg, p-t. Camden co. N. C.

Jönköping, a town of Sweden, capital of the north part of Smoland, and the seat of justice for Gothland. Lon. 14 46 E., lat. 57 2 N.

Jordan, a celebrated river of Syria, which takes its rise in Mount Libanus, and flows south through the Lake of Tiberias and Valley of Jericho, to the Dead Sea.

Jorjan, or *Corcan*, a town in Chorasani, Persia; reckoned one of the strongest fortresses in the kingdom. Lon. 56 45 E., lat. 37 0 N.

Josephs, St., isl. Upper Canada, in the straits of St. Mary's, about 75 miles in circumference.—Bay, Florida, to the W. of Apalachicola Bay.—A river of Michigan Territory, one of the largest tributaries of Lake Michigan.

Joudpoor, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Ajmeer. Lon. 73 0 E., lat. 26 27 N.

Joyeuse, a town in Ardeche, France.

Juan, St., or *Desaguadero*, a river of Mexico, which issues from the south east corner of the Lake Nicaragua, and flows between the provinces of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, into the Caribbean sea.—A town of Mexico, in Nicaragua. Lon. 84 45 W., lat. 11 15 N.

Juan Baptista, St., a town of Caraccas. Lon. 68 20 W., lat. 9 23 N.

Juan de la Frontera, St., a town of Chili; near which are mines of gold.

Juan de Fuca, Strait of, a large bay or gulf of the Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of North America. Lon. 125 3 W., lat. 48 25 N.

Juan de los Llanos, St., a town of Colombia, capital of the province of Llanos. Lon. 73 34 W., lat. 3 12 N.

Juan de Maguani, St., a town of St. Domingo, on the river Neyba.

Juan de Panto, St., a town of Colombia, in the province of Popayan.

Juan de Porto Rico, St., the capital of the island of Porto Rico, with a good harbor, defended by several forts. Lon. 66 12 W., lat. 18 29 N.

Juan del Rio, St., a town of Mexico.

Juan Fernandez, an island in the Pacific Ocean, lying 110 leagues W. of Chili. It was formerly uninhabited; and Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, was left on it by his captain, and lived there five years, until he was discovered, in 1709. The

narrative of his proceedings on this desolate island gave rise to the celebrated work, *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*. In 1766, a settlement was made by the Spaniards at Cumberland Bay. Lon. 79 30 W., lat. 33 40 S.

Juanpoor, a town in Allahabad, Hindoostan, capital of a district. Lon. 82 39 E., lat. 25 45 N.

Juba, a country on the east coast of Africa, with a town of the same name. Lon. 43 20 E., lat. 0 10 S.

Jubblepoor, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana. Lon. 80 16 E., lat. 23 11 N.

Yucatan, or *Yucatan*, a province and peninsula of Mexico, lying between the bays of Campeachy and Honduras. The English have a settlement here, on the coast of the Bay of Honduras, between the rivers Belize and Rio Hondo. The southern part of this province has mountains, rivers, and lakes; and produces a great quantity of logwood, mahogany, sugar, cassia, maize, cotton, indigo, &c.

Judenburg, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Sürin, with a handsome castle.

Julfar, a town in Oman, Arabia. Lon. 56 14 E., lat. 25 55 N.

Jujuy, a city of Tucuman, capital of a district on the frontier of Charcas. Lon. 63 40 W., lat. 23 25 S.

Julien, St., a town in Jura, France.

Julien de Saulx, St., a town of France, in the department of Yonne.

Juliers, a dutchy of Westphalia, now part of the Prussian province of Lower Rhine. It is remarkable for the quantity of wood it produces.—A fortified city, capital of the above dutchy. Lon. 6 24 E., lat. 50 55 N.

Jumella, a town in Murcia, Spain.

Jumiege, a town in Lower Seine, France, in which is a Benedictine Abbey.

Jummoos, or *Jumbo*, a town in Lahore, Hindoostan, which has a considerable trade. Lon. 73 40 E., lat. 31 52 N.

Jumna, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Himaleh Mountains, and joins the Ganges at Allahabad. Its course is estimated at 780 miles.

Junagur, a town and fortress in Gujerat, Hindoostan. Lon. 70 38 E., lat. 21 49 N.

Jungeypoor, a town in Bengal, the greatest silk station of the E. India Company.

Jungfrau, a lofty mountain of the Bernese Alps, in the Valley of Lauterbrun. Its height is 13,600 feet above the sea.

Juniatia, r., Pa., which joins the Susquehannah, eleven miles above Harrisburg.—T. Cumberland co. Pa.

Junius, p-t. Seneca co. N. Y. Pop. 1,581.

Junkseylan, an island in the Indian Ocean near the SW. coast of Siam. The soil is luxuriant, and it has a great trade in ivory and tin. Lon. 98 0 E., lat. 8 10 N.

Jura, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides; separated from the main land of the county of Argyle by a strait, called the Sound of Jura. Lon. 5 44 W., lat. 56 8 N.—A department of France: it contains mines of iron, copper, and lead, and quarries of black marble, jasper, and alabaster.

Jura, Mount, a chain of mountains that begins in the canton of Argau, in Switzerland, extends into the cantons of Soleure, Neuchâtel, and Vaud, then branches into France, and separates that country from the canton of Geneva as far as the Rhone.

Jurullo, a remarkable volcano of Mexico, in the intendency of Valladolid.

Jussy, a town in Upper Saone, France.

Jutland, a peninsula, the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark; divided into two provinces, called North and South Jutland, which are again subdivided into dioceses. It was anciently called Cimbrica Chersonesus, and is supposed to be the country whence the Saxons came who conquered England.

KABARDA, a fruitful little country of Asia, lying between Mount Caucasus and the river Terek.

Kabis, or **Kubbees**, a town in Kerman, Persia.

Kadhma, a seaport in Bahrin, Arabia; the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the pearl fishery. Lon. 47 36 E., lat. 23 40 N.

Kaffa, a town of European Russia, in the Crimea, 100 miles S.E. of Perecop.

Kaffa, Straits of, unite the Black sea and the sea of Azoph.

Kaira, a town of Gujerat, Hindoostan.

Kairvan, a city of Tunis; the second in the kingdom for trade and population, and containing the most magnificent mosque in Barbary. Lon. 10 25 E., lat. 35 40 N.

Kaisarick, a populous town of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 35 15 E., lat. 38 41 N.

Kalau, a town in Lusatia, which has a great trade in wool.

Kalis, a town in the New Mark, Brandenburg.

Kalisch, a city of Poland, subject to Russia.

Kalkas, a tribe of the Mogul Tartars, in Chinese Tartary. They inhabit the country of Mongols, and live in tents, on the banks of their numerous rivers, the principal of which is called Kalka Pira. They adore a lama of the second order, who is held in such veneration, that bonzes from China, Hindoostan, Pegu, &c., come to pay their devotions at his residence in Iben Pira.

Kallingsburg, a seaport of Denmark, in Zealand; which has an excellent harbor. Lon. 11 11 E., lat. 55 47 N.

Kalmucs, or **Eluths**, a nation of Mongul

Tartars, inhabiting that part of the Russian government of Caucasus, which lies between the Volga and the Ural, towards the Caspian Sea. They live in tents, and remove from place to place in quest of pasture for their horses, camels, cows, and sheep. Their food is flesh (especially that of horses,) fish, wild fowl, and venison; and they have plenty of butter, milk, and cheese. The Kalmucs are of an olive complexion, of low stature, and bow-legged, occasioned by their being so continually on horseback, or sitting with their legs underneath them. Their weapons are the cimeter, lance, bow, and fire-arms.

Kalpee, a town and fort in Agra, Hindoostan, on the right bank of the Jumna. Lon. 79 48 E., lat. 26 10 N.

Kaluga, a government of the Russian empire. Its capital is a city of the same name, which has a considerable trade.

Kanakura, an Island of Japan, on the coast of Nippon. It is a place of exile for state prisoners; and the coast is so steep, that they are lifted up by cranes.

Kamatia, a town in Manding, Nigritia. Lon. 6 0 W., lat. 12 10 N.

Kambala, a ridge of mountains in Tibet.

Kambia, a principal town of the Mandingoes.

Kameh, a river of the country of Cabul, which gives name to a district.

Kaminieck, a town of Russian Poland.

Kamouraska, a town of Lower Canada; opposite to which is a cluster of small wooden islands, and among them there are considerable fisheries of salmon and herrings, which are cured and exported to the West Indies.

Kamtschatka, a peninsula on the east coast of Siberia, extending from 51 to 61 N. lat. The severity of the climate here is equal to the sterility of the soil. The inhabitants consist of Kamtschadales, Russians, and Cossacks, and of a mixture produced by their intermarriages. They are subject to Russia; and their trade consists in furs and skins. A chain of mountains extends the whole length of the peninsula, and almost equally divides it; whence several rivers take their rise, and pursue their course to the sea. In the south part is a volcano; and near it are the hot-baths of Natchikin, where the water falls in a rapid cataract of 300 feet.

Kamtschotkoi, a town of Siberia, capital of Kamtschatka, with a citadel, an arsenal, and barracks. Lon. 161 50 E., lat. 56 30 N.

Kanem, a town of Bornou; in which are bred multitudes of cattle and horses.

Kangra, a town in Lahore, Hindoostan; in which is a famous Hindoo temple.

Kanisa, or **Kanischa**, a strong town of Hungary. Lon. 17 8 E., lat. 46 27 N.

Kankakee, a river which rises near the head waters of the St. Joseph's of Michigan,

and passing into Illinois, unites with the Desplaines to form the Illinois.

Kansas, r. Missouri Ter.; which joins the Missouri in lat. 39 5 N. It is navigable 900 miles. The Kansas Indians reside 300 miles up this river, in one village.

Kan-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank. The soil produces a great number of trees, from which distills a fine varnish, reckoned the best in China. Lon. 115 2 E., lat. 25 52 N.

Kao-tcheou, a first-rate city of China; in which is found a kind of marble that represents, naturally, rivers, mountains, landscapes, and trees. It is cut into leaves, and made into tables, &c. Lon. 145 36 E., lat. 21 40 N.

Karuk, an island in the Gulf of Persia. Lon. 50 26 E., lat. 29 15 N.

Karakissa, a town and fort of Asiatic Georgia, on the Bamбек.

Karasubazar, a town of Crimea, famous for a manufacture of red and yellow morocco.

Karleby, *Gamla*, a seaport of Finland. Lon. 22 20 E., lat. 63 56 N.

Karouby, a town and fort in Agra.

Kers, a fortified town of Turkish Armenia. Lon. 43 16 E., lat. 40 15 N.

Kartzag, a populous town of Hungary.

Kasan, a country of the Russian empire, lying on both sides of the Volga.

Kasankaia, a town of the Don Cossacks. Lon. 41 20 E., lat. 49 44 N.

Kaskaskia, r., which rises in the NE. part of Illinois, and fall into the Mississippi 84 miles below the mouth of the Illinois. It is navigable for 150 miles.——P-t. and cap. Randolph co. Illinois, on the right bank of Kaskaskia river. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are French.

Katahdin, lofty mt., Me.; 80 N. Bangor. It commands a wide and beautiful prospect, embracing many lakes.

Katzbach, a river of Silesia, which falls into the Oder, south of Steinau.

Kauga, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the empire of Bornou.

Lon. 23 30 E., lat. 15 50 N.

Kaukeban, a town in Jemen, Arabia.

Kaunitz, a town and castle of Moravia.

Kaurzim, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, which produces much timber.

Kauzeroon, a town in Farsistan, Persia; near which are groves of orange-trees.

Kaye Island, in the Pacific Ocean; discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. Lon. 144 48 W., lat. 59 56 N.

Kazimiers, a town of Poland, with a castle.

Kebban, a town of Asiatic Turkey; in which are mines of copper and silver.

Lon. 38 40 E., lat. 38 45 N.

Kedirt, a town of Java, capital of a province. Lon. 111 52 E., lat. 7 52 S.

Kedleston, a village in Derbyshire, Eng.; noted for its medicinal spring.

Keene cap. Cheshire co. N. H., 79 WN-W. Boston. Pop. 2,374. It is a handsome village, and contains several flourishing factories.——P-t. Essex co. N. Y. Pop. 787.

Kefli, a village in Irak, Asiatic Turkey; celebrated for the tomb of the prophet Ezekiel, which is annually visited by a number of Jews.

Kehl, a fortress of Suabia, on the Rhine.

Keighley, a town of Yorkshire, Eng.; in which are manufactures of woollen cloths, cottons, and linseys.

Keith, a town in Banffshire, Scotland, with manufactures of flax.

Kelat, the capital of Balloogistan, surrounded by a mud wall, with bastions. Lon. 65 48 E., lat. 29 6 N.——A fortress of Khorassan.

Kells, a town in Meath co. Ireland.

Kelso, a town in Roxburghshire, Scotland, which has several manufactures. Lon. 2 29 W., lat. 55 37 N.

Kellyvale, t. Orleans co. Vt.

Kemaon, a fertile and populous province of Northern Hindoostan, formerly united to Gurwal, and now under the British government.

Kempten, a town of Bavarian Suabia; in which is a splendid Benedictine abbey.

Ken, a river in Westmoreland, Eng., which flows by Kendal, and enters the sandy wash of Lancashire, called Morecambe Bay. It has a cataract near its mouth, which obstructs the navigation.

——A river of Scotland, which rises in the NW. part of Kirkcudbrightshire, flows to New Galloway, thence expands into a lake, 4 miles long and a mile broad, and then joins the Dee.

Kendal, a town of Westmoreland, Eng., on the Ken; which has a considerable trade, and numerous manufactures.

Kendall, p-t. Stark co. Ohio, with an extensive factory for the fabrication of woollen cloths.

Kene, a town in the centre of the trade of Upper Egypt.

Kenhawa, co. west part of Va. Pop. 9,261.

Kenhawa, Great, r. Va., which rises in the western part of N. C., and joins the Ohio, 252 miles below Pittsburg.

Kenhawa, Little, r. Va., which falls into the Ohio a little below Marietta.

Kenilworth, a town in Warwickshire, Eng., near Warwick. Here was a famous castle, in which the Earl of Leicester entertained Queen Elizabeth and her court for seventeen days; and its remains form one of the most picturesque objects in the kingdom.

Kenmare, a town in Kerry co. Ireland, at the head of a bay of the same name.

Kenmore, a town in Perthshire, Scotland.

Kennebec, a river of Maine, which enters the Atlantic Ocean, between the bays

of Casco and Penobscot. It is navigable for vessels of 150 tons to Hallowell, and its whole course is about 300 miles.—Co. central part of Me. Pop. 52,491.

Kennebunk, p-l. and port of entry, York co. Me., at the mouth of Kennebunk river, 25 SW. Portland. Pop. 2,223.

Kengeri, a collection of remarkable excavations in the mountains of the island of Salsette, near Bombay.

Kennet, a river of England, which rises among the chalky hills in Wiltshire, and flows to Newbury, in Berkshire, where it becomes navigable. It is then augmented by the Lamborn, and runs to Reading, below which it enters the Thames.

Kensington, a village in Middlesex, Eng., near London; in which is a royal palace. The gardens have been considerably augmented, and are now a fashionable promenade.—T. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 717.—T. Philadelphia co. Pa.

Kent, a county of England, 58 miles in length and 36 in breadth; it contains 983,680 acres, divided into 5 lathes, which are subdivided into 62 hundreds and 405 parishes, having 20 cities and 28 market-towns. In the soil and face of the country there is a great diversity. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences. This kind of hard chalky soil extends to the NE. extremity of the country, and thence round to Dover, exhibiting its nature in the lofty white cliffs which here bound the island, and produce that striking appearance at sea which give it the name of Albion. The S. part of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat and woody tract, of a clayey soil, and fertile. The midland and western districts are a mixture of pleasant hill and dale, arable and pasture. This county produces large quantities of hops, cherries, apples, madder, and birch twigs for brooms, which form no inconsiderable article of trade for the metropolis. The country inland from Dover, consisting chiefly of open downs, is excellent for the feeding of sheep; and many are fattened, to an extraordinary size in Romney Marsh. Paper of every description is manufactured in this county, and there are several gunpowder-mills. The principal rivers are the Thames, Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother.—Co. central part of Rhode Island. Pop. 12,784.—P-t. Litchfield co. Ct. Pop. 2,001.—T. Putnam co. N. Y. Pop. 1,928.—Co. central part of Del. Pop. 19,911.—Co. E. part of Md. Pop. 10,502.

Kentucky, one of the U. States, bounded N. by Indiana and Ohio, E. by Virginia, S. by Tennessee, and W. by Missouri and Illinois. It contains 40,000 square miles, and is divided into 83 counties. Pop. in 1800, 220,959; in 1830, 688,844, of whom 165,350 are slaves. The Mississippi, Ohio,

and Big Sandy rivers partly form the boundaries of this state on three sides. The other chief rivers are the Tennessee, Cumberland, Green, Kentucky and Licking. Frankfort is the seat of government. The surface of the state is greatly diversified. The SE. part is mountainous; the central and SW. parts, undulating and comparatively level; and the country bordering on the Ohio, hilly. Nearly the whole state rests upon a bed of limestone. In the SW. part there are some remarkable caves, one of which, called the Mammoth or Kentucky cave has been explored to the distance of 10 miles. It contains numerous apartments and avenues, one of which comprises an area of 8 acres, having an arch from 60 to 100 feet high, without a single pillar to support it. In some parts of the cave are found large columns of brilliant spar 60 or 70 feet in height. This state affords iron ore, and quarries of beautiful marble in abundance; mineral waters are plenty. The principal exports are wheat, tobacco and pork; the manufactures salt, whisky, cloth and cordage. Transylvania University in Lexington is the chief literary institution. Kentucky was erected into an independent state in 1792.—A river of this state, which rises in the Laurel Mts., and, after a general NW. course of 200 miles, enters the Ohio in lat. 38° 20' N. Its banks may be more properly called precipices; for they consist of 300 feet of perpendicular limestone rock; in some parts of a fine white marble, curiously arched, pillared, or blocked up into fine building stones. The voyager passing down this stream looks upwards to the sky from a deep chasm hemmed in by lofty parapets.

Kercolang, an island in the Indian Ocean, the face of which seems to be steep hills and extensive valleys, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with some pleasant cultivated grounds. The inhabitants are Malays. Lon. 126° 30' E., lat. 4° 28' N.

Kerek, a town of Syria, capital of a district on the east side of the Dead Sea, rich in corn, beeves, sheep, and goats. The inhabitants, Turks and Greeks, are famed for their hospitality to strangers. Lon. 36° 8' E., lat. 31° 12' N.

Kerguelen Land, an island in the Southern Ocean. From its sterility, it might more properly have been called the island of Desolation. Lon. 69° 4' E., lat. 48° 41' S.

Kerkouk, or *Kirkook*, a city of Kurdistan, the capital of a district. Lon. 44° 33' E., lat. 35° 29' N.

Kerman, a large province of Persia; the northern part of which is a salt and barren desert, but in the south the land is fertile. Many sheep are bred here; and their fine wool is an article of great trade. The capital of this province is a city of the

same name, and it is celebrated for its beautiful shawls, carpets, and stuffs.

Kerry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 57 miles long and 45 broad, divided into 34 parishes. It contains some rare plants, celebrated mineral waters, and the famous Lake of Killarney. The chief rivers are the Blackwater, Teal, Gale, Brick, and Cushin. Considerable quantities of beef, butter, hides, and tallow, are exported from its excellent harbors. The southern part is plain, and fertile in corn; but the rest of the county is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for grazing.

Kerakow, district, central part of N. C. Pop. 13,545.

Kertsch, a seaport of the Crimea, on the strait of Taman.

Keschim, a seaport of Arabia Felix, in Hadramaut. Lon. 50 50 E., lat. 15 25 N.

Kessel, a town of the Netherlands, with a handsome castle.

Kesthely, a town of Lower Hungary.

Keswick, a town in Cumberland, Eng., delightfully situated at the N.E. end of the romantic lake of Derwentwater, in the beautiful vale of Keswick.

Kettering, a town in Northamptonshire, Eng., with several manufactures.

Kew, a village in Surrey, Eng., in which are a royal palace, built by George III., and a stone bridge over the Thames to Brentford.

Keweenaw, point NW. Ter., on the shore of lake Superior, extending 45 miles into the lake. Copper is found here.

Keynsham, a town in Somersetshire, Eng., which has a good trade in malt.

Key West, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, remarkable as being the most southern settlement of the U. States.

Khandeish, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It belongs to the Mahrattas; but the whole of Holcar's territories were ceded to the British in 1818.

Khemlassa, a walled town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, with a fort adjoining.

Khiva, capital of the country of Chirasm. Lon. 58 50 W., lat. 40 58 N.

Khoi, a city in Aderbijan, Persia. Lon. 45 8 E., lat. 38 32 N.

Khojund, a large city of Asia, in Great Buckharia.

Khojdar, a city of Balloogistan, capital of Jalawan. It is chiefly inhabited by Hindoos, who have a pagoda here. Lon. 66 45 E., lat. 27 54 N.

Kia-king, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 120 14 E., lat. 30 50 N.

Kiangari, a town in Natolia, Asiatic Turkey, with a castle on a rock. Lon. 34 47 E., lat. 39 56 N.

Kiang-nan, a province of China. It is of vast extent, containing 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third; and is full of lakes, rivers, and canals.

Its silks, cottons, Japanese goods, and paper, are in high esteem.

Kiang-si, a province of China, containing 13 cities of the first rank, and 78 of the second and third. The arrack in this province is excellent, and its porcelain is the finest and the most valuable in the empire.

Kian-ku, the largest river of Asia, which rises on the north borders of Tibet, and, after a course of about 2,300 miles, enters the Eastern Ocean, opposite the Island of Tsong-ming.

Kickapoos, Indians, in Illinois. They raise tobacco, have a great number of horses, and are good hunters. Number of warriors, about 600.

Kidderminster, a corporate town in Worcestershire, Eng., on the Stour. It has a great mart for beautiful carpets, and has manufactures of poplins, crapes, bombasins, &c.

Kidge, or **Kedje**, a city of Balloogistan, capital of Mekran. Lon. 62 25 E., lat. 26 25 N.

Kidwely, a town in Caermarthenshire, Wales, in which are an iron-foundry and a tin-mill.

Kiel, a strong town in Holstein, Lower Saxony, with a castle and a university. Lon. 10 16 E., lat. 54 21 N.

Kien-ning, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 117 2 E., lat. 27 5 N.

Kien-tchang, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 116 35 E., lat. 27 35 N.

Kieou-kiang, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 116 0 E., lat. 29 54 N.

Kiev, a large province in the SW. of European Russia, with a capital of the same name.

Kilbeggan, a borough in West Meath, Ireland.

Kilbridge, a town in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Kilcalmonil, a town in Argyleshire, Scotland.

Kilcock, a town in Kildare co., Ireland.

Kilcool, a town in Wicklow county, Ireland.

Kilcullen-Bridge, a town in Kildare co., Ireland, on the River Liffey.

Kilda, St., an island of Scotland, the most western of the Hebrides. Lon. 8 23 W., lat. 57 43 N.

Kildare, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; 37 miles long and 90 broad, divided into 113 parishes. It is a very fertile and arable country. The principal rivers are the Liffey, Barrow, and Boyne. Its capital is a borough of the same name; which is chiefly supported by frequent horse-races on the Curragh, a fine lofty plain, occupying nearly 5,000 acres, which feed a vast quantity of sheep.

Kilfenare, a town in Clare county, Ireland.

Kilgaran, a town in Pembrokeshire, Wales.

Kilham, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, Eng.

Kilia, a fortified town of European Turkey. Lon. 23 46 E., lat. 45 22 N.

Kilkenny, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; 40 miles long and 20 broad, divided into 147 parishes. The surface is in general level, and the soil fertile. Wool is a considerable article of trade; and it is particularly noted for its coal, which makes no smoke in burning. The chief rivers are the Barrow, Suir, and Nore. The capital is a city of the same name, on the Nore, over which are two bridges. The borough of Irishtown, on the east side of the river, is joined to it, and both together form one of the most populous and commercial cities in Ireland. Here are a college and the remains of a monastery, part of which has been converted into a shire-house. The chief manufactures are coarse woollens and fine blankets; and in the vicinity are large quarries of black and white marble. Lon. 7 32 W., lat. 52 36 N.

Killala, a town in Mayo co. Ireland. In 1793, a number of French landed here, and were joined by some infatuated rebels, who committed many atrocities in this county and Sligo before they were subdued. Lon. 9 40 W., lat. 54 8 N.

Killany Bay, a bay of Ireland, on the E. coast of the Island of Arranmore, in the county of Galway. Lon. 9 36 W., lat. 52 44 N.

Killarney, a town in Kerry county, Ireland, with an extensive linen manufacture.

Killarney, Lake of, in Kerry county, Ireland. It is divided into three parts—the lower, middle, and upper lake. The northern or lower lake is 6 miles long and 3 broad. On the side of one of the mountains is O'Sullivan's Cascade, which falls above 70 feet; and opposite this is the island of Innisfallen, containing 18 Irish acres. On passing into the upper lake, there is a rock, called the Eagle's Nest, which produces wonderful echoes. The upper lake is 4 miles long and 2 broad; from the mountains descend a number of beautiful cascades; and the numerous islands afford a variety of picturesque views. The centre lake is small in comparison with the others, and the shores are indented with bays, surrounded by dark groves of trees. The east boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton; down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 150 yards. This fall of water is supplied by a lake, near the summit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punchbowl.

Killanale, a town in Tipperary, Ireland.

Killeshandra, a town in Cavan, Ireland.

Killiecrankie, a noted pass to the highlands of Scotland in Athol, near the confluence of the Tummel and the Garry.

Killingly, p-t. Windham co. Ct., 25 W. Providence. Pop. 3,261. A quarry of soft stone used for jambs is found here.

Killingworth, p-t. Middlesex co. Ct., on Long Island Sound. Pop. 2,483. It has a harbor and owns some shipping.

Killough, or *Port St. Ann*, a seaport in Down county, Ireland.

Killybegs, a borough and seaport in Donegal county, Ireland, with a spacious harbor. Lon. 8 52 W., lat. 54 40 N.

Killyleagh, a borough in Down county, Ireland; the birthplace of the celebrated Sir Hans Sloane. Here is a linen and thread manufacture.

Kilmacduagh, a village in Galway, Ireland. The ruins of the cathedral, a monastery, &c., denote the former consequence of this now wretched place.

Kilmacthomas, a town in Waterford, Ireland.

Kilmainham, a town of Ireland, in a valley, half a mile from Dublin. It has a session-house, a jail, a foundling-hospital, and a hospital for invalid soldiers. Here the knights for the county of Dublin are elected; and it was the seat of government before the castle of Dublin was appropriated to that purpose.

Kilmallock, a borough in Limerick, Ireland; formerly a place of great splendor.

Kilmarnock, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland; in which are manufactures of carpets, serges, and other woollen goods; and it has a trade in saddlery, leather, &c.

Kilmaurs, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland. *Kilmeaden*, a village of Ireland, near Waterford; noted for a celebrated spa of a chalybeate quality.

Kilmore, a town in Cavan county, Ireland; which contains a bishop's palace.

Kilrea, a town in Londonderry, Ireland. *Kilrush*, a town in Clare co. Ireland.

Kilsyth, a town in Stirlingshire, Scotland. The vicinity abounds with coal and ironstone; of the latter about 5,000 tons are annually sent to Carron.

Kilwoining, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Kilworth, a town in Cork county, Ireland.

Kimberworth, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Eng.; noted for its woollen and linen manufactures.

Kimbolton, a town in Huntingdonshire, Eng., near St. Neot's. Here is a castle, the seat of the Duke of Manchester, in which Queen Catherine, first wife of Henry VIII., died in 1535.

Kimi, or *Kiemi*, a town of Finland.

Kincardine, a town in Perthshire, Scotland. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent here, and the coasting anc

foreign trade is considerable.—A town in Ross-shire, Scotland, with a small harbor.

Kincardine Oniel, a town in Aberdeen-shire, Scot.

Kincardineshire, or *Mearns*, a county of Scotland, extending thirty miles along the coast, and twenty in its greatest breadth. The NW. part is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for pasture; but to the S. of the Grampians the surface is, in general, fertile.

Kinderhook, p-t. Columbia co. N. Y., on Hudson river, twenty miles below Albany. Pop. 2,706. Here are an academy and a large cotton factory.

King-and-Queen, co. E. part of Va. Pop. 11,644.

King George, co. NE. part of Va. Pop. 6,397.

King's co. Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 38 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, divided into 52 parishes. This county is not so well cultivated as some of the others, nor the soil so naturally fertile; but limestone every where abounds. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Brosna, Boyne, and Barrow.—Co. New Brunswick, on both sides of the river St. John.—Co. N. Y. comprising the W. end of Long Island. Pop. 20,537.

King George the Third's Sound, a bay on the south-west coast of New Holland, discovered by Vancouver, in 1791. It contains several harbors, and is easy of access any where between its two points of entrance, Bald Head and Mount Gardner, 11 miles distance from each other. The former is in lon. 118 1 E., lat. 35 6 S.

King George's Sound, the name given by Cook, in 1778, to a bay on the W. coast of North America. The natives call it Nootka, the name now generally adopted by the English. Lon. 126 38 W., lat. 49 32 N.

Kin-gan, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 115 10 E., lat. 27 16 N.

Kinghorn, a borough in Fifeshire, Scotland, with two harbors.

King's Langley, a village in Hertfordshire, Eng., in which was a royal palace, built by Henry III., the ruins of which are still visible. Richard II. was buried in its monastery, but removed by Henry V. to Westminster.

Kingsbridge, a town in Devonshire, Eng.

Kingsbury, p-t. Washington co. N. Y. Pop. 2,606.

Kingsclere, a market-town in Hampshire, Eng., with a great trade in malt.

Kingscliff, a town in Northamptonshire, Eng.

Kingsfield, t. Somerset co. Me.

Kingston, a town in Surry, Eng., on the Thames. It is a place of great antiquity, and several of the Saxon monarchs were crowned here.—The capital of St. Vin-

cent, in the W. Indies, situate at the head of a bay of the same name. Lon. 61 18 W., lat. 13 11 N.—S-p. Jamaica, on the SE. coast of the island, on a bay which admits the largest vessels to anchor safely in all weathers. The streets are spacious and straight, but covered with a deep loose sand; and there are many large and elegant structures. Pop. 33,000, of whom 18,000 are slaves.—A town of U. Canada, at the mouth of a deep bay, at the NE. extremity of Lake Ontario. It contains a fort, and is the emporium for the fur trade in those parts.—P-t. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 929.—T. Addison co. Vt.—P-t. Plymouth co. Mass., 32 SE. Boston. Pop. 1,322.—P-t. and cap. Ulster co. N. Y., on the Hudson. Pop. 4,170.—T. Georgetown district, S. C.—Cap. Roane co. Ten.—T. Ross co. Ohio.—Cap. Lenoir co. N. C.

Kingston, North, t. Washington co. R. I., on Narraganset Bay; 20 SW. Providence. Pop. 3,036.

Kingston, South, p-t. and cap. Washington co. R. I., 30 SW. Providence. Pop. 3,663.

King-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 111 37 E., lat. 41 6 N.

Kington, or *Kineton*, a town in Warwickshire, Eng. King John built a castle here, in which he kept his court.—A town in Herefordshire, Eng.

King William, co. E. part of Va. Pop. 9,812, of whom 6,310 are slaves.

Kingwood, t. Hunterdon co. N. J.

Kin-hoa, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 129 10 E., lat. 29 16 N.

Kinnaird Head, a lofty promontory of Scotland, on the north coast of Aberdeen-shire. Lon. 1 46 W., lat. 57 39 N.

Kinnoul, a town in Perthshire, on the Tay.

Kinrosshire, a small county of Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Perth and Fife. It is almost circular, about 10 miles in diameter, and contains four parishes. The central part is occupied by Loch Leven, and the country around has a rich appearance. Kinross, a borough, is the capital, in which is a manufacture of cotton goods. Lon. 3 9 W., lat. 56 7 N.

Kinsale, a seaport and borough in Cork co. Ireland. It is a maritime arsenal, and has an excellent harbor, defended by a strong fort. Lon. 8 28 W., lat. 51 42 N.

Kin-tching, the capital of the island of Lieou-kieou, in the China Sea. Lon. 127 53 E., lat. 26 16 N.

Kin-long, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 100 40 E., lat. 24 30 N.

Kintore, a borough in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Kin-yang, a city of China, of the first class. Lon. 107 30 E., lat. 36 6 N.

Kin-yuen, a mountainous city of China. Lon. 108 15 E., lat. 24 28 N.

Kiof, a government of the Russian empire, forming part of the Ukraine.

Kioke, a seaport in Zealand, Denmark. Lon. 12 15 E., lat. 55 30 N.

Kippen, a town in Stirlingshire, Scot.

Kirby, t. Caledonia co. Vt.

Kirby Lonsdale, a town in Westmoreland, Eng.

Kirby Moorside, a town in Yorkshire, Eng.

Kirby Stephen, a town in Westmoreland, Eng.

Kirghises, or **Kirguis**, a numerous and widely extended nation of independent Tartary, to the south of Siberia.

Kirin, a province of Eastern Tartary. The emperor of China sends hither the criminals banished by the laws.

Kirkcaldy, a borough in Fifeshire, Scotland, with a good harbor. Lon. 3 3 W., lat. 56 6 N.

Kirkcudbrightshire, or **East Galloway**, a county of Scotland, 45 miles in length and 30 in breadth, divided into 28 parishes. The chief rivers in this county are the Dee, Ken, and Orr. The northern part is mountainous and uncultivated; but there is some fertile land on the sides of the rivers, and it feeds a great number of cattle and sheep. **Kirkcudbright**, a borough and seaport, is the capital, which has a castle. Considerable quantities of corn are exported, and coal is the principal article imported. Lon. 4 5 W., lat. 54 54 N.

Kirkham, a town in Lancashire, Eng., with a manufacture of canvass.

Kirkoswald, a town in Cumberland, Eng., on the Eden; in which is the famous Druidical monument, called Long Meg and her Daughters.

Kirkstall, a small neat village in Yorkshire, Eng., near Leeds; noted for the beautiful ruins of an abbey, founded in the reign of king Stephen.

Kirkton in Lindsey, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng.

Kirkwall, a borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of Pomona, the principal island of the Orkneys. It has an excellent harbor, with a good outer road, which is defended by a pier. Here are manufactures of linen, cotton, and plating-straw; and great quantities of kelp and corn are exported. Lon. 2 55 W., lat. 59 12 N.

Kirkwood, t. Belmont co. Ohio.

Kirmanska, a city in Irak, Persia.

Kirrymuir, a town in Forfarshire, Scotland.

Kirtland, p.t. Geauga co. Ohio.

Kishm, or **Kismick**, a fertile island at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia. Lon. 56 10 E., lat. 26 58 N.

Kissi, a barbarous nation of Guinea, situated east of Koranko.

Kisti, one of the seven Caucasian nations that inhabit the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian.

Kistna, or **Krishna**, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Sukheim Mountains, and enters the Bay of Bengal by several mouths, to the south of Masulipatam.

Kittah, a watering-place, and grand rendezvous of the Egyptian caravans, on the road from Kene to Cosseir.

Kittaning, p.t. and cap. Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. 1,620.

Kittery, p.t. York co. Me. Pop. 2,202.

Kium-tcheou, a city of China, capital of the island of Hainan. Lon. 109 38 E., lat. 20 0 N.

Kiusiu. See **Ximo**.

Kiutaja, or **Kutaich**, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Natolia. Lon. 30 14 E., lat. 39 22 N.

Kizil Irmak, the ancient Halys, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which is formed by the union of several streams in Caramania, which unite below Nous. It then takes a meandering course of above 300 miles, and enters the Black Sea.

Kizil Ozan, a river of Persia, which rises in Irak, flows north into Aberbjan, and separating Ghilan from Mazanderan, enters the Caspian Sea.

Kizlar, a town in Caucasus, Russia.

Klin, a town in the government of Moscow, Russia.

Knaresborough, a borough in North Yorkshire, Eng.; near which is a famous spring, called the Dropping Well, which falls in drops from the top of a rock, and is of a strong petrifying quality. **Knaresborough** is also noted for its linen cloth, sheeting, &c.

Knighton, a town in Radnorshire, Wales.

Knightbridge, a village in Middlesex, Eng., near London; in which are extensive barracks for soldiers. Hyde Park extends along the whole northern side of this village.

Knisteneaux, a tribe of Indians, residing chiefly in the British possessions north of Lake Superior. They are of a middle size, well made, and active; of a copper color, with black hair and eyes, and agreeable countenances. The women are the most comely among the American Indians.

Knocktopher, a borough in Kilkenny, Ireland.

Knowlton, t. Sussex co. N. J.

Knox, t. Albany co. N. Y. Pop. 2,186.

—Co. E. Ten. Pop. 14,498.—Co. SE.

part of Ken. Pop. 4,321.—Co. central

part of Ohio. Pop. 17,124.—Co. W. part

of Indiana. Pop. 6,557.

Knoxville, p.t. and cap. Knox co. Ten., on the Holston. It is the chief town of East Tennessee, and is a thriving place with some manufactures.

Knutstford, a market-town in Cheshire, Eng., with a manufacture of shag velvets.

Koang-nan, a first-rate city of China.

Koang-si, a capital city of China.

Koang-sin, a city in China of the first rank. Lon. 118 20 E., lat. 28 30 N.

Koben, a town and castle of Silesia.

Kobi, or *Chamo*, a vast desert of Chinese Tartary, which occupies almost all the south extremity of the country of the Kalkas.

Koai-tcheou, a small province of China. It is almost a desert, but produces the best horses in the kingdom. The inhabitants are mountaineers, accustomed to independence, and seem to form a separate nation; being no less ferocious than the savage animals among which they live.

Kohistan, a province of Balloogistan; little cultivated, and but thinly inhabited.

Kolakouka, a city of Western Africa, capital of the Koranko country.

Koln, a town of Bohemia, with a castle.

Kolomna, a town of Moscow, on the Oka.

Kolyvan, a government of the Russian empire, in Siberia; containing very productive silver mines.

Komorn, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, capital of a county.

Kong, a mountainous kingdom of Central Africa.

Kongsberg, a town in Aggerhuys, Norway, celebrated for the richest silver mines in Europe.

Kong-tchang, a first-rate city in China. Lon. 104 20 E., lat. 34 56 N.

Koniggratz, a fortified town of Bohemia.

Konigsberg, an important fortified city of Prussia. It has an extensive trade, and contains several elegant buildings. Lon. 20 29 E., lat. 54 42 N.—A town in the New Mark, Brandenburg.

Konigsegg, an ancient castle of Suabia.

Konigshof, a town and castle of Bohemia.

Konigstein, a town and fort of Saxony.

Lon. 14 14 E., lat. 50 54 N.—A town of Germany.

Koom, a city in Irak, Persia.

Kooranko, a country of Western Africa; the natives of which greatly resemble the Mandingoes.

Kootsooskee, r. Oregon territory, which rises in the Rocky mts., and joins Lewis river between lon. 117 and 118 W., and lat. 46 and 47 N.

Kordofan, a country of Africa, between Darfur and Sennaar.

Koriacs, a people of Siberia, divided into two sorts. Those properly called Koriacs have a fixed residence; the other are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Reindeer Koriacs. Their flocks of deer are numerous, which they conduct to those cantons that abound with moss; when these pastures are exhausted, they seek for others. In this manner they

wander about, encamping under tents of skin, and supporting themselves with the produce of their deer. The manners of the fixed Koriacs are a mixture of duplicity, mistrust, and avarice. Their regular occupation is hunting and fishing; and they live upon dried fish, and the flesh and fat of the sea-wolf and whale. When a Koriac dies, his relations and neighbors erect a funeral pile, upon which they place a portion of his wealth, and a stock of provisions, consisting of whatever they conceive he will want for his great journey, and to keep him from starving in the other world. The body is exhibited, clothed in the best attire, and lying in a kind of coffin. It now receives the adieu of the attendants, who, with torches in their hands, consider it a duty speedily to reduce the body to ashes. They feel only the regret of a short absence, not of an eternal separation; and the funeral pomp terminates in a scene of intemperance. The Koriacs acknowledge a Supreme Being, the creator of all things; but they neither fear nor worship him.

Kortright, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop 2,873.

Kustroma, a government of Russia.

Kotah, a town in Ajmere, Hindoostan Lon. 75 45 E., lat. 25 12 N.

Kotun, a city in Cashgur, Usbec Tartary. Lon. 81 36 E., lat. 37 50 N.

Koue-te, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 115 29 E., lat. 34 30 N.

Kous, or *Coss*, a town of Egypt.

Krappitz, a town of Silesia, with a castle.

Krasno-Yarsk, a city of Siberia, capital of a government of the same name.

Krasnoy, a town of Smolensk, Russia.

Kraupen, a town of Bohemia; in which are considerable tin mines.

Kraw, an isthmus connecting the Malay peninsula with the continent of Asia.

Kreith, a corporate town in Caernarvonshire, Wales.

Krook, a city of Persia, capital of a fertile district called Numanshur. Lon. 58 13 E., lat. 29 2 N.

Kufstein, a strong town in Tyrol, Germany, with a castle on a rock.

Kulla, or *Darkalla*, a country of Central Africa, which is but little known. The natives are partly negroes and partly of a copper color.

Kuopia, a town of Finland, capital of Savolax. Lon. 29 10 E., lat. 63 20 N.

Kupferberg, a mining town of Silesia.

Kur, the ancient Cyrus, a river which rises in Persian Armenia, and, after receiving the Aragua at Georgia, and the Aras at Javat, divides into two noble streams, 50 miles below the latter place, and soon afterwards enters the SW. part of the Caspian Sea.

Kuracher, a fortified seaport of Hindoo-

stan, in Sindy. Lon. 67 17 E., lat. 24 52 N.

Kurdistan, a province of Turkey in Asia. It comprehends the whole of ancient Assyria; and is in general a fertile country. The Kurds are robust, hardy, and temperate, and live to a great age. They are averse to settled habits, and war and rapine are their delight. They are not subject either to the Turks or Persians, but are divided into different tribes, each governed by its own chief, all of whom are independent. Their language and dress are different from either the Persians or Turks; and their religion is both Christianity and Mahomedanism.

Kuriles, a chain of small islands, extending from Cape Lopatka, the southern promontory of Kamtschatka, in a SW. direction, to the Isle of Jesso. They are 22 in number, and were first visited by the Russians in 1713. These islands are all mountainous, and in several of them are volcanoes and hot springs. The Kurilians are courteous and hospitable to each other, though averse to strangers; and are chiefly employed in hunting, catching birds, and taking sea-animals and whales. They carry on a traffic with the Japanese, who bring utensils of metal and wood, sabres, stuffs, tobacco, trinkets, and small wares; for which they receive whale-blubber, skins, fur, and eagles' feathers for arrows.

Kurree, a town and fort of Hindoostan.

Kursk, a government of the Russian empire. Its capital is of the same name, which has a large city and a flourishing trade. Lon. 37 8 E., lat. 51 40 N.

Kusistan, a mountainous province of Persia.

Kusneck, a town of Siberia, capital of a province in the government of Kolivan. Lon. 85 50 E., lat. 54 16 N.

Kussurkund, a town of Balloogistan.

Kuttenberg, a town of Bohemia, near Czaslau, in which are silver mines.

Kultore, a country of Asia, extending between Cabul and Tibet to Cashmere on the east. It is a mountainous region, and was penetrated by Timour; but, since that remote period, little has been heard of the country or its inhabitants.

Kyrahgur, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Gundwana.

LAAS, a town in Carniola, Germany; which has a trade in salt, leather, and horses.

Labadia, a town of Italy, on the Adige.

Labiau, a town of Prussia, with a castle.

Labrador, a hilly country of N. America, on the E. side of Hudson Bay. The climate here is excessively cold during winter; the ice begins to disappear in May; and hot weather commences about the middle of June, which at times is so violent

as to scorch the face of the hunters. Mock suns and halos are frequent; and the night is enlivened by the aurora borealis. The inhabitants consist of two distinct races of Indians—the Esquimaux and the Hunting; the former obtain a precarious subsistence entirely by fishing on the coasts, and the latter by killing animals in the interior. The Hunters bear an inveterate hatred against the Esquimaux; their language, manners, and customs, are also so dissimilar, that they must be deemed a separate nation. A continual trade is carried on between the Hunting Indians and the Europeans; the former bring down the skins and furs to the settlements, and exchange them for ammunition and clothing.

Lac au Sable, lake, NW. Ter., on the route between lake Superior and the Mississippi.

Laccadives, a group of 32 small islands in the Indian Sea, lying W. of the coast of Malabar. They are all low, and surrounded by coral shoals. The inhabitants subsist mostly on cocoa-nuts and fish; and their chief trade is in cocoa-nuts, oil, coir, jagary, and coral. Lon. 73 52 E., lat. 10 2 N.

Lachine, v. on Montreal island, L. Canada, 7 miles above the city of Montreal.

Lachsa, a city of Arabia, capital of the province of Bahrain. Lon. 48 40 E., lat. 26 20 N.

Lackawanac, t. Mercer co. Pa.

Lactho, a province of India, beyond the Ganges.

Ladoga, a lake of Russia, between the Gulf of Finland and the Lake Onega. It is 130 miles long and 70 broad, and reckoned the largest lake in Europe.

Ladoga, New, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg.

Ladrones, or *Marian Islands*, in the Pacific Ocean, 11 in number. The breadfruit tree is cultivated here in abundance; and the natives are of a pleasing aspect, and well made. Lon. 14 6 E., lat. 11 22 N.

La Feve, r. Arkansas, which is navigable 200 miles.

La Fevre, r. Illinois, which runs into the Mississippi 75 miles below Prairie du Chien.

Lafayette, co. S. part of Louisiana. Pop. 5,606.—Ft. Onondaga co. N. Y. Pop. 2,560.

Lafourche, co. Louisiana, at the mouth of the river of the same name. Pop. 5,500.

Lagoon, the name of three gulfs, on the coast of Yucatan, in the Bay of Honduras.

La Grange, t. Dutchess co. N. Y. Pop. 2,044.

Lagos, a seaport in Algarva, Portugal. Lon. 8 36 W., lat. 37 14 N.—A town in Guadalaxara, Mexico.

Laguira, or *Guaira*, a town of Caraccas, F*

in S. America, defended by a castle. It is more frequented than any other harbor upon the coast, though not completely protected from the wind; and its trade with the U. States is considerable. Lon. 67° 2' W., lat. 10° 48' N.

Laguna, the capital of Teneriffe.—A town of Brazil.

Lagunes of Venice, the marshes or lakes in Italy on which Venice is seated. These Lagunes contain about 60 islands.

Lahn, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse-Cassel, and flows into the Rhine, above Coblenz.—A town of Silesia, in Janer.

Laholm, a seaport in Halland, Sweden. Lon. 12° 56' E., lat. 36° 31' N.

Lahore, a large province of Hindoostan, frequently called Punjab, or the country of Five Rivers. This province affords all the necessaries of life; and, in the tract between the Indus and the Chelum, are salt-mines. The inhabitants of the north-west are chiefly Afghans; the other parts are occupied principally by Seiks.—The capital of this province is a city of the same name, in which are manufactures of cotton cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and of very curious carpets. Lon. 74° 8' E., lat. 31° 36' N.

Lahr, a town of Baden, with a castle.

Laino, a town in Calabria Citra, Naples.

Lai-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 119° 46' E., lat. 37° 9' N.

Lake of the Woods, lake, N. America, between lake Superior and lake Winnipeg. It is about 70 miles long and 40 broad, and full of islands.

Laland, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, producing abundance of hops, flax, corn, and pulse.

Lalang, an island near the north coast of the island of Sumatra, in the Strait of Malacca. Lon. 99° 20' E., lat. 1° 45' N.

Lalitā Patan, a city in Nepaul, Hindoostan.

Lambayeque, a populous town on the coast of Peru. Lon. 79° 35' W., lat. 6° 45' S.

Lambeth, a populous parish in Surry, Eng., on the Thames.

Lambourn, a market-town in Berkshire, Eng., on a river of the same name.

Lamego, a city in Beira, Portugal, which has a strong citadel, two cathedral churches, and four convents. Lon. 7° 30' W., lat. 41° 12' N.

Lamlash, a lofty island of Scotland, in Buteshire; covered with heath, and infested with vipers. Lon. 4° 55' W., lat. 55° 33' N.

Lammermuir, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 miles, and terminates on the west of Soutra Hill, which is 1,716 feet above the sea. These hills are bleak and

barren, affording but scanty pasture for sheep.

Lamo, an island of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, tributary to the Portuguese. Lon. 40° 24' E., lat. 2° 0' S.

Lamoille, r. Vt., which running west, falls into lake Champlain.

Lampa, a town in Carlo, Peru. Lon. 72° 0' W., lat. 14° 56' S.

Lampedosa, a pleasant and fertile island in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Tunis and the island of Malta. Lon. 12° 24' E., lat. 35° 40' N.

Lampeter, t. Lancaster co. Pa.

Lampsaco, a town in Natolia, Asiatic Turkey, celebrated for its wine.

Lancashire, a county of England; its greatest length (including a detached hundred, called Furness) is 74 miles, and its breadth 44; containing 1,171,840 acres, divided into six hundreds and 69 parishes, and having 27 market-towns. This county comprises a variety of soil and face of country; but, upon the whole, is one of those that are least favored by nature. The hundred of Furness is a wild and rugged region, stored with quantities of iron ore and slate, and covered with a growth of underwood, which is cut in succession, and made into charcoal. The east part, between the Ribble and the Mersey, is mountainous, and generally barren; and the southern part is flat, from the sea to the commencement of the ridge called Blackstoneedge, which separates the county from Yorkshire. In the north-east are some lofty hills, the most noted of which is Pendle Hill; the remaining part is varied with hill, dale, and moor. Lancashire is little adapted for a corn country, but is singularly fitted for the growth of potatoes. Among its products is a species of coal, called cannel, far exceeding all other, not only in making a clear fire, but for its capability of being manufactured into candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, &c. As a commercial and manufacturing county, it is superior to any other in the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Levern, Loyne, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winster, and Ken; and it has two extensive lakes, called Winander Mere and Conistone Mere.

Lancaster, a borough, and the capital of Lancashire, Eng., seated on the Loyne, which forms a port for vessels of moderate burden, and over it are two stone bridges. Along the river-side is a fine quay, also yards for ship-building; and a canal from Kendal winds round the eastern part of the town, which is conveyed over the river by an aqueduct of five arches. The church is a fine structure, built on the side of a hill; on the summit of which is a noble castle, serving both as the shire-house and county-gaol. On the top of the castle is

a square tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, whence there is an extensive prospect. Five miles from this place is Dunald Millhole; a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which a large brook runs, and passes two miles underground before it appears again. Lancaster carries on a considerable trade, especially to the West Indies; is noted for the making mahogany cabinet ware, and has manufactures of canvass and coarse linens. Lon. 2 56 W., lat. 54 4 N.

Lancaster, co. SE. part of Pa. Pop. 76,558.—Cap. Lancaster co. Pa., on a branch of the Susquehannah, and inhabited chiefly by Germans. It is handsomely built, and has considerable manufactures. Pop. 7,704.—P-t. and cap. Coos co. N. H. Pop. 1,187.—P-t. Worcester co. Mass., 36 WNW. Boston. Pop. 2,016. Here are a valuable quarry of slate and several flourishing factories.—Co. E. part of Va. Pop. 4,800.—District, S. C. Pop. 10,361.—Cap. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 1,530.

Lancaster Sound, on the W. side of Baffin's Bay in lat. 74 N.

Lancervota, one of the Canary Isles. It is very lofty, and has a good harbor at the NE. end. Lon. 13 26 W., lat. 29 14 N.

Landaff, t. Grafton co. N. H.

Landau, a strong town of France, in Lower Rhine.—A town of Germany.—Another in Lower Saxony.—Another in Bavaria.

Landermax, a town in Finisterre, France.

Landeron, a town in Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

Landes, a department of France, including the old province of Gascony. It is a sandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree; of the bark of which corks are made.

Landgrove, t. Bennington co. Vt.

Landrery, a strong town in Nord, France.

Landriano, a town in Milanese, Italy.

Landenberg, a town in the New Mark, Brandenburg; which has a great trade in cloths and wool.—A town of Bavaria, with a castle.

Landscron, a fortified seaport of Sweden, in Schonen. Lon. 12 51 E., lat. 55 53 N.

Land's End, a promontory in Cornwall, Eng., the most western point of Great Britain. It is a vast aggregate of moorstone; and on the outermost rocks, at low water, are to be seen veins of lead and copper. Lon. 5 42 W., lat. 50 4 N.

Landshut, a town of Bavaria; in which are a palace, a collegiate church, and a beautiful convent.—A town of Silesia, with a flourishing linen trade.—Another in Moravia, on the Morau.

Lane End, a town in Staffordshire, Eng., in which are extensive potteries.

Lanerkshire, a county of Scotland, 48 miles long and 30 broad, divided into 41

parishes. The river Clyde runs through the whole extent of the county, separating it into nearly equal parts. The southern part is a mountainous district, and generally called Clydesdale. It abounds in lead, iron, and coal. Lanerk, a borough, is the county-town; in which are extensive cotton manufactures. Lon. 3 43 W., lat. 55 42 N.

Lanesborough, a borough in Longford co. Ireland, with a handsome church, and a fine bridge over the Shannon.—P-t. Berkshire co. Mass. Pop. 1,192. Here are valuable marble quarries.

Langanico, the ancient Olympia, a town in Morea, European Turkey. This was once a city of great note, but is now an inconsiderable place.

Langdon, t. Sullivan co. N. H.

Langeac, a town in Upper Loire, France.

Langeais, a town in Indre and Loire, France.

Langeland, an island of Denmark, in the southern part of the Great Belt. It exports corn, salted meat, hides, honey, and wax.

Langensalza, a town of Prussian Saxony, with a castle, a college, and two churches.

Langholm, a town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

Langions, a city of the kingdom of Lao. Lon. 101 15 E., lat. 22 30 N.

Langon, a town of Gironde, France; noted for its delicious white wine.

Langport, a town in Somersetshire, Eng.

Langres, a town in Upper Marne, France, noted for the manufacture of cutlery wares.

Langward Fort, situate on a sandy point of land on the Suffolk side of the harbor of Harwich, Eng., but within the limits of Essex. It was erected for the defence of the port of Harwich, and has a garrison, under the command of a governor.

Languedoc, an old province of France, which now forms the departments of Tarn, Hérault, and Aude.

Lanier, t. Preble co. Ohio.

Lanjan, or *Lantjan*, a city, and the capital of the kingdom of Lao. Lon. 101 38 E., lat. 18 30 N.

Lanney, a town of Nord, France.

Lansing, t. Tompkins co. N. Y. Pop. 4,020.

Lansingburg, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y., on the Hudson, nine miles above Albany. Pop. 2,663.

Lao, or *Laos*, a kingdom of Asia, surrounded by mountains, covered with forests, which produce abundance of excellent timber; but the country is in general flat, and the soil fertile. Gold and silver are found in certain places of the river Mecon, which flows through the whole region; and there are mines of iron, lead, and tin. The Laos, or Lanjans, are well made, robust, of an olive complexion, and mild disposition, but very superstitious. Their principal occupations are tilling

the ground and fishing, for they have little commerce, and are averse to business.

Laon, a town of France, capital of the department of Aisne, with a castle.

Lapland, a country of Europe; comprehending, on the most northern side, the Frozen Alps, or Alps of Snow, which compose the summit of that chain of mountains called Severnoi: the declivity, towards the east and south, consists of lower mountains, deserts, forests, fens, and lakes. Swedish Lapland occupies the southern quarter of this country, and is divided into four lapmarks, or provinces: Russian Lapland forms the eastern part, and is included in the government of Archangel; Norwegian Lapland extends the whole length of the Severnoi, on their northern side, and forms the province of Finnmark. The Laplanders are low in stature, stout, and of a yellowish complexion; they are peaceable, obedient to their superiors, cheerful in company, but very mistrustful, and are great cheats in commerce. Their language comprehends so many dialects that it is with difficulty they understand each other. The men are divided into fishers and mountaineers; and their chief traffic is with the Norwegians, with whom they exchange skins and furs, for flour, cloth, and hardware goods. All the Swedish and Norwegian, as well as the greater part of the Russian Laplanders, bear the name of Christians; but their religion is a compound of Christian and Pagan ceremonies. Lon. 15 42 E., lat. 64 71 N.

Laprairie, seignory, Huntingdon co. L. Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Sorel.

Lar, a city of Persia, capital of Laristan, with a castle on a rock. Lon. 53 40 E., lat. 27 20 N.

Larash, or *Larash*, a seaport of Fas, with a strong castle. Lon. 6 2 W., lat. 35 13 N.

Largo, a town in Fifeshire, Scotland.

Largs, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Larissa, a city of European Turkey, capital of Thessaly; which has a palace, and several handsome mosques. This city was famous as the residence of Achilles, and retains its ancient name.

Laristan, a small province of Persia.

Larne, a town in Antrim county, Ireland.

Larnica, a seaport town of Cyprus, and the emporium of its commerce.

Larvigen, or *Larvigen*, a seaport of Norway, capital of a county. It is a place of considerable trade, and its iron-works are esteemed among the most valuable in Norway. Lon. 10 15 E., lat. 59 3 N.

Lassa, the capital of Tibet, and the seat of the grand lama, or pontifical sovereign. Lon. 91 25 E., lat. 29 30 N.

Lastres, a town in Asturias, Spain.

Latacunga, a town of Quito, capital of a district. Great quantities of pork are salted here; and in the vicinity is made fine red earthenware. Lon. 78 20 W., lat. 0 55 S.

Latakia, or *Iadikiakh*, the ancient Loadicea, a seaport of Syria, with a castle. Lon. 35 58 E., lat. 35 35 N.

La Train, r. NW. Territory, which runs into lake Superior.

Laval, a city of France, capital of the department of Mayenne, with two castles. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here; and the neighboring quarries produce green marble, or black, veined with white.

Lavaur, a town of Farn, in France.

Laubach, or *Laybach*, a town of Germany, capital of Carniola. Lon. 14 35 E., lat. 46 11 N.

Lauban, a walled town of Lusatia, with a good trade in cloth, yarn, and linen.

Lauda, a borough in Berwickshire, Scotland. The castle, built by Edward I. as a fortress, is now the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale.

Lauderdale, co. NW. part of Alabama. Pop. 11,782.

Laueburg, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy. Lon. 10 50 E., lat. 43 22 N.—A town of Further Pomerania, capital of a territory.

Lauestein, a town in Misnia, Saxony; in which are mines of tin and iron.

Lauffen, a town of Bavaria, with a fine castle.—A town of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar.—A town in Basel, Switzerland.—A town in Zurich, Switzerland, with a castle. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine, about sixty feet high and three hundred broad.

Lauffenburg, a strong town of Suabia, one of the four Forest-towns, with a castle.

Laughton, a village in Yorkshire; Eng., noted for its church, the neat tower and spire of which are seen at sixty miles distance.

Launceston a borough and the county-town of Cornwall, Eng. It had a strong castle, now in ruins, but the tower serves as a prison; and a little without the town stands the old priory. Lon. 4 21 W., lat. 50 38 N.

Laurel Mountains, a range of mountains in the U. S., W. of the main Alleghany range.

Laurens, t. Otsego co. N. Y. Pop. 2,231.—District, S. C. Pop. 20,863.—Co. central part of Ga. Pop. 5,578.

Laurevig, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys. The trade is considerable. Lon. 10 13 E., lat. 59 4 N.

Lausanne, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Vaud, with a college. Lon. 6 40 E., lat. 46 31 N.

Lauterbach, a town of Bohemia, noted

for excellent tin-mines.—A town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a trade in linen and woollen cloths.

Lauterburg, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine.

Lavenham, a town in Suffolk, Eng.

Laveno, a town in Milanese, Italy.

Lavenza, a town of Italy, with a citadel.

Lawington, a town in Wiltshire, Eng.

Lavora, Terra di, a province of Naples, the ancient Campania Felix.

Lawrence, t. Hunterdon co. N. J.—Co. N. part of Al. Pop. 14,984.—Co. Mississippi. Pop. 5,321.—Co. W. Ten. Pop. 5,412.—Co. S. part of Ohio. Pop. 5,366.—Co. Indiana. Pop. 9,237.—Co. NE. part of Arkansas Territory. Pop. 2,806.

Lawrence, St., a large river of N. America, proceeding from lake Ontario, from which it runs NE. above 700 miles to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Atlantic. It is navigable for ships of the line 400 miles to Quebec, and for ships drawing 14 feet water to Montreal. The upper part of this river is sometimes called the Iroquois.—Co. NW. part of N. Y. Pop. 36,351.

Lawrence, St., Gulf of, a gulf at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, 350 miles long and 150 broad.

Lawrenceburg, p-t. and cap. Dearborn co. Indiana, 28 miles from Cincinnati.

Lawrencekirk, a town of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, with a manufacture of linen.

Laycock, t. Lancaster co. Pa.

Lea, a river that rises in Bedfordshire, Eng., near Luton, flows to Hertford and Ware, and, dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, enters the Thames below Blackwall.

Leacock, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa.

Leadhills, a village of Scotland; situate amid mountains, in which are rich mines of lead, and supposed to be the highest inhabited place in Britain, being about 2,000 feet above the sea.

Leamington, a town in Warwickshire, Eng., on the Leame; in which are several saline springs, warm and cold baths, a superb pump-room, an elegant assembly-room, a picture-gallery, a museum of curiosities, &c., altogether constituting a place of fashionable resort.

Leao-tong, or *Chen-yang*, one of the three provinces of Eastern Tartary, or country of the Manchou Tartars.

Leatherhead, a town in Surrey, Eng. It has a bridge of 14 arches over the river Mole.

Leathes-water, or *Thirlmere*, a lake in Cumberland, Eng.; the singular beauty of which is its being almost intersected in the middle, over which part there is a bridge.

Lebanon, p. t. York co. Me. Pop. 2,391.

—P-t. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 1,868.—

P-t. New London co. Ct. Pop. 2,552.—

P-t. Madison co. N. Y. Pop. 2,249.—P-t.

Hunterdon co. N. J.—Co. SE. part of

Pa. Pop. 20,546. The capital of this

county is a well-built town of the same

name, 25 E. Harrisburgh. Pop. 7,704.—

Cap. Wilson co. Ten.—Cap. Warren co.

Ohio. Pop. 1,157.

Lebanon, New, p-t. Columbia co. N. Y.; noted for its medicinal warm springs. Pop. 2,695.

Lebida, a town on the rise of Tripoli; in which are extensive ruins of the renowned city of Leptis, surrounded by a luxuriant plain.

Lebriza, a considerable town of Spain in Andalusia, 20 S. Seville.

Lecce, a city of Naples, in Otranto.

Lecce, a town of Italy, on the Lake Como.

Lech, a river of Germany, which rises in Tyrol, divides Suabia from Bavaria, and enters the Danube below Donawert.

Lechlade, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng. A canal from the Severn joins the Thames near this town, and the traffic is considerable in cheese, corn, and coal.

Leck, a river of Holland, which branches off from the Rhine at Deurstede, and enters the Merve.

Lectoure, a strong town in France, in the department of Gers, with a castle.

Ledbury, a town in Herefordshire, Eng.

Ledesma, a strong town in Leon, Spain.

Ledyard, t. Cayuga co. N. Y. Pop. 2,437.

Lee, a river of Ireland, which rises on the confines of Kerry co., flows E. to Cork, and enters Cork harbor.—T. Stafford co. N. H. Pop. 1,872.—P-t. Berkshire co. Mass., 140 W. Boston. Pop. 1,825.—T. Oneida co. N. Y. Pop. 2,514.—Co. SW. part of Va. Pop. 6,461.

Leeds, a town of Yorkshire, Eng., on the Aire. It has 7 churches, and more than double that number of meeting-houses, a flourishing manufacture of carpets, some mills for the cutting of tobacco, and several potteries. In the vicinity are numerous collieries, and great quantities of coal are sent to York and Hull. A canal passes hence to Liverpool, by which and the river this town has a communication with the Irish Sea and the German Ocean. Lon. 1 34 W., lat. 53 48 N.—T. and port of entry, Leeds co. U. Canada, on the St. Lawrence.—T. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 1,685.—T. Gloucester co. N. J. on the Atlantic.

Leeds, or *Leedstown*, p-t. Westmoreland co. Va., 70 NE. Richmond. It stands on the NE. bank of the Rappahannock.

Leek, a town in Staffordshire, Eng.; in which are manufactures of silk handkerchiefs, ribbons, twist, and buttons.

Leesburg, p-t. and cap. Loudon co. Va.

Leeswarden, a city of Holland, capital of

Friesland. The chief public buildings are the palace, and a large church, containing the tombs of the Princes of Orange.

Leeward Islands, a division of the Caribbee islands, comprising Dominica and the islands N. of it.

Lefooga, one of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Leghorn, or Livorno, a strong city in Pisanio, Tuscany. Pop. 66,000, of whom 20,000 are Jews. It has one of the best harbors in the Mediterranean; and the inhabitants carry on a great trade. Lon. 10 28 E., lat. 43 33 N.

Lek, or Ludack, a town of Little Tibet, capital of the country of Ludack, which produces much shawl wool. Lon. 78 40 E., lat. 35 35 N.

Lehigh, co. E. part of Pa. on Lehigh river, which runs into the Delaware at Easton, and is navigable 30 miles. Pop. 22,266.—T. Northampton co. Pa.

Leicester, t. Addison co. Vt. Pop. 638.—P-t. Worcester co. Mass., 46 WSW. Boston. Pop. 1,782.—T. Livingston co. N. Y. Pop. 2,042.

Leicestershire, a county of England, 38 miles long and 30 broad, containing 514,560 acres; it is divided into six hundreds, and 196 parishes, and has 12 market-towns. The chief rivers are the Avon, Soar, Wreke, Anker, and Welland; and it has several canals. The soil, in general, affords great quantities of rich grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans. This country is famous for its large black horses and horned cattle, as well as for its sheep; and for having bred each species to the utmost perfection of form and size. The manufacture of stockings is the principal one in the county. Leicester, a borough, on the Soar, is the capital.

Leigh, a town in Essex, Eng., noted for oysters and for a good road for shipping.

—A town in Lancashire, with several manufactures, particularly of fine jeans, in imitation of those of India.

Leighlin, or Old Leighlin, a borough of Ireland, in Carlow county.

Leighlin Bridge, a town of Ireland, in Carlow co. on the river Barrow.

Leighton Buzzard, a town in Bedfordshire, Eng.

Leinster, a province of Ireland, 112 miles long and 70 broad. It contains the counties of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King, Longford, Louth, E. Meath, Queen, W. Meath, Wexford, and Wicklow.

Leipheim, a town of Suabia, which produces good hops.

Leipzig, a city of the kingdom of Saxony, capital of a circle of that name, with a famous university, and a strong citadel. Pop. 40,000. It carries on a considerable trade; and has two great fairs every year, which are visited by 2,000 merchants

of different nations. The principal manufactures are silk, gold and silver stuffs, velvet, cotton, linen and woollen cloths, leather, and paper. The value of the books sold and exchanged here is at least £ 200,000 annually. In 1813, a great victory was obtained here by the allies, over the French grand army; the city was then taken (with the king of Saxony and all his court,) and entered by the emperors of Austria and Russia, the king of Prussia, and the crown prince of Sweden. Lon. 12 20 E., lat. 51 22 N.

Leira, a city of Portugal, in Estremadura; which, in 1811, was set on fire by the French, on their retreat into Spain.

Leith, a seaport of Scotland, on the Frith of Forth. The river Leith divides the town into North and South Leith, which communicate by a drawbridge. The harbor at the mouth of the river is secured by a noble stone pier; and it has wet and dry docks, with other conveniences for ship-building, which is carried on to a great extent. Here are also manufactures of ropes, canvass, carpets, glass, shoes, leather, soap, and candles, and several iron forges. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; a variety of goods are exported to foreign parts; and a number of vessels are engaged in the Greenland fishery.

Leitrim, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, divided into 17 parishes. It is fertile, though mountainous, has some iron works, and feeds great herds of cattle. The river Shannon issues from Lough Allen, in this county; it has also several smaller lakes and numerous rivulets.—A town of the same name in this county, on the Shannon.

Leizlip, a town of Ireland, in Kildare county, on the Liffey. It has a noble castle, with large gardens, on one side of which is a waterfall, called the Salmon Leap.

Lemberg, a city of Austrian Poland, the capital of Galicia. Pop. 52,000. It has an university and a celebrated fair.

Lembro, the ancient Imbros, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Romania. Lon. 26 0 E., lat. 40 25 N.

Lemington, p-t. Essex co. Vt.

Lemnos, or Stalimene, an island of the Archipelago, lying near the Strait of Gallipoli. The poets made it sacred to Vulcan, who was thence called Lemnius Pater. It was also celebrated for its labyrinth, of which not a trace remains. The modern Greeks entertain the same opinion of that earth of Lemnos which is said to have cured Philoctetes. This earth is dug up on one particular day of the year with great ceremony; it is formed into small cakes, sealed with the grand signior's seal, and thus dispersed over various parts of Europe. Lon. 25 28 E., lat. 40 3 N.

Lemon, t. Butler co. Ohio. Pop. 2,870.

Lempster, p-t. Sullivan co. N. H.

Lena, a river in Irkutsk, Siberia.

Lenham, a market-town in Kent, Eng.

Lenoir, co. central part of N. C. Pop. 7,635.

Lenox, p-t. and cap. Berkshire co. Mass., 145 W. Boston. Pop. 1,355. Here is an iron-mine.—T. Madison co. N. Y., on Oneida Lake. Pop. 5,039. Iron ore is found here in some abundance.

Lenoxville, s-p. Carteret co. N. C., three miles from Beaufort.

Lenini, the ancient Leontium, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto.

Leoben, a town of Germany, in Stiria.

Leogane, a fortified town of St. Domingo, with a fort and a good road. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo.

Leominster, a borough in Herefordshire, Eng., on the Lug, which has a good trade in gloves, hats, and leather.—P-t. Worcester co. Mass., 20 N. Worcester. Pop. 1,861.

Leon, a fertile province of Spain, divided into almost two equal parts by the river Douro.—A city, capital of the above province; in which are thirteen churches and nine convents; and the cathedral is admired for its elegant lightness.—A town of Spain, in Andalusia, almost surrounded by the sea and the river Santi Petri, whence it is sometimes called the Isle of Leon. The quantity of salt collected in the vicinity is prodigious.—A city of Mexico, capital of Nicaragua.—A town of Mexico, in Mechoacan, in a plain eminently fertile in grain.

Leonard, St., a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne.

Leonardtown, a town of Maryland, chief of St. Mary county.

Leopoldstadt, a fortress of Upper Hungary, seated on the Waag.

Lepanto, a seaport in Livadia, European Turkey, on the Gulf of Lepanto. Lon. 21 56 E., lat. 38 20 N.

Leper's Isle, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167 58 E., lat. 15 23 S.

Leray, t. Jefferson co. N. Y., on Black River. Pop. 3,430.

Lerida, a strong city in Catalonia, Spain. Lon. 0 35 E., lat. 41 31 N.

Lerins, a name given to two islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France.

Lerma, a town in Old Castile, Spain.

Lerna, or *Milos*, a town of Morea, at the extremity of the Gulf of Napoli. It was the ancient Lerna, and a little to the south is the celebrated lake of the same name.

Lero, an island of the Archipelago.

Leroy, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y., 38 W. Canandaigua. Pop. 3,909.

Lerwick, a town of Scotland, capital of

the Shetland Islands. It is the rendezvous of the fishing busses, and vessels employed in the various fisheries; there are also manufactures of stockings, bed-rugs, and plating-straw. Lon. 0 56 W., lat. 60 12 N.

Lesguis, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It is divided into a variety of districts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs elected by the people. The Lesguis are supposed to be descended from the tribe of mountaineers, known to ancient geographers under the name of Lesges or Ligyes. The strength of their country has probably secured them from foreign invasion. They subsist by raising cattle, and by predatory expeditions into the countries of their more wealthy neighbors. When their own liberty is not assailed, their arms and friendship are sold to the highest bidder.

Lesina, an island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. The principal productions are wine, oil, figs, almonds, oranges, saffron, aloes, honey, and wool.

Leslie, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a manufacture of linen and cotton checks; but salt-fish is the chief article of commerce.

Leskeard, a borough in Cornwall, Eng., is one of the coinage towns for tin, and has manufactures of leather and yarn. Lon. 4 42 W., lat. 50 27 N.

Lesparre, a town of France, in Gironde; near which are found transparent pebbles, called Medoc stones.

Lessines, a town of the Netherlands, famous for its linen manufacture.

Lestwithiel, a borough in Cornwall, Eng., on the Fowey; in which is a woollen manufacture; and it is one of the tin-coinage towns.

Letterkenny, a town in Donegal, Ireland.—T. Franklin co. Pa.

Leuck, or *Leuk*, a town of Switzerland, in Valais, much frequented on account of its hot mineral springs.

Leutmeritz, or *Leitmeritz*, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, capital of a circle, which is such a delightful country, that it is called the Bohemian Paradise; it produces excellent wine, and contains warm baths, tin-mines, and precious stones. Lon. 14 17 E., lat. 50 32 N.

Levana, t. Brown co. Ohio.

Levant. This word properly signifies East; but it is often used, when speaking of trade, for Turkey in Asia, comprehending Naxos and Syria, and the islands of Cyprus, Candia, &c. The Levant Sea means the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea.

Levant, p-t. Penobscot co. Me.

Leven, r. Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, which issues from Loch Lomond, and enters the estuary of the Clyde, below Dum-

barton.—A town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbor.

Leven, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Kinrosshire, which contains four small islands; on one of which is a ruinous castle, where Queen Mary was confined by the confederate lords, after she had separated from Bothwell; and on another, named St. Serf, is the ruin of a priory.

Levenworth, t. Crawford co. Indiana.

Levenett, t. Franklin co. Mass., 10 SE. Greenfield. Pop. 939.

Lewes, a borough in Sussex, Eng., formerly surrounded by walls, vestiges of which are still visible; and on the summit of a hill are the remains of its ancient castle.

Lewis, the largest and the most northern of the Hebrides, or Western Islands of Scotland. Every part of this island exhibits monuments of antiquity; as fortified castles, druidical edifices, cairns, and upright stones. The country, in general, is wild, bleak, and little fitted for cultivation; and the hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sorts of game. The crops are oats, big, and potatoes; and there are many beeves and sheep. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, trout, &c.; the numerous bays afford large quantities of shell-fish; and the west coast is annually visited by millions of herrings. The promontory at the north extremity of the island is called the Butt of Lewis. Lon. 6 32 E., lat. 58 34 N.—Co. N. part of N. Y. Pop. 14,958.

—T. Essex co. N. Y. Pop. 1,305.—Co. W. part of Va. Pop. 6,241.—Co. NE. part of Ken. Pop. 5,206.—T. Brown co. Ohio.

Lewisburg, p-t. Northumberland co. Pa., on the W. side of the Susquehanna.—P-t. and cap. Greenbrier co. Va.

Lewisham, a large and populous village in Kent, Eng., near London, in which are many elegant villas.

Lewis River, r. N. America, which rises in the Rocky mts., and after a course of about 900 miles, enters the E. side of Columbia river.

Lewiston, t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 1,549.—P-t. Niagara co. N. Y. Pop. 1,528.

Lewistown, p-t. and cap. Mifflin co. Pa., on the Juniata. Pop. 1,479.

Lewistown, or *Lewes*, p-t. Sussex co. Del., with extensive salt works, which are esteemed a curiosity.

Lexington, p-t. and cap. Fayette co. Ken., on a branch of the Elkhorn, 25 ESE. Frankfort. Pop. 6,104. It is delightfully situated, and the buildings are much superior in size and elegance to those of any other town in the state. The principal street is a mile and a quarter in length, spacious and well paved. The public inns are large and convenient, and there are several manufactories of woollen, cotton,

and paper. The Transylvania University is established here.

Lexington, p-t. and cap. Rockbridge co. Va., on the N. branch of James River. It is the seat of Washington College, and is a pleasant and thriving town.—P-t. Middlesex co. Mass., 11 NW. Boston. Pop. 1,541. At this place in 1775 the hostilities commenced, which produced the American revolution. A monument is erected on the spot where the conflict took place.—P-t. Greene co. N. Y. Pop. 2,548.—District, central part of N. C. Pop. 9,076.—P-t. and cap. Oglethorpe co. Ga.

Leyden, a city of the Netherlands, in South Holland, surrounded by a brick wall, with eight gates; famous for the long siege it sustained, in 1574, against the Spaniards, during which 6,000 inhabitants died of famine and pestilence. In honor of this siege a university was founded in 1575, celebrated for its colleges, medicinal garden, anatomical theatre, observatory, and library. Here are manufactures of cloth, serge, and cambric; and the vicinity produces excellent butter and cheese. The city stands on 50 islands, and has 145 bridges, the greatest part built of freestone. Lon. 4 28 E., lat. 52 8 N.—T. Franklin co. Mass. Pop. 796.—P-t. Lewis co. N. Y. Pop. 1,502.

Leyta, one of the Philippine Islands. Lon. 124 16 E., lat. 11 20 N.

Libanus, the ancient *Lebanon*, mountains of Turkey in Asia, between Syria and Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia. The summits of these mountains are always covered with snow; but below are very fruitful valleys. They were formerly famous for cedars; but now scarcely any remain.

Libatta, or *Olibato*, a town of Guinea. Lon. 8 54 E., lat. 0 58 S.

Libau, a port of Russia, on the Baltic, with a harbor for small ships. Lon. 21 25 E., lat. 56 30 N.

Liberta, a district on the W. coast of Africa, so called from its being colonized by liberated people of color. The first settlement was made in 1822, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. Cape Mesurado, in lat. 6 18 N., was purchased of the natives, and a town afterwards called Monrovia was formed. The soil is extremely fertile, and all the necessaries and luxuries of life are produced in abundance. Cotton, coffee, indigo, and sugar, thrive remarkably well. Winter here is unknown, and the hills and plains are covered with perpetual verdure. The chief exports are rice, palm oil, ivory, tortoise-shell, dyewoods, gold, hides, wax, and coffee. The harbor is seldom clear of shipping, and the bustle and business of the streets are very considerable. A newspaper in the English language has been established; and the

condition of the inhabitants is that of health, prosperity, and contentment.

Liberty, t. Sullivan co. N. Y. Pop. 1,277.—*T. Adams* co. Pa.—*T. Columbia* co. Pa.—*Cap. Bedford* co. Va.—*Co. SE. part of Ga.* Pop. 7,234.—*P-t.* and *cap. Amite* co. Mississippi.—There are 8 towns of this name in Ohio.

Libourne, a town in Gironde, France.

Lichfield, a city in Staffordshire, Eng., famous for excellent ale; also, as the birth-place of the celebrated Samuel Johnson. Lon. 1 50 W., lat. 52 41.

Lichtenstein, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, with a castle on a mountain.

Lichtenwoorden, a town and castle of Gelderland, in the Netherlands.

Licking, r., Ken., which falls into the Ohio after a course of more than 180 miles.—*R., Ohio*, which joins the Muskingum.—*Co. central part of Ohio.* Pop. 20,864.

Liddel, a river in Roxburghshire, Scotland, and the only one in the county that flows southward.

Lidford, a village in Devonshire, Eng., on the Lid; once a borough, with a castle; and its parish may now compare for lands and liberties with any in the kingdom, the whole forest of Dartmoor being in the verge of it.

Liebenwerda, a town of the dutchy of Saxony, on the Elster, with a castle.

Liebenzell, a town of Wirtemberg, near which is the bath of Zell.

Liège, a province of the Netherlands, formerly part of Westphalia. It is fertile in corn and fruit, has mines of iron, lead, and coal, and quarries of marble. The capital of this province is a city of the same name; in which a great quantity of fire-arms and nails are made; also, cloth, leather, glass, clocks, hardware, and earthenware; and the vicinity produces much coal, iron, alum, and tobacco. Lon. 5 35 E., lat. 50 38 N.

Lieou-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 108 39 E., lat. 21 40 N.

Lieou-kieou, or *Loo-choo*, the general name of 36 islands in the China Sea, lying between Formosa and Japan, which form a kingdom, and are tributary to China. The inhabitants are civilized, and of a mild, gay, hospitable, and temperate disposition. The articles cultivated are the sugar-cane, tobacco, rice, wheat, maize, millet, and a variety of vegetables; the other products are sulphur, copper, tin, coral, mother of pearl, tortoise and other shells, and whetstones.

Lieou-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 108 47 E., lat. 24 12 N.

Liere, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Antwerp, which has an extensive trade in cattle, manufactures of cotton and woollen, and distilleries and breweries to a great extent.

Lieskenshoek, a fortress of the Netherlands, on the western side of the Scheld.

Liessee, a town of France, in the department of Aisne; famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which pilgrims resort.

Liffey, a rapid river of Ireland, which rises in the mountains of Wicklow, flows into Kildare, where it has a cataract near Leixlip, and then passes through the county of Dublin, and enters the Irish Sea.

Lifford, a borough of Ireland, capital of Donegal county, situate on the Foyle. Lon. 7 52 W., lat. 54 48 N.

Ligne, a town in Hainault, Netherlands.

Lignieres, a town in Cher, France, with a collegiate church and a castle.

Lignitz, a fortified town of Silesia, capital of a principality. Lon. 16 16 E., lat. 51 11 N.

Ligny, a town in Meuse, France, with a castle.—A village of the Netherlands, near Fleurus, where the Prussians were defeated by Napoleon, June 16, 1815.

Ligor, a seaport of the Malayan peninsula, capital of a kingdom; the chief trade of which is in tin, rice, and pepper. Lon. 99 25 E., lat. 8 20 N.

Lilienthal, a town in Bremen, Hanover. *Lille*, or *Lisle*, a strong city of France, in the department of Nord, and one of the most commercial and best-built in France. Its citadel is supposed to be the strongest in Europe, next to that of Turin. This city contains several noble and elegant buildings; and there are manufactures of all sorts, particularly those of camlets, serges, and other woollen stuffs; and its trade is extensive. Lon. 3 4 E., lat. 50 38 N.

Lillo, a fort and village in Brabant.

Lima, the capital of Peru. It is of a triangular form, surrounded by a brick wall, flanked with bastions, in which are seven gates; and laid out in squares of 450 feet each way, with streets of a proportional width crossing each other at right angles. The houses are generally but one story high, and covered with coarse linen cloth, or reeds, as it seldom rains here. The cathedral, churches, and convents, are extremely rich; and many images of the saints are of gold, adorned with jewels. Lima is the general staple of Peru; for all the provinces remit hither their products and manufactures, and are supplied hence with the necessary commodities. Earthquakes are frequent, occurring once in about 50 years, and some have done the city much damage; particularly that in 1746, by which Callao was destroyed. The inhabitants are rich, and very debauched; yet are extremely superstitious, and have a strong belief in the power of charms. About two miles from the city is an extensive manufacture of gunpowder, which is deemed the best in the

world; and the whole of its ingredients are found here in great abundance. Lon. 76° 58' W., lat. 12° 9' S.

Lima, p-t. Livingston co. N. Y.

Limba, a powerful nation of western Africa, east of the Timanees, and north-east of Sierra Leone, often at variance with the Soolimas.

Limburg, a province of the Netherlands, which has good arable ground, abounds in fine cattle, and contains mines of iron and lead. Its capital, of the same name, has a castle built of marble, and a manufacture of woollen cloths, and is famous for excellent cheese. Lon. 6° 3' E., lat. 50° 38' N. — A town of Germany, with a fine cathedral.

Lime, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 1,804.

Limelkins, a town in Fifeshire, Scotland.

Limerick, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles long and 23 broad, divided into 126 parishes. It is a fertile country, though the south-west part is mountainous, and produces abundance of cider. The capital is a city of the same name, and is generally considered as the capital of the province of Munster. It is composed of the Irish and English town; the latter standing on King's Island, formed by the river Shannon, which here admits vessels of 500 tons to the quays; and the two towns are united by a stately bridge. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures, are carried on to a great extent, and the export of provisions is considerable. — P-t. York co. Me. Pop. 1,426. — T. Montgomery co. Pa.

Limestone, co. N. part of Alabama. Pop. 14,848.

Limestone Valley, the valley between the Blue ridge, and Alleghany mountains in Virginia.

Limington, p-t. York co. Me., on Saco river. Pop. 2,320.

Limmat, a river of Switzerland, formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth.

Limne, or *Limpne*, a village in Kent, Eng., near Hiths. It was formerly a port till choked up by sands, and its castle is now converted into a farmhouse.

Limaciro, a town of Brazil, in Pernambuco, with a considerable interior trade.

Limoges, a trading city of France, capital of the department of the Upper Vienne.

Limosin, an old province of France, now included in the departments of Upper Vienne, and Correze.

Limoux, a town in Aude, France.

Linares, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

Lincoln, a city and the capital of Lincolnshire, Eng. It is seated on the top and side of a steep hill, and on the river Witham, which here divides into three streams. The cathedral stands on the brow of a hill, and is admired for its rich and light architecture. The ruins of the castle are venerable places of antiquity;

and the remains of religious houses are so numerous, that the very barns, stables, &c., are built with arched doors and windows. Newport Gate, on the north side of the city, still remains, and is one of the noblest remnants of Roman architecture left in Britain. The chief trade is in coal, brought by the Trent and Fossdyke; and oats and wool, which are sent by the Witham. Lon. 0° 25' W., lat. 53° 15' N. — Co. S. part of Me. Pop. 57,181. — T. Penobscot co. Me. — T. Grafton co. N. H. — T. Addison co. Vt. Pop. 639. — T. Middlesex co. Mass. Pop. 709. — Co. N. part of Ga. Pop. 6,137. Chief town, Lincolnnton. — Co. SW. part of N. C. Pop. 22,625. Chief town, Lincolnnton. — Co. W. Ten. Pop. 22,086. — Co. central part of Ken. Pop. 11,012. — Co. E. part of Missouri. Pop. 4,060.

Lincolnshire, a county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad, containing 1,758,720 acres, divided into 30 hundreds and 630 parishes, having one city and 31 market-towns. The coast is flat, and, at low water, may be seen the submarine relics of a forest, which is a great natural curiosity. The principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, Welland, and Ancolm. This county is divided into three districts, called Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. The first consists of fens and marshes; some in a state of nature, and others cut by drains and canals. The fens, in their native state, produce vast quantities of reeds, which are annually harvested for thatch; the drained parts form excellent pasture land, and some even yield large crops of corn. Prodigious quantities of geese are bred in this district; and here are many decoys for wild ducks, teals, wigeon, and other fowls of the duck kind. Kesteven includes part of the fens; but the air is more salubrious than the district of Holland, and the soil more fruitful. Lindsey, the largest district and most elevated part, includes all the county that lies north of Lincoln, and the Fossdyke, which Henry I. cut between the Witham and the Trent. To the NE. is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, in which great flocks of sheep are bred. The cattle of this county, and the horses and sheep, are all of the largest breed.

Lincolnsville, p-t. Waldo co. Me. Pop. 1,702.

Lindau, a city of Bavaria, with a castle and a wall, deemed to be Roman works. — A town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Zerbst.

Linds, a town of Sweden, in Westmania.

Linderness, or *Naze*, the most southern promontory of Norway, on which are two lighthouses. Lon. 7° 17' E., lat. 58° 2' N.

Lingen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, capital of a county.

Lan-hiang, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 115 0 E., lat. 27 58 N.

Lanköping, a town of Sweden, capital of East Gothland, with a castle. Lon. 15 40 E., lat. 58 25 N.

Lanlithgow, a borough of Scotland, capital of Linlithgowshire, seated on a rising ground, overlooking a lake at its east end. The manufacture is leather and shoes; the woollen trade and bleaching business are also carried on. Here the kings of Scotland had one of their noblest palaces, now in ruins; but the room is still shown in which Queen Mary was born. Lon. 3 33 W., lat. 56 0 N.

Linlithgowshire, or *West Lothian*, a county of Scotland, 20 miles long and 12 broad, divided into 13 parishes. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale; and the chief rivers are the Avon and Amond. It is fertile in corn and pasture, and produces coal, iron, limestone, and lead.

Linnhe, Loch, an arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, which separates the counties of Argyle and Inverness. It extends in a N.E. direction from the Sound of Mull to Fort William, where it takes a westerly direction, and acquires the name of Loch Eil. Another branch, in an easterly direction, is called Loch Leven.

Linton, a town in Cambridgeshire, Eng., seated on the side of a chalk hill, by the river Granton.—A town of Scotland, in Peebleshire, on the river Lyne.—T. Coshocton co. Ohio.

Lintz, the capital of Upper Austria, on the Danube, which has two castles, and manufactures of gunpowder, leather, and looking-glasses. Lon. 14 16 E., lat. 48 21 N.—A town and citadel of Germany, on the Rhine.

Lipari Islands, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, which lie to the north of Sicily. They are all of volcanic origin, were feigned to be the residence of Æolus and Vulcan, and formerly called Æolian Islands. They are 12 in number; and afford great quantities of alum, sulphur, nitre, cinnabar, pumice, &c., and produce most kinds of fruit, particularly raisins, currants, and figs.

Lippa, a town of Hungary, with a castle.

Lippe, a river of Westphalia, which flows west by Paderborn, Lippstadt, Ham, and Dorsten, and joins the Rhine above Wesel.

Lippe Detmold, a principality of Germany, in Westphalia.

Lippstadt, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Lippe. Lon. 8 28 E., lat. 51 41 N.

Liria, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with manufactures of linen, soap, &c.

Lis, or Lys, a river that rises in France, in the department of Pas de Calais, flows by Aire, St. Venant, and Armentieres, into Flanders, where it passes by Me-

nin, Courtray, and joins the Scheldt at Ghent.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, seated on the north side of the Tajo. The city is open on all sides; and the only military defence is a small castle on the highest ground, in the centre, and some batteries on the banks of the river. The harbor will contain 1,000 ships in the greatest safety, the entrance of which is defended by two forts; and before the entrance to the city is the fort of Belem. Near this is a magnificent aqueduct 2,400 feet in length, which conveys water across a deep valley to a great reservoir at one of the extremities of Lisbon. This city was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1755; but the ruined part has been handsomely rebuilt. It contains many beautiful edifices, 40 parish churches, and 75 convents for both sexes; also, several scientific academies, two theatres, and a circus for the bull-fights. The trade is very considerable, this city being the emporium of all goods brought from Brazil, and the colonies belonging to Portugal. Lon. 9 8 W., lat. 38 42 N.

Lisbon, p-t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 2,423.
—P-t. St. Lawrence co. N. York. Pop. 1,891.—P-t. New London co. Ct. Pop. 1,166.

Lisbon, New, p-t. and cap. Columbiana co. Ohio, on a branch of the Little Beaver. Pop. 1,138. It contains a handsome courthouse, a bank, and a public library.

Lisburn, a borough of Ireland, in Antrim county, with considerable manufactures of linen cloth, muslin, and cambric.

Lisieux, a town in Calvados, France.

Lisle. See *Lille*.

Lisle, p-t. Broome co. N. Y. Pop. 4,383.

Lismore, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, at the entrance of Loch Linnhe, on the coast of Argyshire. It is a fertile island, and was anciently the residence of the bishop of Argyle.—A borough of Ireland, in Waterford county, on the Blackwater, with a castle, in which the celebrated Robert Boyle was born.

Lisonzo, a river that rises in the duchy of Carniola, and enters the Gulf of Venice.

Lissa, an island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Here is a fishery of pilchards and anchovies, and it produces excellent wine.—A town of Prussian Poland, with a good trade.

Listowel, a town in Kerry, Ireland.

Litchfield, co. NW. part of Conn. Pop. 42,855.—P-t. and cap. Litchfield co. Ct., 30 W. Hartford. Pop. 4,458. It is pleasantly situated and contains a celebrated law school. Litchfield Great Pond is a beautiful sheet of water, comprising an area of about 900 acres.—P-t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 2,308.—P-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.—T. Herkimer co. N. Y. Pop. 1,750.

Lithuania, the former name of a country of Europe, united to Poland in 1569. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Dwina, Niemen, Pripet, and Berezina. It is a flat country, fertile in corn; and produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool; also, excellent little horses, which are never shod, their hoofs being very hard. There are vast forests, in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, wild cats, &c.; and eagles and vultures are very common. The country swarms with Jews, who seem to have fixed their head-quarters in this duchy; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe where Jews cultivate the ground.

Little Creek, t. Sussex co. Del.

Little Mackinaw, r. Illinois, which is navigable 90 miles.

Little River, r. which rises in N. C., and runs into the Pedee.

Little Rock, p-t. and cap. Arkansas Territory, in Pulaski county, on the right bank of Arkansas river, 400 miles SSW. of St. Louis.

Littleton, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 1,435.—P-t. Middlesex co. Mass. Pop. 947.

Littorale, a district of Dalmatia, including the towns of Trieste, Fiume, Buccari, and Porto Re.

Liouadia, a province of Turkey in Europe; which includes ancient Greece properly so called, and the celebrated mountain Parnassus. The capital is Athens.—A city in the above province, built on the side of a hill, on the site of the ancient Lebadea. On the top of a rock is an old castle, part of which serves as a fortress; and at the bottom is the cave of Trophonius, the last oracle that was heard to utter the decrees of fate. Lon. 23 20 E., lat. 38 42 N.

Livermore, p-t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 2,456.

Liverpool, a borough and seaport of England, in Lancashire. It is seated on the Mersey, and has an excellent harbor, formed with great labor and expense; ships being admitted into noble wet docks, secured by flood-gates. Since the completion of the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, several other docks have been made, which, in their construction and arrangements, are superior to any other port in the kingdom. The trade of Liverpool is general; but the principal branch is the American and West-Indian trade. The African, Baltic, and Portugal commerce is also very great, as well as that of Ireland; many ships are sent to the East Indies, and to the Greenland whale fishery; and the coasting trade employs a number of vessels. By inland navigation, Liverpool has communication with the rivers Dee, Riddle, Ouse, Trent, Humber, Severn, and Thames. The principal

manufactures are fine porcelain, earthenware, watches, and stockings; some glass, iron, soap, salt, sugar, and copperas works; many roperies, and upwards of fifty breweries. Here are seven churches, four Catholic chapels, numerous meeting-houses, and a synagogue; also, an elegant town-hall, a splendid exchange, a custom-house, a lyceum, an atheneum, and other institutions for literary and scientific pursuits. Among the many charitable foundations are an infirmary, a school for the blind, almshouses for the widows of mariners lost at sea or decayed seamen, and an asylum for lunatics. Lon. 3 0 W., lat. 53 22 N.—A town of Nova Scotia, in Queen's county. Lon. 64 40 W., lat. 44 4 N.—P-t. Medina co. Ohio.

Livingston, co. W. part of N. Y. Pop. 27,719.—P-t. Columbia co. N. Y. Pop. 2,087.—T. Essex co. Md.—Co. W. part of Ken. Pop. 6,607.—T. Pickaway co. Ohio.

Livonia, a province of Russia, forming the government of Riga, or Livonia. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the north. In the forests are wolves, bears, elks, reindeers, stags, and hares; and domestic animals are also numerous. The principal articles of export are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and potash.—P-t. Livingston co. N. Y. Pop. 2,665.

Lizard Point, a peninsula and cape on the south coast of Cornwall, and the most southern point of land in England. On it are two lighthouses, and the Lizard Point is in lon. 5 11 W., lat. 49 58 N.

Lixier, St., a town in Arriège, France.

Llanarth, a town in Cardiganshire, Wales.

Llanbeder, a town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which has a considerable traffic in horses, cattle, hogs, salted butter, and tanned and raw hides.

Llandaff, a city of Wales, in Glamorganshire, near Cardiff. It is now a very small place; and the cathedral is in part a ruin, but serves as the parish church. Great quantities of vegetables are sent hence to Merthyr Tydfyl, and other places.

Llanddewi, a village of Wales, in Cardiganshire; famous for the synod held here, in 519, where St. David preached against the Pelagian heresy.

Llandilo, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire; with a manufacture of flannel. Near it is the picturesque remain of Dynevor Castle, celebrated as the habitation of the native princes of Wales.

Llandovery, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, near the Towy.

Llandysel, t. Cardiganshire, Wales.

Llanerchymedd, t. Anglesey, Wales.

Llanelli, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, with a trade in coal and tinned iron plates.

Llanfair, a town in Montgomeryshire, Wales.

Llanfyllin, a corporate town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, near the Cane.

Llangadoc, a town Caermarthenshire, Wales.

Llangollen, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire; near which is Valle Crucis, an abbey, one of the finest pieces of antiquity in the country.

Llanidloes, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, on the Severn.

Llanos, a province of Colombia; consisting of immense plains, some of them extending more than 400 miles in length; and on which numerous herds of cattle are fed. Several fine streams flow from the Andes through these plains to the Orinoco, and are the means of transporting the products of Guyana and Caraccas.

Llanrost, a town in Denbighshire, Wales.

Llantrissant, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire.

Llanymynech, a village in Shropshire, Eng., noted for excellent lime.

Laugharn, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, on the Towy.

Lloughor, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a trade in coal.

Lo, St., a town in Manche, France.

Loanda, a town of Congo, capital of Angola. The chief traffic is in slaves. Lon. 13 15 E., lat. 8 40 S.

Loango, a kingdom of Congo. The land is very fruitful, and yields three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of palm-trees, from which oil and wine are made. The men are black, well-made, mild, and tractable, but naturally indolent; the women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. The capital of this kingdom bears the same name; and its chief trade consists in elephants' teeth, palm oil, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves. Lon. 11 45 E., lat. 4 15 S.

Loban, an island in the Danube, a few miles below Vienna.

Loboa, a town of Spain, in Estramadura.

Locarno, a town in Tesin, Switzerland. Lon. 8 51 E., lat. 46 10 N.—A district of Switzerland, on the NW. coast of Lake Maggiore.

Lochaber, a district of Scotland, in Invernesshire.

Lochcaron, a town in Rossshire, Scotland.

Locher Moss, a morass of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, extending down by Dumfries to Solway Frith. Here oak, fir, birch, and hazel trees, also anchors, pieces of vessels, &c., have been dug up.

Loches, a town of France, in Indre and Loire, with a strong castle on a rock.

Lochmaben, a borough in Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

Lochwinnoch, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on a small lake of the same name, from which issues the Black Cart.

Lochy, *Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in the south-west part of Invernesshire. Its outlet is the river Lochy, which receives the Spian, and then flows by the ancient castle of Inverlochy into the head of Loch Linnhe, near Fort William.

Lockerby, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a trade in linen and woolen cloth.

Lockport, p.t. and cap. Niagara co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, which here crosses the mountain ridge. Pop. 3,823.

Loddon, a town in Norfolk, Eng.

Lodi, a town of Italy, in Milanese, capital of Lodesan, with a fortress. It has manufactures of silk and porcelain; and the best Parmesan cheese is made in its vicinity. Lon. 9 26 E., lat. 45 15 N.

Loffoden Isles, a chain of islands on the NW. coast of Norway. They are visited by innumerable boats in the fishing season, and immense quantities of cod are taken and cured. At the S. end of this chain is the dangerous whirlpool called Maelstrom.

Loftus Heights, elevated bluff in Adams co. Mississippi, on the E. bank of the river Mississippi.

Logan, co. S. part. of Ken. Pop. 13,002.

—Co. W. part of Ohio. Pop. 6,442.—Cap. Hocking co. Ohio.

Logierait, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, noted for its whisky.

Logronno, a town in Old Castile, Spain. Lon. 2 20 W., lat. 42 22 N.

Loheia, a city of Yemen, in Arabia, on the Coast of the Red Sea, at the bottom of a deep bay. The harbor is shallow. A considerable trade is carried on in coffee.

Loir and Cher, a department of France, including the old province of Blaisois. It is crossed by three considerable rivers; the Loir, the Loire, and the Cher. The Loir rises in the department of Eure and Loir, and joins the Sarte, above Angiers, and the Cher enters the Loire, below Tours.

Loire, the principal river of France, which rises in the mountains of Ardeche; flows 120 miles by Puy to Roanne, where it begins to be navigable; then passes by Nevers, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Nantes, and Saumur, to Paimboeuf, where it enters the Bay of Biscay. Its course is 600 miles.—A department of France, containing the old province of Forez. It has mines of coal and iron; and receives its name from the river Loipe, which flows north through its whole length.

Loire, Lower, a department of France, including the south-east part of the old province of Bretagne.

Loire, Upper, a department of France, containing the old province of Velay. It

includes many mountains, which are covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abound in cattle.

Loiret, a department of France, including the old province of Orléanois. The soil is very rich. It takes its name from a river, which rises in this department, and runs into the Loire.

Loldong, a town and fortress of Hindoostan. Lon. 78 16 E., lat. 29 52 N.

Lombardy, a part of Italy, which formerly comprehended almost all the ancient Cisalpine Gaul. It now includes all the states between the Tesin, the Po, and the Gulf of Venice, called the kingdom of Lombardy, of which Milan is the capital.

Lombes, a town in Gers, France.

Lombock, an island in the Indian Ocean, between Bally and Cumbava. It is populous, well cultivated and abounds in rice. Lon. 116 34 E., lat. 8 34 S.

Lomond, *Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, which contains 33 islands, several of them inhabited, and adorned with antique ruins, concealed among ancient yews; and others rise into high rocky cliffs, the habitation of the osprey.

Loncarty, a town in Perthshire, Scotland.

London, the capital of England, and metropolis of Britain, in the county of Middlesex; now one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, and mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of Nero. Pop. in 1831; 1,474,069, of whom 684,441 were males; and 789,628 females. It was first walled round with hewn stones and British bricks, by Constantine the Great; and the walls formed an oblong square, about three miles in circuit, with seven principal gates; but these have long since disappeared, except a few scattered fragments of the walls. London, in its most extensive view, consists of The City, properly so called, the City of Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, with the suburbs in Middlesex and Surry, within what are called the Bills of Mortality; including an area of seven miles in length, and averaging upwards of two miles in width. Among the churches in the metropolis, the cathedral of St. Paul is the most conspicuous, and is a noble fabric. St. Dunstan, in the East; St. Michael, in Cornhill; St. Stephen, in Walbrook; St. Aldermary, in Bow Lane; St. Mary, in Cheapside; St. Bride, in Fleet Street; St. Martin, in the Fields; and St. George, in Hanover Square, are some of the other churches most distinguished for fine architecture. There are likewise a great number of chapels for the established church, foreign Protestant churches, Roman Catholic chapels, meetings for dissenters of all persuasions, and three large synagogues for the Jews. The

royal palace of St. James, on the north side of a small park of the same name, is an ancient building; it is mean in external appearance, but the apartments are the best calculated for regal parade of any in the kingdom. The late royal town residence, called Carlton House, is demolished; and a number of splendid mansions are raised on its site. A new palace is also in a forward state of preparation for the reception of his majesty, on the west side of St. James's Park, where Buckingham House originally stood. Among the public buildings, which can merely be enumerated here, are Westminster Hall, containing the supreme courts of justice, and adjoining to which are the houses of Lords and Commons; the Guildhall of the city; the Sessions House; the Tower, an ancient fortress, in which are some public offices, a magazine and arsenal, the regalia of the kingdom, the mint, and a menagerie; the Trinity House and the New Mint, on Tower Hill; the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent structure, called Somerset House; the British Museum; the Royal Exchange; the Post Office; the Bank of England; the Custom House; the Excise Office; the East-India House; the South-Sea House; the Mansion House, for the Lord Mayor; the Monument, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; New London Bridge, and the five bridges of Southwark, Blackfriars, Waterloo (or Strand,) Westminster, and Vauxhall.—The numerous inns of court for the study of the law; the two new universities, colleges, learned societies, scientific institutions, and public seminaries; the halls of the different trading companies; the noble hospitals, and other charitable foundations; the theatres, and other public places of diversion; with the fine squares and streets, are all too numerous to be here particularly mentioned.—The parishes in the Bills of Mortality, amount to 147; of which 97 are within the walls, 17 in the liberties without the walls, 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surry, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster.—Such, on a cursory view of it, is the metropolis of Britain, to the extent and opulence of which many causes have contributed. From the openness of the country around, and a gravelly soil, it is tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgment for stagnant air or water. Its cleanliness, as well as its supply of water, is greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good springs within itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. London, with regard to the circumstance of navigation, is so placed on the Thames, and has such ex-

tensive wet docks, as to possess every advantage that can be derived from a seaport, without its dangers. To its port are also confined some branches of foreign commerce; as those to Turkey and Hudson Bay, and nearly the whole of the vast East-India trade. Thus, London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to the number of inhabitants. To describe the trades and manufactures that are carried on in London, would be to enumerate all that other places in the kingdom are separately noted for, and would include nearly every article of utility or luxury; for such are the facilities which the metropolis affords for the performance of all operations on an extensive scale, and such is the spirit of competition that exists among its industrious and enterprising inhabitants, that whatever speculation in art, manufactures, or commerce, holds out a fair promise for the advantageous employment of capital or talent, is sure to be embarked in and prosecuted with the most unremitting energy. To enumerate all the events by which this capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed our limits; we shall only mention, therefore, the great plague, in 1665, which cut off 68,590 people, and the dreadful conflagration, in 1666, by which the cathedral and many other churches, with 13,200 houses, were destroyed. The City is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the aldermen, the Lord Mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common-councilmen, a recorder, a common-sergeant, two sheriffs (who also are sheriffs of Middlesex,) a chamberlain, a town-clerk, a remembrancer, a water-bailiff, and many inferior officers. Lon. 0 6 W., lat 51 31 N.—P-t. and cap. Madison co. Ohio.

London, New, co. SE. part of Ct. Pop. 49,295.—City and cap. New London co. Ct., on the Thames, three miles from its mouth; 42 SE. Hartford. Pop. 4,356. It is irregularly built, has a fine harbor, and has recently become engaged in the whale fishery. Fort Trumbull is situated at the S. of the town, and on the opposite side of the river are the remains of Fort Griswold.—T. Chester co. Pa.—P-t. Merimack co. N. H. Pop. 913.

Londonderry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 30 broad, divided into 31 parishes. It is a fruitful champaign country, and the greater part of it was given by James I. to an incorporated company of London merchants. The chief rivers are the Foyle and Bann, which form its west and east boundaries. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of the county.

Londonderry, or *Derry*, a city and sea-

port, capital of the above county. It stands on the Foyle, over which is a flat wooden bridge, 1,068 feet in length. Five miles below is Culmore Fort, at the head of Lough Foyle; and there are four castles by the side of the river. This city is celebrated for the long siege it sustained against James II., in 1689. Lon. 7 45 W., lat. 54 58 N.

Londonderry, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 1,469.—T. Guernsey co. Ohio.—P-t. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 1,302.—The name of four towns in Pa.

Long Bay, bay on the coast of N. C. and S. C. between the mouth of Cape Fear river, and the mouth of the Pedee.

Long Beach, on the coast of N. J., S. of Barnegat bay.

Long Island, isl. belonging to the state of N. York, extending along the coast of Connecticut. It is 140 miles long, and its greatest breadth is about 20 miles. The soil is well calculated for the raising of grain, hay, and fruit. The shores abound with the finest oysters, and in the interior of the island are great numbers of wild deer.

Long Island Sound, a kind of inland sea from 3 to 20 miles broad, which divides Long Island from Connecticut. It affords a very safe inland navigation, and communicates with the ocean at both ends of Long Island.

Long, Loch, an arm of the sea in Scotland, which, from the Frith of Clyde, extends 20 miles between the counties of Dumbarton and Argyle, and is nearly 20 miles in breadth.

Longford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 25 miles long and 16 broad, divided into 23 parishes. It is a fertile and pleasant country, in general flat, but mountainous towards the north. The chief rivers are the Shannon, Inny, Camlin, and Fallen; and it has many small lakes.—A borough, and the capital of the county. Much linen is manufactured in the town and neighborhood, and great quantities of flax sent to other parts. Lon. 7 40 W., lat. 53 48 N.

Longforgan, a town in Perthshire, Scotland.

Longmeadow, p-t. Hampden co. Mass., 97 W. Boston. Pop. 1,257.

Long-nan, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 104 18 E., lat. 32 22 N.

Long Point, peninsula, U. Canada, projecting 18 miles into lake Erie.

Longport, a village in Shropshire, Eng., near Newport; famous for its pottery and glass works.

Longtown, a town in Cumberland, Eng., with manufactures of muslin.

Longueville, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine.

Longuion, a town in Moselle, France.

Longwood, a town in Meath, Ireland.

Longwy, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a castle.

Lons le Saunier, a town of France, capital of the department of Jura, with an abbey of Noble Bernardines. It derives its name from the salt springs in the vicinity.

Loo, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, with a fine palace.

Looe, East and West, two decayed boroughs in Cornwall, Eng., separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge. They are supported chiefly by the pilchard fishery.

Lookout, Cape, in North Carolina, south of Cape Hatteras, and opposite Core Sound. Lon. 76 51 W., lat. 34 23 N.

Lookout Mountain, one of the Appalachian ridges, in the NW. part of Georgia.

Lopatka, Cape, the southern extremity of Kamtschatka. Lon. 156 45 E., lat. 51 0 N.

Lopo Gonsalves, Cape, a long and narrow peninsula on the coast of Guinea, low, flat, and covered with trees. Lon. 8 30 E., lat. 0 45 S.

Lora, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. — A town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Hohenstein.

Lorca, a city of Spain, in Murcia. A great quantity of barilla is produced in the vicinity, and there are potteries and salt-peter works.

Lord Howe's Group, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1791, by Captain Hunter. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut was very distinguishable. Nine of the natives came near the ship, in a canoe; they were a stout, clean, well-made people, of a dark copper color, and wore a wrapper round their middle. Lon. 159 14 to 159 37 E., lat. 5 30 S.

Lord Howe's Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1788, by Lieutenant King. Many excellent turtle have been caught here; and it abounds with a variety of birds, which were so unaccustomed to be disturbed, that the seamen went near enough to knock them down with a stick. Lon. 159 0 E., lat. 31 36 N.

Loretto, a fortified town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, near the Gulf of Venice. The cathedral contains the Casa Santa, or Holy House, in which it is pretended the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth. The famous Lady of Loretto, adorned with jewels, stands upon the altar, in a niche of silver, surrounded by numerous gold and silver lamps. Great numbers go in pilgrimage to Loretto, and every pilgrim, after having performed his devotion, makes the Virgin a present; so that the treasury of this chapel is immensely rich. Lon. 13 38 E., lat. 43 27 N. — The principal town of California, with a harbor and fort. Lon. 111 44 W., lat. 26 12 N.

Lorgues, a town in Var, France.

Lorraine, an old province of France, now forming the departments of Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe, and Vosges. — P-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 1,727.

Lot, a river of France, which rises in the department of Lozere, passes by Mende and Cahors, and enters the Garonne below Agen. — A department of France, including the old province of Quercy.

Lot and Garonne, a department of France, including the eastern part of the old province of Guienne.

Lothian, a district of Scotland, now divided into East, Mid, and West Lothian, or Haddingtonshire, Edinburghshire, and Linlithgowshire.

Loudon, p-t. Merrimack co. N. H. Pop. 1,642. — County, NE. part of Va. Pop. 21,938.

Loughborough, a town in Leicestershire, Eng., near the Soar. It has a large church with a handsome tower. The chief manufactures are wool-combing and hosiery; and it has a trade in coal, &c., by means of a canal from the Trent.

Loughbrickland, a town in Down, Ireland.

Loughrea, a town in Galway, Ireland.

Louisa, co. central part of Va. Pop. 16,151.

Louis Fort, or **Fort Fauban**, a town and fortress of France, in Lower Rhine.

Louis, St., a small island of Senegambia, within the mouth of the river Senegal; the chief trade of which is in gum, wax, hides, and elephants' teeth. Lon. 16 31 W., lat. 15 53 N. — A seaport and fortress of St. Domingo, at the head of a bay of its name. The chief exports are coffee, cotton, and indigo. Lon. 73 31 W., lat. 18 15 N. — Co. E. part of Missouri. Pop. 14,907.

— R., NW. Ter., which flows into the W. end of lake Superior, and affords a communication between the lake and the Mississippi.

Louis, St., p-t. and cap. St. Louis co. Missouri, on the W. side of the Mississippi, 18 miles below the mouth of the Missouri, and 1,200 above N. Orleans. Pop. in 1830, 5,852. It is very advantageously situated for commerce, and maintains a constant intercourse by steamboats with the towns on the Ohio and the Mississippi, particularly with N. Orleans. It is the principal depot of the fur trade of the western country, and contains a Catholic college.

Louisburg, the capital of the island of Cape Breton, with a citadel, and an excellent harbor. Lon. 59 54 W., lat. 45 57 N. — P-t. and cap. Franklin co. N. C.

Louisiade, an archipelago in the Eastern seas, lying SE. of New Guinea.

Louisiana, one of the U. States, bounded N. by the Arkansas Territory and Mississippi, E. by Mississippi and the gulf of Mexico, S. by the gulf, and W. by the

Mexican province of Texas. Pop. in 1830, 215,575, of whom 109,631 are slaves. It is 240 miles in length from N. to S., and 210 in width. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Red river, Washita and Sabine. New Orleans is the seat of government. The whole state is low and flat, and abounds in swamps and prairies. The Opelousas prairie in the S.W. part contains about 8,000 square miles. Nothing can be more dreary than the prospect of the immense waste which is afforded from a ship's mast, in sailing up the mouth of the Mississippi to N. Orleans. A great part of the surface of the country is periodically overflowed by the waters of the river. The most important articles of produce in the southern parts of the state, are sugar and rice; in the middle and northern, cotton. The native population consists principally of French and Spaniards; and about half of the present population is of English descent. The Catholic is the predominant religion. Louisiana was purchased of France by the U. States in 1803.

Louisville, p-t. and cap. Jefferson co. Ken., on the S. bank of the Ohio. Lon. 85° 30' W., lat. 38° 10' N. Pop. 10,352. Its site is a gently sloping plain; the principal streets run parallel with the Ohio, and command a fine view of the opposite shore. It has considerable manufactures and an extensive trade by way of the river; and contains a theatre and an elegant courthouse.—P-t. St. Lawrence co. N. York. Pop. 1,076.—Cap. Jefferson co. Ga., on the Ogechee.

Louth, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 29 miles long and 13 broad. It is the least county in Ireland, but very fertile. The chief rivers are the Boyne, Louth, and Dee.—A town in the same county, anciently considerable, but now a poor place.—A town in Lincolnshire, Eng., with a manufacture of blankets and carpets.

Loutre, p-t. Montgomery co. Missouri. **Louvain,** a city of the Netherlands, in Brabant. Lon. 4° 41' E., lat. 50° 53' N.

Louviers, a fortified town of France, on the Eure, 55 miles NW. of Paris.

Louvores, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 21 miles north of Paris.

Lowell, t. Oxford co. Maine.

Lowell, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass., 24 miles NW. of Boston. Pop. 6,474. It is a newly built and flourishing town, and stands on the Merrimack river, at Pawtucket falls. It is noted for its manufactures, is built with great regularity, and commands the whole water power of the Merrimack, with a fall of more than 30 feet. The Middlesex canal leaves the river at this place, and a branch extends along the side of one of the principal streets of the town.

A daily paper is printed at Lowell; and a railroad to Boston has been commenced.

Lowenstein, a town of Wirtemberg, capital of a county.—A fort and ancient castle of the Netherlands, in South Holland, at the W. end of the Island of Bommelwert.

Lowestoft, or Leostoff, a town in Suffolk, Eng. The chief trade is in the mackerel and herring-fisheries; and it is much frequented for sea-bathing. Lon. 1° 44' E., lat. 52° 29' N.

Lowes Water, a lake in Cumberland, Eng., abounding with pike and perch.

Lowville, p-t. Lewis co. N. Y., on Black river, 57 N. Utica. Pop. 2,334.

Loza, or Loja, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a Moorish castle.

Loza, a province of Quito, with a capital of the same name.

Loyne, or Lune, a river of England, which rises in Westmoreland, flows S. by Kirby Lonsdale to Lancaster, and soon after enters the Irish Sea.

Lozere, a department of France, including the old province of Gevaudan.

Luban, a town of Livonia, Russia. Lon. 26° 36' E., lat. 56° 55' N.

Lubben, a town of Lusatia, on the Spree, capital of a district. Lon. 13° 55' E., lat. 52° 0' N.

Lubec, p-t. and port of entry, Washington co. Me. Pop. 1,535. The inhabitants are engaged chiefly in the lumber trade and the fisheries.

Lubeck, a free city and seaport of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, on the Trave. Lon. 10° 41' E., lat. 53° 51' N.—An island in the Indian Ocean, near the island of Madura. Lon. 112° 22' E., lat. 5° 50' S.

Luben, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz.—A town of Lusatia.

Lublin, a city of Poland, with a citadel.

Luc, a town of France, in Var.—A town of France, in Drome.

Lucanas, a province of Peru with a capital of the same name.

Lucar, Cape St., the SE. end of the peninsula of California. Lon. 109° 51' W., lat. 22° 53' N.

Lucar de Barameda, St., a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fine harbor. Lon. 5° 54' W., lat. 36° 58' N.

Lucar de Guadiana, St., a strong town in Andalusia, Spain, on the river Guadiana. Lon. 7° 18' W., lat. 37° 28' N.

Lucca, a duchy of Italy, lying on the E. coast of the Gulf of Genoa. It is 40 miles long and 16 broad, and in general mountainous; but it produces plenty of cattle, wine, oil, silk, wool, and chestnuts.

Luce, a spacious bay on the S. coast of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, lying E. of the promontory called the Mull of Galloway.

Lucera, a small but populous city of Naples, capital of Capitanata. Lon. 15° 54' E., lat. 41° 28' N.

Lucerne, the capital of a canton of Switzerland of the same name. Lon. 8 14 E., lat. 47 0 N.

Luckow, a town of Hanover, in the province of Luneberg, situate on the Jetze.

Lucia, *St.*, one of the Caribbee Islands. It consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and hills furnished with timber; and has several good bays and commodious harbors. Lon. 60 59 W., lat. 14 5 N. — One of the Cape Verd Islands, to the west of that of St. Nicholas. Lon. 24 32 W., lat. 16 45 N. — A town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, on a river of the same name.

Luckau, the capital of Lower Lusatia. The inhabitants, many of whom are Vandals, subsist by brewing and handicraft employments.

Lucknow, a populous city of Hindoostan, the capital of Oude. Lon. 80 55 E., lat. 26 51 N.

Luckput Bunder, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Cutch. Lon. 68 56 E., lat. 23 47 N.

Luçon, a town in Vendée, France.

Luconia, or **Luzon**, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It is well watered, and in the mountains are volcanoes and hot springs. The produce is wax, cotton, silk, wild cinnamon, rice, sulphur, cocoa-nuts, gold, copper, horses, buffaloes, and game. The principal part of the island is subject to the Spaniards, but the inhabitants are a mixture of several nations. The blacks have long hair and good features; and there is one tribe, called Pintados, who tattoo their skins.

Ludgershall, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng.

Ludlow, a borough in Shropshire, Eng., on the Tend. It is encompassed by a wall, having seven gates; and has a castle, which was held for Empress Maud against King Stephen, and besieged by him. Edward V. resided here, at the death of his father, and was carried hence to London. Arthur, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII., held a court and died here. Lon. 2 42 W., lat. 52 23 N. — P-t. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 1,227. — P-t. Hampden co. Mass. Pop. 1,327.

Ludwigsburg, a town of Wirtemberg, with manufactures of cloth, damask, linen, &c.

Luga, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on a river of the same name.

Lugan, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronetz. Here are iron-works and a cannon-foundry, belonging to the crown.

Lugano, a lake of Italy, lying between the lakes Como and Maggiore. — A town in the canton of Tesin, Switzerland.

Lugo, a city of Spain, in Galicia; celebrated for hot medicinal springs. Lon. 7 °, lat. 43 4 N

Luis, *St.*, a town of Tucuman. Lon. 67 52 W., lat. 33 10 S. — A town of Mexico, on the river St. Maria.

Luis Potosi, *San*, a city of Mexico, capital of the province of the same name. Lon. 100 0 W., lat. 22 4 N.

Lui-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 109 25 E., lat. 20 58 N.

Lulea, a seaport of Sweden, with a good harbor. Lon. 22 12 E., lat. 65 32 N.

Lumberland, t. Sullivan co. N. Y.

Lumberton, p-t. and cap. Robeson co. N. Carolina.

Lumello, a town of Italy, in Milanese, which gives name to a district called Lumelline.

Lunan, a town of Scotland, in Forfarshire, situate on a bay of the same name.

Lunawara, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in Gujerat, on the Mahy. Lon. 73 43 E., lat. 23 8 N.

Lund, a town of Sweden, in Schonen.

Lundy, isl., Eng., at the entrance of the Bristol Channel, about 12 miles from the Devonshire coast. It supplies fowls and eggs to the inhabitants of Devonshire. Lon. 4 38 W., lat. 51 18 N.

Luneburg, a dutchy and province of Hanover. Part of it is full of heaths and forests, which abound with wild boars; but near the rivers it is pretty fertile. — A fortified town, capital of the dutchy of the same name. The salt springs near this place produce great quantities of that article; and it has also a trade in lime, wax, honey, wool, flax, and linen. Lon. 10 39 E., lat. 53 1 N.

Lunel, a town in Herault, France, which produces excellent muscadine wine.

Lunenburg, p-t. Essex co. Vt. Pop. 1,054. — P-t. Worcester co. Mass. Pop. 1,318. — Co. S. part of Va. Pop. 11,957.

Luneville, a town in Meurte, France.

Lupata, a chain of mountains in Eastern Africa, supposed to extend along the whole of Zanguebar and Mozambique.

Lurgan, a town of Ireland, in Armagh county, with an extensive linen manufacture.

Lus, or **Lussa**, a province of Balloogistan, lying on the seacoast east of Mekran. It is the smallest province in that country, but the most level, and rich in grain, sheep, and goats.

Lusatia, a margravate of Germany, divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Lusatia abounds more in mountains and hills than the Lower, in which are many boggy and moorish tracts, yet it is the most fruitful. The breeding of cattle is very considerable, and there is plenty of game. Upper Lusatia belongs to the king of Saxony, and the Lower to the king of Prussia.

Lusignan, a town in Vienne, France.

Luton, a town in Bedfordshire, Eng., on the Lea; with a manufacture of straw hats, &c.

Lutterworth, a town in Leicestershire, Eng., on the Swift. It has a large church, of which Wickliff, the first reformer, was rector, and he died here in 1385. Here is an extensive cotton manufacture, and many hands are employed in the stocking trade.

Lutzelstein, a town of Lower Rhine, France, with a strong castle.

Lutzen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle. Here Napoleon defeated the combined armies of Russia and Prussia in 1813.

Luxemburg, a grand dutchy and province of the Netherlands. It lies in the forest of Ardenne, and, in some places, is covered with mountains and woods; but, in general, is fertile in corn and wine, and has a great number of iron-mines. The principal rivers are the Moselle, Sour, Ourte, and Semoy. This dutchy formerly belonged to the house of Austria; but, by the congress of Vienna, in 1815, it was ceded to the King of the Netherlands.

Luzor, a village of Upper Egypt, occupying part of the site covered with the magnificent ruins of Thebes.

Luzara, a strong town in Mantua, Italy.

Luzerne, p-t. Warren co. N. Y. Pop. 1,362.—Co. E. part of Pa. Pop. 27,304.—T. Fayette co. Pa.

Lyah, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. Lon. 70 30 E., lat. 30 58 N.

Lycoming, co. central part of Pa. Pop. 17,637.—T. Lycoming co. Pa.

Lydd, a market-town in Kent, Eng.

Lynks, t. Dauphin co. Pa.

Lynan, t. York co. Me. Pop. 1,502.—T. Canton co. N. H. Pop. 1,321.

Lyme, or **Lyme Regis**, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, Eng., seated on the side of a craggy hill, on the river Lyme, and the harbor is formed by two very thick walls, called the Cobbe. It has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, and is noted for sea-bathing. Lon. 3 4 W., lat. 50 41 N.

Lyme, p-t. New London co. Ct., at the mouth of Connecticut river. Pop. 4,098.

—P-t. Huron co. Ohio.—T. Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 2,872.

Lymfjord, a gulf of Denmark, in North Jutland, which has a narrow entrance from the Categat, at Hals.

Lymington, a borough in Hampshire, Eng., on a river of its name, with a harbor for vessels of 300 tons. The chief trade is in salt; and it is frequented as a bathing place, for which it has the usual accommodations. Lon. 1 42 W., lat. 50 45 N.

Lynchburg, p-t. and cap. Campbell co. Va., on James river, 100 W. Richmond. Pop. about 6,200. The productions of the fertile and extensive back country are brought here, and carried down the river in batteaux to Richmond. It has considerable trade likewise in tobacco.

Lyndeborough, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 1,147.

Lyndon, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. Pop. 1,822.

Lynn, or **Lynn Regis**, a borough and seaport in Norfolk, Eng., in which some vestiges of religious edifices remain; and the hexagonal tower of a monastery serves as a seamark to vessels entering the harbor. By the Ouse, and its associated rivers, it supplies most of the midland counties with coal, timber, and wine; and, in return, exports malt and corn in great quantities: it also partakes in the Baltic trade and Greenland fishery. Lon. 0 24 E., lat. 52 46 N.

Lynn, p-t. Essex co. Mass., 9 NE. Boston. Pop. 6,138. It is extensively engaged in the manufacture of shoes. Lynn beach is regarded as a curiosity.—T. Lehigh co. Pa.

Lynnfield, t. Essex co. Mass. Pop. 617.

Lynnhaven Bay, on the coast of Va., at the S. end of Chesapeake bay.

Lyons, a city of France, capital of the department of Rhone, on the river Saone. The public library here has 120,000 vols. Many antiquities evince its Roman origin; and it is deemed the next city to Paris in beauty, size, and population, but superior to it in trade, commerce, and manufactures. Pop. about 200,000. Lon. 4 49 E., lat. 45 46 N.

Lyons, p-t. Wayne co. N. Y. Pop. 3,603.

Lysander, t. Onondaga co. N. Y. Pop. 3,228.

Lyth, a village of Yorkshire, Eng.; noted for its extensive alum works.

MACAO, a town of China, on an island, at the entrance of the Bay of Canton. It belongs to the Portuguese and is defended by strong forts, mounted with heavy cannon. The English and other nations have factories here. Near this town is the cave where the celebrated Camoens wrote the greatest part of the *Lusiad*. Lon. 113 37 E., lat. 22 12 N.

Macassar, the principal town of Celebes. It is a Dutch settlement, with a good harbor, defended by Fort Rotterdam. Macassar surrendered to the British in 1810, without any resistance; but was returned to the Dutch in 1814. Lon. 119 36 E., lat. 59 5 S.

Macclesfield, a town in Cheshire, Eng., near the Bollin. It has manufactures of cotton, fustians, linen cloth, &c., and mills for the winding of silk. Here is a grammar school founded by Edward VI. Lon. 2 17 W., lat. 53 15 N.

Mac Conneltsville, t. and cap. Morgan co. Ohio, on the Muskingum.

Macdonough, t. Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 1,222.

Macduff, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, with a good harbor.

Macedonia, a province of Turkey in E-

rope. The soil is for the most part fertile, and the coasts in particular abound in corn, wine, oil, and every thing desirable for use and pleasure.

Macerata, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, with a university. Lon. 13 27 E., lat. 43 20 N.

Machian, one of the Molucca Islands, and the most fertile of them all. Lon. 126 55 E., lat. 0 28 N.

Machias, port of entry and cap. Washington co. Me., on Machias bay; 236 NE. Portland. Pop. 2,775. It consists of two villages about six miles apart. The trade is considerable in lumber, boards, shingles and plaster.

Machidas, an inland kingdom of Africa, watered by the Magadoxa, but little known to the Europeans.

Machin, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Machynleth, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, seated on the Dysi.

Mackenzie's River, r. N. America, which forms the outlet of Slave lake, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, in about lat. 70 N. and lon. 135 W. Its whole course is about 2,000 miles.

Mackintosh, co. SE. part of Ga. Pop. 4,998.

Mac Kean, co. N. part of Pa.

Mac Minn, co. E. Ten. Pop. 14,497.

Macomb, co. SE. part of Michigan Ter. Pop. 2,414.

Macon, a city of France, capital of the department of Saone and Loire. Lon. 4 48 E., lat. 46 29 N.

Macon, cap. Bibb co. Ga., near the centre of the state. Pop. 2,609. It has rapidly increased, and has a thriving trade in cotton, &c.

Macquarie, Port, a penal establishment of New South Wales, 175 miles N. of Sydney.

Macri, or *Macari*, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, supposed to be the remains of the ancient Telmessus.

Macro, or *Macronisi*, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia. Lon. 24 16 E., lat. 37 30 N.

Macroom, a town in Cork co. Ireland.

Macungy, p-t. Lehigh co. Pa.

Macrua, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abex.

Madagascar, an island in the Indian Ocean, 900 miles long and nearly 300 broad, discovered by the Portuguese, in 1492. It lies 40 leagues E. of the Continent of Africa, from which it is separated by the Strait of Mosambique. The inhabitants are divided into a number of tribes. They are in general tall, well-made, and of an olive complexion; their hair is black but not woolly. Both men and women are fond of bracelets, necklaces, and ear-rings. They have little knowledge of commerce, and exchange among themselves goods for goods: gold and silver

coins brought by Europeans are immediately melted down for ornaments, and no currency of coin is established. There are a great many petty kings, whose riches consist in cattle and slaves, and they are always at war with each other. Here are a great number of locusts, crocodiles, cameleons, and other animals common to Africa, but no elephants, tigers, lions, nor horses. Insects are numerous, and many of them troublesome. The country yields several sorts of timber and many articles of marine stores; also, indigo, crystals, tortoise-shell, ebony, gums, and honey; but nothing can be more wretched than the leaf-covered huts of the inhabitants, or further removed from civilization than their habits.

Madawasca, a settlement on the northern borders of Maine, and a part of the disputed territory with Great Britain. Pop. 2,487.

Madbury, t. Strafford co. N. H.

Madeira, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, lying 250 miles N. by E. of Teneriffe. The Portuguese discovered this island in 1419, when they found it uninhabited and covered with wood. It is celebrated for its wine and sweetmeats, all kinds of fruit being here candied in the most exquisite perfection. The cedar-tree is found in great abundance, and the dragon-tree is a native of this island. Flowers nursed in the English green-houses grow wild here in the fields; and the hedges are mostly formed of the myrtle, rose, jasmine, and honey-suckle. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in various parts. Hogs are suffered to range along the mountains, and are hunted by dogs. The British factory settled in this island has considerably more of the trade than the Portuguese.—A large river that forms the NW. boundary of Brazil, more than 2,000 miles in length.

Madeley Market, a town in Shropshire, Eng., celebrated for a barn, which afforded refuge to Charles II., in his flight after the battle of Worcester.

Madison, the name of counties, in the central part of N. Y.; the central part of Va.; the N. part of Ga.; the N. part of Al.; the central part of Ken.; the central part of Ohio; the W. part of Illinois; the SE. part of Missouri; and the central part of Indiana.—The name of 18 towns in Ohio.—T. Somerset co. Me. Pop. 1,272.—P-t. Madison co. N. Y. Pop. 2,544.—P-t. and cap. Jefferson co. Indiana.

Madisonville, p-t. St. Tammany co. La. on lake Ponchartrain.

Madras, a city of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, and the metropolis of the British possessions of the Deccan and Southern Hindoostan. The fort, called Fort St. George, is a regular square, about 100 yards on each side, and stands in the middle of

the White or English Town. Opposite the W. side of the fort is a barrack for soldiers; and adjoining is a convenient hospital. At the other end of the barrack is a mint. On the S. side stands the church, at the back of which is the residence of the governor; and on the N. is the exchange, on which is erected a lighthouse. The whole is surrounded by a strong wall, and defended by batteries, bastions, &c. The Black Town, which is also walled and fortified, stands to the N. of the fort, and is inhabited by Gentoos, Mahomedans, Armenians, and Jews. Madras was settled by the English about the year 1640, and carries on a great and extensive commerce, notwithstanding large vessels cannot approach within two miles of its shore. Lon. 60 17 E., lat. 13 4 N.

Madre de Dios, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Patagonia. Lon. 42 0 W., lat. 51 0 S.

Madre de Pope, a town of Colombia, in the province of Carthagena.

Madrid, the capital of Spain, in New Castile; the largest and finest town in the kingdom. It stands in a plain, surrounded by mountains; and contains 77 churches, and 36 convents, besides several magnificent palaces and squares, and above 100 towers or steeples in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the place. Madrid has royal manufactures of china, cards, saltpetre, &c., but it has little trade, and chiefly prospers by the presence of the court. It is seated on the river Manzanares, which, though small, is adorned with a handsome bridge. Lon. 3 54 W., lat. 40 25 N. — P-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. Pop. 3,459.

Madrid, New, co. SE. part of Missouri. Pop. 2,351.

Madrigal, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. — A town of Colombia, in the province of Popayan. Lon. 75 45 W., lat. 0 50 N.

Madroga, the capital of Mocaranga, with a spacious royal palace. Lon. 29 40 E., lat. 18 0 S.

Madura, a city of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a district that exhibits many monuments of former Hindoo grandeur. Lon. 78 14 E., lat. 9 53 N. — An island in the Indian Ocean, lying to the north of the east part of Java. It abounds in rice and teak timber.

Maaler, a lake of Sweden, extending from Kongsoeur to Stockholm. It contains numerous islands, and has all the variety and beauty that rocks, woods, and verdant spots, without great height, can give.

Maalstrom, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway, at the south end of the Loffoden Islands, and near that of Moskoe. It is caused by a furious current, which runs among these isles, flowing

contrary to the motion of the tide, through a channel that has great and sudden inequalities of depth; and here, when its violence in calm weather is greatest, the vortex is tremendous. When the stream or whirlpool is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a strong west wind, it roars equal to the loudest cataract. The intervals of tranquillity are at the turn of the ebb and flood, which last only half an hour, its violence gradually returning.

Maerna, a town of Germany, in Tyrol.

Maestricht, a city of the Netherlands, in Limburg, on the left bank of the Meuse, opposite Wick, with which it communicates by a stone bridge. Near the city is the lofty mountain of St. Peter, with a fortress; and a stone quarry, with such a number of subterranean passages as to be capable of containing 40,000 persons. The other fortifications and the situation of Maestricht are such, that it is deemed one of the strongest places in Europe. Lon. 5 48 E., lat. 50 49 N.

Mafta, a town in Estremadura, Portugal.

Magadoza, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Ajan, with a citadel, and good harbor. Lon. 46 25 E., lat. 2 10 N.

Magdalen Islands, a group of 7 small isles, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, lying NE. of the E. point of the island of St. John.

Magdalena, a large river of Colombia, which falls into the sea after a course of nearly 1,000 miles. The cacao, or chocolate-tree, grows abundantly on its banks, and is highly esteemed.

Magdeburg, a dutchy of Lower Saxony, divided into four circles, Holz, Saal, Jerich, and Ziesar. The country is in general level, and very fertile. The salt springs are of such richness, that they can supply all Germany with salt. — A fortified city, capital of this dutchy, situate on the Elbe. It has a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb mausoleum of Otho the Great. Here are manufactures of fine cloth, cotton, and linen goods, stockings, gloves, porcelain, and tobacco; and the export of corn and wool is considerable. Lon. 11 53 E., lat. 52 10 N.

Magellan, a strait of S. America, which affords a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, between the island of Terra del Fuego and the main land of America. It is named from its discoverer.

Magroo, an island of Norway, at the N. end of Finland, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. Though in reality an island, it is deemed the most northern continental land in Europe; and its N. extremity is an enormous rock, called North Cape. Lon. 25 57 E., lat. 71 12 N.

Maggiore, or *Verbano*, a lake lying principally in the dutchy of Milan, in Ital-

and the north extremity in the canton of Tesin, in Switzerland.

Maghera, a town in Londonderry, Ireland.

Magherafeldi, a town in Londonderry, Ireland, with a linen manufacture.

Magliano, a town of Italy, capital of the province of Sabina.

Magnavacca, a town and fort of Italy.

Magotto, a town of Italy, in Milanese.

Mahanaddy, a river of Hindoostan.

Mahawelle, the largest river in Ceylon.

Mahon Port, a seaport of Minorca, at the SE. end of the island. The harbor, called Port Mahon, is deemed one of the finest in Europe; and contains 4 islands, covered with marine edifices. Lon. 4 18 E., lat. 39 51 N.

Mahoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. Lon. 78 33 E., lat. 20 4 N.

Mahrattas, recently two powerful states of Hindoostan, called the Poona, or Western Mahrattas, and the Nagpoor, or Eastern.

Maly, a small river of Hindoostan.

Maida, a town in Calabria Ultra, Naples.

Maidenhead, a town in Berkshire, Eng., on the Thames; it has a good trade in malt, meal, and timber.

Maidenoi, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in which native copper is found. Lon. 167 10 E., lat. 54 40 N.

Maidstone, a borough and the county-town of Kent, Eng., on the Medway. It has a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly hops, of which there are numerous plantations around; here are likewise many excellent paper-mills, and a manufacture of linen. Lon. 0 38 E., lat. 51 16 N.

Mailcotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, and a celebrated place of Hindoo worship.

Maina, a seaport of European Turkey, in Morea, with a castle, which gives name to a mountainous district that lies between two bays of the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 22 10 E., lat. 36 34 N.

Maine, one of the U. States, bounded N. by L. Canada, E. by N. Brunswick, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by L. Canada and N. Hampshire. Pop. in 1830, 399,462. It contains about 33,000 square miles and is divided into ten counties. The principal rivers are the St. John's, St. Croix, Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, and Saco. Augusta is the seat of government. The surface of the country is much diversified with hills, and some parts are mountainous. Mt. Katahdin is the highest summit. There are numerous lakes, the largest of which are the Moosehead, Cheruncook, Schoodic, and Sebago. A great part of Maine is still an uncleared forest, abounding in timber, which is the chief article of export. The trees are principally

pine, hemlock, spruce, and birch. Slate and limestone are abundant; and iron and lead have been discovered in small quantities. The soil among the mountainous parts and on the coast is inferior, but there are many tracts in the interior of great fertility. Wheat, barley, rye and potatoes are extensively cultivated. The climate is cold, the summer short, and the winter severe; heavy fogs are common in the spring. The inhabitants subsist mostly by agriculture and maritime enterprise. The chief exports are lumber, fish, lime, plaster, &c. There are some Indian settlements on the Penobscot and on Passamaquoddy Bay. The literary seminaries in this state are Bowdoin College at Brunswick, a theological school at Bangor, and a Lyceum at Gardiner. Public schools are liberally supported. Maine formed a part of Massachusetts till 1820, when it was erected into an independent state.

Maine, a river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, and joins the Rhine a little above Mentz.—An old province of France, lying to the east of that of Bretagne. It now forms, with Perche, the departments of Mayenne and Sarthe.

Maine and Loire, a department in the west of France.

Mainland, the largest and most southern of the Shetland Isles. The country consists of black craggy mountains and marshy plains, interspersed with smooth and fertile spots. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game; and the hills are covered with beeves and sheep of a small breed; the horses are also of a diminutive size, but remarkably strong, and called Shetland Ponies. The rivulets and lakes are rich in salmon, trout, &c.; and the seas abound with cod, turbot, haddock, and herrings. The inhabitants manufacture linen and woollen cloth and worsted stockings, but their principal occupation is fishing.—The principal of the Orkney Islands.

Maintenon, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire.

Majombo, a country on the coast of Guinea, between Biafra and Gabon.

Majorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands, lying in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca. The whole coast is lined with strong towers. The NW. part is mountainous; the rest produces good corn, olive-trees, fine honey, fruit, and delicate wine; and it abounds in rabbits, hares, quails, partridges, snipes, and thrushes. The inhabitants are robust and lively, and make good sailors.

Maire, Le, a strait of South America, between Staten Island and Terra del Fuego.

Makariuf, or Makareu, a town of Russia, capital of the province of Unza. Lon. 44 14 E., lat. 58 50 N.

Maker, a village in Cornwall, Eng., near St. Germans. On the heights is a very strong battery; and the steeple of the church, called Maker Tower, is a noted seamark. Lon. 4 10 W., lat. 50 21 N.

Malabar, a province on the west coast of Southern Hindoostan, lying between those of Canara and Cochín; ceded to the British in 1793, on the termination of the war with Tippoo. The land is well cultivated; and there are many forests. Oxen and buffaloes are numerous, but of a diminutive size; and common poultry are in abundance. The whole coast, from the northern part of this province to the southern extremity of Hindoostan, is called the Coast of Malabar. The natives are all blacks, with long black hair, and tolerable features. They are distinguished into casts, or tribes, of which the principal and most remarkable are the Nairs, who rank next to the Brahmans, and form the militia of Malabar, directed by the Brahmans, and governed by rajas.

Malabar Point, a remarkable promontory on the island of Bombay.

Malacca, or Malaya, an extensive peninsula of Asia. The chief commodities for trade are tin and elephants' teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, pepper, and other spices, with some precious gums and woods. Buffaloes, hogs, and poultry, are plentiful. The seacoast is almost wholly possessed by the Malays, who are rather below the middle stature, their limbs well-shaped, but particularly slender at the wrists and ankles. Their complexion is tawny, and their hair long, black, and shining. They are fond of navigation, war, plunder, emigration, adventures, and gallantry, and speak the softest language of Asia; yet they are deemed the most treacherous and ferocious people on the face of the globe. The inland parts are possessed by a savage and barbarous people, who take delight in doing mischief to their neighbors.

Malacca, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the Malaya peninsula. Many Chinese reside here, and are the chief cultivators, distillers, sugar-makers, and farmers of the customs. Lon. 102 15 E., lat. 2 12 N.

Malaga, a city of Spain, in Granada, with two castles, and a good harbor. Its commerce is principally in figs, raisins, oil, and excellent wines; and it has manufactures of silks, velvets, shag, stockings, hats, soap, paper, &c. Lon. 4 10 W., lat. 36 35 N.

Malda, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, famous for its manufactures of silk and cotton. Lon. 88 4 E., lat. 25 3 N.

Malden, a borough in Essex, Eng., seat-

ed on an eminence, by the river Blackwater. It has a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, salt, coal, iron, deals, and wine. —T. Middlesex co. Mass., 4 N. Boston. Pop. 2,010. Here are extensive dye-houses, and a large nail-factory.

Maldives, a chain of small islands in the Indian Ocean, lying to the SW. of Cape Comorin. The Maldivians appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Hindoos from Malabar. They supply ships with sails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil, honey, dried fish, tortoise shell, and especially cowries.

Malin Head, the northernmost point of land in Ireland.

Malesherbes, a town in Loiret, France.

Mallam, a village in W. Yorkshire, Eng., near Settle. It has mountains and rising grounds on every side, abounding in natural curiosities; and among them is a circular lake, which is the source of the river Aire.

Malio, Cape, or St. Angelo, a cape of European Turkey, in Morea.

Malisa, a town and fortress of Hindoostan.

Mallicollo, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. The inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. The vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety. Hogs and common poultry are the domestic animals. The inhabitants seem to correspond with the natives of New Guinea, especially in their black color and woolly hair. They go almost naked, and use bows and poisoned arrows as their principal weapons. Lon. 167 53 E., lat. 16 25 S.

Malling, West, a town in Kent, Eng.

Mallow, a borough of Ireland, in Cork co. Here are linen manufactures, and a fine spring of tepid water.

Malsbury, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng.

Malo, St., a seaport of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine. Lon. 2 2 W., lat. 48 39 N.

Malone, p-t. and cap. Franklin co., N. Y. Pop. 2,207.

Malpas, a town in Cheshire, Eng.

Malplagnet, a large village of France, in the department of the North.

Malta, an island of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily; containing two cities and 22 villages, and having several good harbors on the coast opposite Sicily. The port of St. Paul is so called from a tradition that the vessel in which St. Paul was sent prisoner to Rome was wrecked on the north point of its entrance. The western part of Malta has little land capable of cultivation, but it abounds with odoriferous plants, and has considerable salt-works. The eastern part, however, which is by far the largest, is very fertile; and in it are cultivated large quantities of cotton, lemons, almonds, olives, and vines. The common people speak Arabic, but it

better sort Italian. Emperor Charles V., in 1536, gave this island to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, or Knights of Rhodes, who removed hither in 1530; and hence they are now called Knights of Malta. The island is extremely well fortified; the ditches, of a vast size, are all cut out of the solid rock, and extend many miles.

Malta, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,517.

Malton, New, a borough in Yorkshire, Eng.

Malvasia, a small island of European Turkey, on the E. coast of Morea; celebrated for its rich wine, called Malmsey.

Malvern, Great and Little, two villages in Worcestershire, Eng., delightfully situated on the Malvern Hills. Between Great and Little Malvern are two noted Chalybeate springs, one of them called the Holy Well.

Malvern Hills, a range of hills in the SW. of Worcestershire, Eng., extending seven miles, and dividing this part of the county from Herefordshire. The highest point is 1,444 feet above the sea. On the summit of one of these hills, are the immense works of the Herefordshire Beacon, one of the strongest hill fortresses in this island, and supposed to be constructed by the ancient Britons.

Makua, a province of Hindoostan Proper. It is one of the most extensive, elevated, and diversified tracts in the kingdom.

Mamakating, p-t. Sullivan co. N. York. Pop. 3,062.

Manaroneck, p-t. Westchester co. N. Y., on Long Island Sound. Pop. 838.

Man, an island in the Irish Sea. It contains 17 parishes; and the chief towns are Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey. The commodities of the island are wool, hides, butter, tallow, black marble, slate, limestone, lead, and copper. The Duke of Athol was lord of this island, the sovereignty of which he sold, in 1765, to the crown; but he retained his territorial property. The island still preserves some of its privileges, particularly that of freedom from debts contracted in England; and hence it is the asylum of many insolvent debtors.

Manaar, a small island in the Indian Ocean, on the NW. side of Ceylon. Lon. 79 47 E., lat. 8 53 N.

Manachia, or **Magnisa**, the ancient Magnesia, a city of Natolia, with a castle. Lon. 27 16 E., lat. 38 42 N.

Manan, an island in the middle of the Bay of Fundy, forming a part of Charlotte county, in New Brunswick. Its fisheries are in great esteem, and it has safe harbors for vessels of war.

Mancha, La, a territory of Spain, in New Castile, between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. The country is an immense one, intersected by ridges of low hills

and rocks; but it is well cultivated in corn and vines.

Manche, La, a department of France, including the W. part of the old province of Normandy.

Manchester, a large town in Lancashire, Eng., seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and a place of great antiquity, though neither a corporation nor a borough. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures; and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade. No town in the kingdom is more distinguished for its public charities; and it has many handsome buildings for convenience and amusement. By the Irwell it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation. Two canals and the railroad to Liverpool facilitate its trade. Lon. 2 10 W., lat. 53 27 N.—P-t. Essex co. Mass., 30 NE. Boston. Pop. 1,238.—P-t. Chesterfield co. Va., opposite Richmond.—P-t. Ontario co. N. York. Pop. 2,811.—T. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 877.—P-t. Bennington co. Vt. Pop. 1,525.

Manchou, a branch of the Mogul Tartars, whose ancestors conquered China in the thirteenth century, but were expelled by the Chinese in 1368. They inhabit the three provinces of Eastern Tartary, and retain the customs they brought from China. The Manchou language is deemed the most learned and perfect of the Tartar tongues.

Mandaree, a large fortified seaport town of Hindoostan, province of Cutch, on the NE. shore of the Indian Ocean.

Mandan, Indian village on Missouri river. Lon. 100 50 W., lat. 47 20 N.

Manding, a country in the western part of Nigritia, bordering on Senegambia. The Mandingoes, in general, are of a mild, sociable, and obliging disposition.

Mandover, a city in Lahore, Hindoostan. Lon. 75 48 E., lat. 32 54 N.

Marfredonia, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a castle and a good harbor. Lon. 16 12 E., lat. 41 35 N.

Mangalore, a seaport of Hindoostan, capital of Canara; a place of great trade. Lon. 74 57 E., lat. 12 53 N.

Mangee, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 158 16 W., lat. 21 27 S.

Manhattan, ancient name of N. York Island.

Manheim, a strong city of Germany, surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine.—P-t. Herkimer co. N. Y. Pop. 1,937.—P-t. Lancaster co. Pa.—P-t. Schuylkill co. Pa.—P-t. York co. Pa.

Manilla, the capital of Luconia, as also of the other Philippine Islands. It is well fortified, and defended by the castle of St. Philip. On account of the pure and mild

temperature of the air, it is deemed the most healthy of the European settlements in the east; and all the necessities of life are here to be met with in great abundance. The chief exports are hemp, resin, rattans, iadigo, rice, and cotton. Lon. 120 58 E., lat. 14 36 N.

Manjee, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. Lon. 84 85 E., lat. 25 49 N.

Manlius, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 137 W. Albany. Pop. 7,375.

Manningtree, a town in Essex, Eng., on a branch of the Stour.

Manor, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa.

Manosque, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, with a castle.

Manresa, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle and several convents.

Mans, *La*, a city of France, capital of the department of Sarthe. It has excellent poultry, and its wax and stuffs are famous.

Mansfield, a town in Nottinghamshire, Eng., on the edge of the forest of Sherwood.—T. Chittenden co. Vt.—P-t. Bristol co. Mass., 30 SW. Boston. Pop. 1,172.—P-t. Tolland co. Ct. Pop. 2,661.—T. Sussex co. N. J.—T. Burlington co. N. J.—P-t. and cap. Richland co. Ohio.

Mantes, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a bridge over the Seine; the great arch of which is 120 feet wide.

Mantua, or *Mantuan*, an ancient dutchy of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is fertile in corn, pasture, flax, fruit, and excellent wine.—The capital of this dutchy is a strong city of the same name, seated on an island in the middle of a lake, formed by the Mincio. The only way into the city is by two moles or bridges, each of which is defended by a fort and other works. Here are many churches, numerous convents, a synagogue for the Jews, a university, the ancient ducal palace, with its gallery of paintings, &c. Virgil was born at a village near this city. Lon. 10 50 E., lat. 45 10 N.

Mantua, p-t. Portage co. Ohio.

Maouua, one of the Navigators' Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It produces abundance of bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, guavas, and oranges.

Maracaibo, the NW. province of the government of Caraccas. It has a city and a lake of the same name; the former is its capital, and has a good trade in chocolate, skins, and fine tobacco; the latter is of an oval form, navigable for large vessels, and communicates with the Gulf of Maracaibo by a strait, which is defended by three forts.

Maraga, a city of Persia, in Aderbijan. Lon. 47 23 E., lat. 37 20 N.

Maranhão, a large province of Brazil. It comprehends a populous island, of the

same name, at the mouth of three rivers. The country is mostly uneven, and has large and numerous rivers. It produces excellent timber, various drugs, and abundance of rice and cotton. Its capital is a city, called Maranhão, or St. Luis; which has three forts, and is the centre of the commerce of the northern provinces of Brazil with Europe.

Marans, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a considerable trade in salt, malt, corn, and meal.

Marasa, a town of Nigritia, in Wangara. Lon. 17 10 E., lat. 15 50 N.

Marathon, p-t. Lawrence co. Alabama.

Maravi, an extensive lake of Africa. Lon. 33 10 E., lat. 13 10 S.

Marawina, a river of Guayana, which separates Surinam from Cayenne. It is noted for a curious pebble, known by the name of the Marawina diamond, which, when polished, is often set in rings, &c.

Marazion, or *Market Jew*, a town in Cornwall, Eng., near Penzance.

Marbella, a town of Spain, in Granada.

Marblehead, p-t. Essex co. Mass., 16 NE. Boston. Pop. 5,150. Lon. 70 50 W., lat. 42 32 N. It has a small but open harbor close to the sea, and is chiefly engaged in the fisheries.

Marbletown, p-t. Ulster co. N. York, 70 SSW. Albany. Pop. 3,223.

Marbore Gavaarni, one of the loftiest among the Pyrenees, being 10,678 feet above the sea.

Marburg, a strong town of Germany, capital of Upper Hesse, with a castle on the top of a mountain, a university, and an academy.

Marcellin, *St.*, a town of France, in the department of Isere.

Marcellus, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y., on Skeneateles lake. Pop. 2,626.

March, a town in Cambridgeshire, Eng., on the Nen.

Marchburg, or *Mahrburg*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a circle.

Marche, *La*, an old province of France, lying to the S. of Berry. This province, and part of Limousin, now form the departments of Creuse and Upper Vienne.—A town of Vosges, France.

Marchiennes, a town of the Netherlands.—A town in Nord, France.

Marco, *St.*, a seaport of Florida, on a river of the same name. Lon. 84 38 W., lat. 30 18 N.

Marcon, *St.*, two small islands in the English Channel, near the coast of France.

Maree, *Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in Ross-shire; which contains many small islands, and abounds with salmon, char, and trout.

Marengo, a village of Italy, in Milanese; famous for a decisive victory gained over the Austrians in 1800, by which the

French became masters of Italy.—Co. S. part of Al. Pop. 7,742.

Marcolis, an extensive lake of Egypt, to the south of Alexandria.

Margam, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with extensive copper-works.

Margaritta, an island in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of Cumana, belonging to the Spanish. Lon. 64 10 W., lat. 11 10 N.

Margate, a seaport in Kent, Eng., at the north extremity of the Isle of Thanet; it is built on the side of two hills, and has a stone pier. Margate is now one of the principal resorts of company for sea-bathing, and the buildings for their accommodation are numerous and handsome. The pier, which has a rampart breast high, is the fashionable promenade; and the harbor is defended by a fort. Great quantities of corn are exported hence; and there are numerous regular steam-boats to and from London. Lon. 1 22 E., lat. 51 24 N.

Marguerite, isl. in the Mediterranean, on the SE. coast of France. Lon. 7 3 E., lat. 43 31 N.

Maria, r. Missouri Ter., which rises in the Rocky mts., and joins the Missouri.

Maria, St., an isl. in the Indian Ocean, near the E. side of Madagascar. It produces rice, sugar-canes, legumes, pine-apples, tobacco, &c., and on the coasts are found white coral and ambergris. Lon. 50 20 E., lat. 17 0 S.—A town of Colombia, in Darien. Lon. 78 10 W., lat. 8 20 N.—A town of Congo, capital of the kingdom of Matamba. Lon. 18 0 E., lat. 8 50 N.

Mariagalante, one of the Caribbee Islands, producing cotton, coffee, and sugar. It belongs to the French, and is 42 miles in circumference. Lon. 61 18 W., lat. 15 55 N.

Mariager, a seaport of Denmark, in N. Jutland. The trade is in stone and lime. Lon. 9 35 E., lat. 56 42 N.

Marianne Islands, three small islands lying off the coast of Mississippi.

Marie-aux-Mines, St., a town in Vosges, France, famous for silver mines.

Marienburg, a strong town of West Prussia, capital of a palatinate. Lon. 19 8 E., lat. 59 9 N.—A town in Misnia, Saxony; near which are mines of silver, iron, vitriol, and sulphur.

Marietta, p-t. and cap. Washington co. Ohio, at the mouth of the Muskingum. Pop. 1,207. It is beautifully situated, and is the oldest town of any consequence in the state, but is not at present a flourishing place. The streets are annually flooded by the river.—P-t. Lancaster co. Pa.

Marignano, a town of Italy, in Milanese.

Marino, St., a strong town of Italy, in the Dutchy of Urbino. Lon. 12 33 E., lat. 43 54 N.

Marion, district, NE. part of S. C. Pop.

11,208.—Co. E. Ten. Pop. 5,516.—

Co. W. part of Ga. Pop. 1,436.—Co.

NW. part of Alabama. Pop. 4,058.—Co.

Co. S. part of Mississippi. Pop. 3,701.

—Co. central part of Ohio. Pop. 6,558.

—Co. centre of Indiana. Pop. 7,181.

Marissa, or *Maritz*, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Mount Scardus, and flows into the Archipelago.

Mark, St., s-p. on the W. side of St. Domingo, on a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 72 42 W., lat. 19 18 N.—R., Florida, which rises near the mouth of St. John's river, and runs S. into St. Augustine bay.

Market Hill, a town in Arnagh, Ireland.

Marlborough, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng., on the Kennet.—T. Cheshire co. N. H. Pop. 822.—P-t. Hartford co. Ct.

—P-t. Middlesex co. Mass., 27 W. Boston.

Pop. 2,074.—P-t. Windham co. Vt.

Pop. 1,218.—T. Ulster co. N. Y. Pop.

2,272.—T. Montgomery co. Pa.—District, N. part of S. C. Pop. 8,578.

Marlborough, Fort, in Sumatra, an English factory, on the W. coast of the island.

Marlborough, *Lowell*, &c.—v. Calvert co. Md.

Marlborough, *Upper*, p-t. and cap. Prince George co. Md., on the Patuxent.

Marlow, a borough in Buckinghamshire, Eng., near the Thames. It has a trade in coal and timber; and manufactures of paper, black silk lace, and copper, brass, and iron wire.—T. Cheshire co. N. H. Pop. 645.

Marmande, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, which has a great trade in corn, wine, and brandy.

Marmora, or *White Sea*, the ancient Propontis, an inland sea between Europe and Asia. It communicates with the Black Sea by the Strait of Constantinople, and with the Archipelago by the Strait of Gallipoli.—An island in the same sea, in which are marble quarries that supply many of the public edifices in Constantinople. Lon. 27 34 E., lat. 40 28 N.

Marne, a department of France, including part of the old province of Champagne.

Marne, *Upper*, a department of France, which includes the SE. quarter of the old province of Champagne.

Marquesas, five islands in the Pacific Ocean, named Christina, Magdalena, Dominica, St. Pedro, and Hood. The products of these islands are bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, scarlet beans, paper mulberries (of the bark of which their cloth is made,) casuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and hogs and fowls. The Marquesans are of large stature, well made, strong, and active; of a tawny complexion, but look almost black, from being tattooed over the whole body. The men always go naked;

and the women are very barely clad. Their arms consist of clubs, spears, and slings; and the persons killed and taken in war are devoured. Their language much resembles that of the Society Islands.

Marr, a district of Scotland in Aberdeenshire.

Marsal, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with considerable salt-works.

Marsanne, a town in Drome, France.

Marsaquer, a strong seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, belonging to the Spaniards, who took it in 1732.

Marsasousa, a seaport in Barca, Barbary. Lon. 21 2 E., lat. 32 47 N.

Marseilles, the ancient Massilia, a city of France in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. Pop. 120,000. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is divided into the old town, or the city, and the new town. The streets in the old town ascend one above another like an amphitheatre; but they are narrow and crowded. The new town is unsurpassed in beauty by any city in France. Marseilles is nearly a square, surrounded by walls of about four miles in circuit; it has many splendid edifices and a public library with 90,000 volumes. The port is a spacious basin of an oblong form, and is defended by a citadel and fort. In 1721, the plague carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. Lon. 5 22 E., lat. 43 17 N.

Marshfield, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng., seated on the Goteswold Hills.—P-t. Washington co. Vt. Pop. 1,271.—P-t. Plymouth co. Mass., 30 SE. Boston. Pop. 1,563.

Marstrand, a rocky island of Sweden, in the Categat; called, on account of its strength, the Gibraltar of Sweden. Lon. 11 30 E., lat. 57 52 N.

Marta, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a river of the same name.

Martaban, a city of Pegu, capital of a province fertile in rice, fruit, and wine. Lon. 97 53 E., lat. 16 30 N.

Martha, St., a province of Colombia. It is a mountainous country, abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and feeds immense quantities of cattle, which are killed and salted for exportation. It has a capital of the same name with an excellent harbor, about 100 miles NE. Cartagena.

Martha's Vineyard, isl. Mass., lying W. of Nantucket, 21 miles long and 6 broad; and composing the county of Duke's. Edgartown is the chief town.

Martin, co. E. part of N. C. Pop. 8,544.—Co. S. part of Indiana. Pop. 2,010.

Martin, Cape, a promontory of Spain, in

Valencia, which separates the Gulf of Valencia from that of Alicant. Lon. 0 36 E., lat. 38 54 N.

Martin, St., a town of France, in the Isle of Rhé, with a harbor and strong citadel.—One of the Caribbee Islands. Its tobacco is reckoned the best in these islands. Lon. 63 8 W., lat. 18 4 N.

Martin's, St., parish, S. part of La. Pop. 7,204.

Martinsville, St., p-t. Attakapas district, La., on the Teche; it contains a bank, an academy, a court house and a Catholic church.

Martinico, one of the Caribbee Islands, 140 miles in circumference, belonging to France. It produces sugar, coffee, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits. The island is populous, and it has several safe and commodious harbors, well fortified. St. Pierre is the chief town.

Martinsburg, p-t. and cap. Lewis co. N. Y. Pop. 2,382.—P-t. and cap. Berkley co. Va.

Martinsville, p-t. and cap. Henry co. Va.—P-t. Guilford co. N. C.—Cap. Morgan co. Indiana.

Martock, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. *Murwar*, in Hindoostan, a large and ancient division of the Ajmere province.

Mary's, St., the most southern island of the Azores. It produces much corn. Lon. 25 13 W. lat. 36 57 N.—Co. S. part of Md. Pop. 13,455.—R., Md., which falls into the Potomac.—R., between Georgia and Florida, which rises in the Okefinoke swamp and falls into the Atlantic.—P-t. and port of entry, Camden co. Ga., on the N. side of St. Mary's river, 9 miles above its mouth. It has a safe harbor, and is connected with Darien by an easy inland navigation of 70 miles.—R., which rises in Ohio and joins the St. Joseph's in Indiana.

Mary's Strait, St., a river or strait of N. America, about 90 miles long, which connects lake Superior with lake Huron. The cataract or Sault de St. Marie near its head is 22 feet high. It is navigable with some difficulty for canoes and barges. Here is a U. S. military post.

Maryborough, capital of Queen county, Ireland, with an ancient castle.

Maryland, one of the U. States, bounded N. by Pa., E. by Del. and the Atlantic, S. by Chesapeake bay and the Potomac, which separates it from Va., and W. by Va. Pop. in 1830, 446,913, of whom 102,878 were slaves. It contains 14,000 square miles and is divided into 19 counties. The principal rivers are the Potomac, Susquehanna, Patuxent, and Patapsco. Annapolis is the seat of government, and Baltimore the principal city. The eastern shore is a flat country, and much of it covered with stagnant water.

A ridge of the Alleghany mountains passes through the NW. part. Much of the soil is highly productive, and the mountainous parts abound in iron ore, coal, and limestone. The staple productions are flour and tobacco. The Chesapeake and Delaware canal connects the north ends of these bays, and opens a water communication between Philadelphia and Baltimore. This state has engaged extensively in railroads and other works of internal improvement. The principal literary institutions are at Baltimore.

Maryport, a town in Cumberland, Eng., at the mouth of the Ellen, with a good harbor. Many vessels are employed in the coal or coasting trade; and here are two ship-yards, and a cotton manufacture. Lon. 3 22 W., lat. 54 35 N.

Marysville, p-t. and cap. Blount co. E. Ten.—Cap. Union co. Ohio.

Maria Siroco, a gulf on the SE. side of the Isle of Malta.

Masafuera, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 80 miles west of Juan Fernandez. Lon. 81 40 W., lat. 33 42 S.

Masbate, one of the Philippine Islands. Lon. 122 25 E., lat. 11 36 N.

Masbrough, a village in Yorkshire, Eng., on the river Don; in which are considerable iron-works.

Mascara, the western province of Algiers.

Mascat, a seaport of Arabia Felix, capital of Oman, with an excellent harbor. Lon. 57 27 E., lat. 23 38 N.

Masham, a town in Yorkshire, Eng.

Maskelyne Isle, a small and beautiful island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167 59 E., lat. 16 32 S.

Mason, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 1,403.—Co. W. part of Va. Pop. 6,534.

—Co. N. part of Ken. Pop. 16,203.

Masonville, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. 1,145.

Massa, a town of Tuscany, in Siennese. —A town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro.

Massachusetts, one of the United States, bounded N. by New Hampshire and Vermont, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Atlantic, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and W. by New York. Pop. in 1800, 422,845; in 1830, 610,014. It has an area of 7,800 sq. miles and is divided into 14 counties. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Charles, Blackstone, Concord, Merrimac, and Miller's. Boston is the capital and chief town. The surface west of Connecticut river is mountainous; east of that river it is hilly, except in the SE. part of the state, where it is level or moderately uneven. The Green mountains extend through the western part. The climate exhibits considerable extremes of heat and cold; and the ground is usually covered with snow during the winter. The spring is wet, foggy, and disagreeable. The summers are hot, and

vegetation is rapid. The autumn is serene and delightful. The soil in the interior is generally good, and along the valley of the Connecticut, it is uncommonly rich; in the SE. part it is sandy and inferior. In no state of the Union have greater advances been made in agriculture. The principal productions are grass, Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, and potatoes. Iron ore is found in abundance in the mountains of Berkshire. Limestone and fine marble are met with in several parts of the state, and quarries of excellent granite exist in the central and eastern divisions. There is a lead-mine in Southampton, to which a subterranean passage of 1,000 feet has been opened, mostly through solid rock. The chief occupations of the inhabitants of this state are agriculture, commerce, navigation, the fisheries, and manufacturing. A very large amount of capital is invested, and many hands are employed in manufacturing establishments, the most extensive of which are for the manufacture of cotton and woollen cloths. The principal canals are the Middlesex canal, which connects Boston harbor with the Merrimac, and the Blackstone canal, which extends from Worcester to Providence. Several rail roads have been commenced and projected, which cannot fail to increase the prosperity of the state. Massachusetts is distinguished for her literary institutions, of which Harvard College at Cambridge is the first; she took the leading part among the colonies in the war of the revolution, and has given birth to many of the first men of the country.

Massachusetts Bay, a large bay on the coast of the U. States, between Cape Ann on the north and Cape Cod on the south.

Massapa, a town of Mocaranga, near which are rich mines of gold. Lon. 31 55 E., lat. 18 5 S.

Massena, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on the St. Lawrence. Pop. 2,070.

Masnah, or *Massova*, an island in the Bay of Arkeeko, at the north extremity of Abyssinia, and near the coast. The exports are gold, ivory, corn, and slaves. Lon. 39 38 E., lat. 15 37 N.

Masulipatam, a seaport of Hindoostan, in the Circars; a place of considerable trade. Lon. 81 14 E., lat. 16 10 N.

Mata, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near a lake of the same name, noted for the immense quantity of salt it produces.

Matala, a town and cape on the south coast of the Island of Candia. Lon. 24 58 E., lat. 34 46 N.

Matamba, a large kingdom of Congo.

Matan, or *Mactan*, one of the Philippine Islands, on the E. side of Zebu.

Matanzas, t. on the N. coast of Cuba, 60 miles E. of Havana. It has a large and safe harbor. Lon. 81 30 W., lat. 23 3 N.

Matapan, Cape, the most southern promontory of Morea, between the Gulf of Coron and that of Colochina. Lon. 22 40 E., lat. 36 25 N.

Matarem, or **Yagyakarta**, a town of Java, capital of the province of Matarem. Lon. 110 23 E., lat. 7 52 S.

Mataro, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

Matlock, a village in Derbyshire, Eng., on the Derwent. It is an extensive straggling place, built in a romantic style, on the steep side of a mountain; and near the bridge are two chalybeate springs. On the heights of Abraham is the Grand Rutland Cavern, with other inferior caverns.

Matsumay, a seaport of the Island of Jesso, capital of a province. Lon. 139 55 E., lat. 42 0 N.

Matthews, co. E. part of Va. Pop. 7,663.

Matthew, St., an island in the Atlantic, on the coast of Guinea. Lon. 8 10 W., lat. 1 24 S.—A small island in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 123 51 E., lat. 52 3 S.

Matto Grosso, the largest and most western province of Brazil, nearly 1,100 miles long, and from 400 to 800 broad. It is rich in gold, precious stones, timber, and cattle; watered in the interior by numerous rivers; capable of producing in abundance all the necessaries and luxuries of life; but at present it is principally inhabited by various tribes of Indians.

Matura, a town of Ceylon, with a fort and a harbor. Lon. 80 37 E., lat. 5 55 N.

Maubeuge, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord.

Maule, a province of Chili, extending from the Andes to the ocean.

Mauleon, a town in Vendee, France.—Another in Lower Pyrenees, France.—Another in Upper Pyrenees, France.

Maumee, or **Miami Bay**, bay at the west end of lake Erie, about 12 miles wide.

Maumee, or **Miami of the Lake**, r. Ohio, which rises in the NE. part of Indiana, and after a NE. course of 120 miles, enters Maumee bay in lake Erie.

Maura, St., one of the Ionian Islands in the Mediterranean. Lon. 20 46 E., lat. 38 40 N.

Maurepas, lake, Louisiana, 10 miles long and 7 broad.

Mauriac, a town in Cantal, France, famous for excellent horses.

Maurice, r. N. J., which runs into Delaware bay.—T. Cumberland co. N. J.

Mauritius, or **Isle of France**, an island in the Indian Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese, but the first settlers were the Dutch, in 1598. The town and spacious harbor, called Port Louis, are strongly fortified; and there are large storehouses, and every thing necessary for the refitting of fleets. Lon. 57 28 E., lat. 20 10 S.

Maurua, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 151 32 W., lat. 16 25 S.

Maury, co. W. Ten. Pop. 28,153.

Maves, St., a borough of Cornwall, Eng.

Maximin, St., a town in Var, France.

May, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, with a light-house.

May, Cape, on the coast of N. J., at the entrance of Delaware bay. Lon. 74 56 W., lat. 39 N.

Maybole, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a manufacture of blankets.

Mayenne, a department of France, including the NW. part of the old province of Maine.

Mayenne and Loire, a department of France, including the old province of Anjou.

Mayfield, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y., 40 NW. Albany. Pop. 2,614.

Maynooth, a town of Ireland, in Kildare county; in which is a royal college for students intended for the Romish church, and a college for lay students of the same persuasion.

Mayo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 62 miles long and 52 broad, divided into 61 parishes. The W. and N. parts are mountainous, and thinly inhabited; but the interior produces excellent pasturage, and is watered by several lakes and rivers.—A village of Ireland, once a city and the capital of this county, but now a poor place.—One of the Cape Verd Islands. Lon. 23 5 W., lat. 15 10 N.

Maysville, p-t. and cap. Mason co. Ken., on the Ohio, 66 miles above Cincinnati. Pop. 2,040.

Mazanderan, a province of Persia, the ancient Mauritania.

Maziera, or **Maccira**, an island in the Arabian Sea, on the coast of Oman. Lon. 59 30 E., lat. 20 33 N.

Meaco, a large and populous city of Japan, in the Island of Nipon. Lon. 153 30 E., lat. 35 24 N.

Meadville, p-t. and cap. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 1,070. It is a thriving town, and is the seat of Alleghany college.

Meao, a small island, one of the Molucas, in the Indian Ocean, with a good harbor. Lon. 127 5 E., lat. 1 12 N.

Meath, or **East Meath**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 miles long and 35 broad; divided into 147 parishes. The county is divided nearly into two equal parts by the river Boyne; and the surface is in general flat, producing abundance of corn, and feeding numerous sheep and cattle.

Meath, West, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 miles long and 24 broad; divided into 59 parishes. It is fertile in pasturage and corn, and has several small lakes and rivers.

Meaux, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne. It has man-

fractures of leather and glue, and has a trade in corn, cattle, and wool.

Mecca, a city and the capital of Arabia Deserta, famous for being the birthplace of Mahomed. The temple of Mecca is a most splendid and gorgeous structure, and is visited by vast numbers of pilgrims, the chief object of whose devotion is the Kaaba, which is in the centre of the temple. On the top of one of the neighboring hills is a cave, where it is pretended Mahomed usually retired to perform his devotions; and that the greatest part of the Koran was brought to him here by the angel Gabriel. Two miles from the town is the hill where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac. Mecca is governed by a sheref, who is a temporal prince, and his revenue is increased by the donations of Mahomedan sovereigns. Lon. 40 15 E., lat. 21 28 N.

Mechlin, or **Malines**, a city of the Netherlands, in the province of Antwerp. The best Brabant lace, fine linen, damasks, carpets, and leather, are made here. Lon. 4 29 E., lat. 51 2 N.

Mechoacan, a province of Mexico, now called Valladolid. It is very rich, and abounds in all the necessaries of life.

Mecklenburg, a duchy of Lower Saxony, fertile in corn, pasture, and game.—Co. S. part of Va. Pop. 20,366.—Co. SW. part of N. C. Pop. 20,076.

Mecon, a river which rises in Tibet, and flows into the China Sea.

Medea, or **Mahdia**, a town of Tunis, formerly a place of importance.

Medellin, a town in Estremadura, Spain.

Medelpadia, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, on the Gulf of Bothnia; interspersed with lakes, rivers, and fertile valleys.

Medenblick, a seaport of the Netherlands, in North Holland. Lon. 4 51 E., lat. 52 46 N.

Medfield, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass., 20 SW. Boston. Pop. 817.

Medford, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass., 4 N. Boston. Pop. 1,755.

Medina, a town of Arabia Deserta, famous for the tomb of Mahomed, which is in the corner of a large mosque, enclosed with rich curtains, and lighted by a great number of lamps. Medina is called the City of the Prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca. Lon. 40 10 E., lat. 24 0 N.—A town in Estremadura, Spain.—Co. N. part of Ohio. Pop. 7,560. Chief town, Medina.

Medina Celi, a town in Old Castile, Spain.

Medina de Rio-seco, a town in León, Spain.

Medina del Campo, a town in León, Spain.

Medina Sidenia, a town in Andalusia, Spain.

Mediterranean Sea, an inland sea that extends between Africa and Europe into Asia; communicating with the Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Gibraltar, and with the Black Sea by the Strait of Gallipoli, the Sea of Marmora, and the Strait of Constantinople. It is above 2,200 miles in length, but has little or no tide, and a constant upper current sets in from the Atlantic, through the Strait of Gibraltar.

Medway, a river that rises in Ashdown Forest, in Sussex, Eng.; entering Kent, it flows by Tunbridge to Mfildstone, and is navigable thence to Rochester; immediately below which, at Chatham, it is a station for the royal navy.—P-t. Norfolk co. Mass., 25 SW. Boston. Pop. 1,766.

Megna, a river of Hindoostan, formed by the junction of numerous streams issuing from the mountains on the N. borders of the district of Sylhet, in Bengal.

Mekun, a town in Cher, France; in which are the ruins of a castle built by Charles VII., and here he starved himself, in the dread of being poisoned by his son, afterwards Louis IX.

Meigs, co. SE. part of Ohio. Pop. 6,159.

Meinau, an island in the middle lake of Constance, which produces excellent wine.

Meinungen, a town of Upper Saxony. Lon. 10 43 E., lat. 50 38 N.

Meissen, or **Misnia**, a margravate of Germany, in the kingdom of Saxony. It is a fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all the conveniences of life. The capital is a city of the same name, with a castle, in which is a royal manufacture of porcelain, known by the name of Dresden china. Lon. 13 31 E., lat. 51 11 N.

Mekran, the largest province of Ballo-gistan, extending above 400 miles along the coast of the Indian Ocean.

Melassa, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situated on a fertile plain, near a mountain abounding in white marble. Lon. 27 50 E., lat. 37 15 N.

Melch, a town of Austria, with a Benedictine abbey on a high rock.

Melcomb Regis, a town in Dorsetshire, Eng. (See *Weymouth*.)

Meldrum, a town in Aberdeenshire, Scot.

Melida, an island in the Gulf of Venice, abounding in oranges, citrons, wine, and several kinds of fish.

Melinda, a kingdom on the coast of Zanzibar. It produces gold, slaves, elephants' teeth, ostrich feathers, wax, aloes, senna, and other drugs; also, plenty of rice, sugar, cocoa-nuts, &c.

Melksham, a town in Wiltshire, Eng.

Melville, t. Cumberland co. N. J.

Melnick, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, with a castle.

Meloni, a town of Egypt, seated on the Nile, with a remarkable mosque.

Melrose, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire; near which are the magnificent remains of Melrose Abbey, founded by David I. Alexander II. is said to be buried under the great altar.

Melton Mowbray, a town in Leicestershire, Eng., on the Eye. The fine cheese, called Stilton, is chiefly made in its neighborhood.

Melun, a town of France, capital of the department of Seine and Marne. Lon. 2° 35 E., lat. 48° 30 N.

Melville Island, a large island in the Polar sea, discovered by Captain Parry. Cape Dundas, its most western point, is in lon. 113° 57' 35 W., lat. 72° 27' 50 N.

Memel, a strong town of East Prussia, with a castle, and a fine harbor. This place is the great depôt of timber brought down the Niemen in immense rafts. Lon. 21° 16 E., lat. 55° 46 N.

Memmingen, a town of Suabia, defended by art and surrounded by a morass. Lon. 10° 12 E., lat. 48° 0 N.

Memphis, p-t. Shelby co. Ten., on the Mississippi river.

Memphramagog, a lake of N. America, in Canada and Vermont, 35 miles long and 3 broad.

Menni, the strait which separates the Isle of Anglesey from the other parts of Wales.

Menam, a river of the kingdom of Siam, which passes by the city of Siam, and enters the Gulf of Siam, below Bangkok.

Mende, a town of France, capital of the department of Lozere. The fountains, and one of the steeples of the cathedral, are remarkable. Lon. 3° 30 E., lat. 44° 31 N.

Mendham, p-t. Morris co. N. J.

Mendip Hills, a lofty tract in the NE. part of Somersetshire, Eng., abounding in coal, calamine, and lead. Copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre, are also found in these hills.

Mendon, p-t. Worcester co. Mass., 37 SW. Boston. Pop. 3,152. It contains valuable factories.—P-t. Monroe co. N. Y. Pop. 3,075.

Mendoza, a city of Buenos Ayres, on a river of the same name, at the foot of the Andes. The climate is delightful and salubrious. It trades in wool, wines, fruit, &c. Lon. 69° 0 W., lat. 33° 0 S.

Mendrah, a province of the kingdom of Fezzan, which has a town of the same name.

Mendygaut, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra. Indigo is cultivated in its vicinity.

Menehould, St., a town in Marne, France, with a castle on a rock.

Menin, a town of the Netherlands.

Menomonic, r. Michigan territory, which runs into Green Bay. Its entire course is about 120 miles. The Menomonic Indians reside principally on the banks of this river. They are about 4,000 in number.

Mentor, t. Geauga co. Ohio, on lake Erie. Pop. 708.

Mentz, a late electorate in the circle of Lower Rhine. It belongs to the Grand Duke of Hesse, and produces much corn, fine garden-fruits, and abundance of excellent wines.—P-t. Cayuga co. N. Y., on the Erie canal. Pop. 4,144.

Mentz, or *Mayence*, a city in the grand duchy of Hesse, on the Rhine. It is well fortified, and deemed to be a barrier fortress. Mentz is one of the towns that claim the invention of printing; and the growth of the best Rhenish wine is limited to a circle of about five miles round it. Lon. 8° 10 E., lat. 49° 59 N.

Menzah, a town of Egypt, near a lake of the same name. Lon. 32° 2 E., lat. 31° 3 N.

Meppen, a fortified town of Westphalia. **Mequinas**, a city of the kingdom of Fas, and a seat of the court of Morocco. Lon. 5° 30 W., lat. 33° 58 N.

Mequinenza, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle.

Meran, a town of Germany, in Tyrol. Lon. 11° 5 E., lat. 46° 39 N.

Merat, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, and one of the principal British military stations in the Doab of the Ganges and Jumna.

Mercara, a town and fort of Hindoostan. Lon. 75° 50 E., lat. 12° 26 N.

Mercer, p-t. Somerset co. Me. Pop. 1,210.—Co. W. part of Pa. Pop. 19,731. Chief town, Mercer.—Co. central part of Ken. Pop. 17,706.—Co. W. part of Ohio. Pop. 1,110.

Merdin, a city in Diarbek, Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 39° 59 E., lat. 37° 26 N.

Mere, a town in Wiltshire, Eng.

Meredith, p-t. Stafford co. N.H., on lake Winnipiseogee, 25 N. Concord. Pop. 2,683.—P-t. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. 1,655.

Mereaga, a town in the province of Mascara, Algiers, celebrated for its warm baths.

Mergui, a seaport on the west coast of Siam with an excellent harbor. Lon. 98° 9 E., lat. 12° 12 N.

Merida, a province of Colombia. It is a mountainous country, but produces plenty of corn and fruit, has plantations of sugar, cacao, and coffee, and feeds many cattle.—A strong town in Estremadura, Spain, built by the Romans before the birth of Christ.—A city of Mexico, capital of Yucatan.

Meriden, p-t. New-Haven co. Ct., 17 S. Hartford. Pop. 1,708.

Merion, Lower, t. Montgomery co. Pa.

Merion, Upper, t. Montgomery co. Pa.

Merionethshire, a county of Wales, 36 miles long and 34 broad, containing 442,240 acres, divided into 5 hundreds and 23 parishes. The face of this county is varied throughout with a romantic mix

ture of all the peculiar scenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dysi; and it has a great mountain, named Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales.

Mermentau, r. Louisiana, which, after a southerly course of 200 miles, falls into the gulf of Mexico.

Merom, p-t. and cap. Sullivan co. Indiana, on the Wabash.

Merou, a town of Persia, in Chorasán. Lon. 64 25 E., lat. 37 40 N.

Merrimack, a river of the United States, which rises in Grafton co. N. H., and running in a S.E. direction through the state, enters Mass., near Dunstable. It then makes a turn to the N.E. and empties into the Atlantic at Newburyport.—Co. S. part of N. H. Pop. 34,619.—P-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 1,191.

Merritch, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor. Lon. 74 47 E., lat. 16 51 N.

Merseburg, a town of Prussian Saxony. Lon. 12 13 E., lat. 51 23 N.

Mersey, a river of England, which rises in the N. extremity of the Peak in Derbyshire, and enters the Irish Sea at Liverpool.—An island in Essex, Eng., between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater Bay.

Merthyr Tydfyl, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire. It was lately a small place, but has rapidly become the largest town in the county. It has a canal to Cardiff, mines of iron and coal, and immense iron-works.

Mertola, a strong town of Portugal.

Merton, a village in Surry, Eng., on the Wandle. It had a celebrated abbey, where Henry III., in 1236, held a Parliament, at which were enacted the Provisions of Merton, the most ancient body of laws after Magna Charta. Upon the site of this abbey are calico manufactures, and a copper-mill.

Merut, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, capital of a district; a place of great traffic.

Merve, the north branch of the river Meuse, in Holland, which separates at Dort, passes by Rotterdam, and afterwards rejoins the Meuse at its estuary.

Mesched, or *Mesghid*, a city of Persia, capital of Chorasán; famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Risa, of the family of Ali. Lon. 57 20 E., lat. 37 36 N.

Mesopotamia, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio.

Messa, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, not far from the Atlantic. Lon. 10 46 W., lat. 28 58 N.

Messina, a city and seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a strong citadel and several forts. Pop. 36,000. The public buildings and monasteries are numerous and magnificent; there are 50 churches including the cathedral which is much ad-

mired. The harbor is one of the safest in Europe, and has a quay above a mile in length. It has a trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine. Lon. 15 56 E., lat. 38 10 N.

Mesurado, a cape and river of W. Africa; 250 miles S.E. Sierra Leone. Lat. 6 13 N.

Mesurata, a seaport of Tripoli, on the caravan route between Tripoli and Fezzan.

Metelin, or *Mytilene*, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos.

Methil, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire. *Methuen*, p-t. Essex co. Mass., on the Merrimack. Pop. 2,011.

Methven, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire.

Methwold, a town in Norfolk, Eng.

Metting, or *Motting*, a strong town of Germany, in Carniola.

Metropoli, a town of the Island of Candia, on the site of the ancient Gortinia, of which many vestiges remain.

Metz, a city of France, capital of the department of Moselle. Pop. 42,000. The fortifications are excellent, and it has three citadels and noble barracks. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe.

Metzovo, a town of European Turkey.

Meudon, a village of France, near Paris, with a magnificent palace on the Seine.

Meulan, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, on the Seine.

Meurte, a department of France, including part of the old province of Lorrain.

Meuse, or *Maas*, a large river rising in France, in the department of Upper Marne.

Meuse, a department of France, including the west part of the old province of Lorrain.

Mexicano, or *Adayes*, a river of Mexico, on the confines of Louisiana.

Mexico, an extensive country of North America, now an independent republic, but formerly belonging to Spain. In general, it is mountainous, intermixed with lofty plains and many rich valleys; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, many of which are volcanoes. Although Mexico is within the torrid zone, the climate is temperate and healthy. No country abounds more with grain, fruits, roots, and vegetables; and it is singularly fertile in plants that yield balsams, gums, resins, and oils. The mines produce sulphur, alum, vitriol, cinnabar, ochre, quicksilver, iron, lead, tin, copper, silver, and gold. Diamonds are also found; and there are amethysts, cat's-eyes, tourquoises, cornellians, &c. There are mountains of loadstone, and quarries of jasper, porphyry, and exquisite marble. The domestic animals of Europe, particularly horned cattle, have multiplied here abundantly; they range over the immense

plains, in herds of from 30 to 40,000, and are killed merely for the sake of their hides, which are exported in vast quantities to Europe. Birds are very numerous; above 300 species are peculiar to the country, and many of them superlatively beautiful for their plumage. The inhabitants consist of native Spaniards, Creoles, Mulattoes, Metifs, and Mestizes. The political condition of the country is unsettled, and disturbances are of frequent recurrence. —A province of the republic of Mexico, the soil of which is so fruitful that all the necessities of life are exceedingly reasonable, and its silver mines are richer than those of any other province.

Mexico, the capital of the above country. Pop. 150,000. It is a large, ancient, and splendid city; and was formerly surrounded by the waters of the lake Tezcuco, but that lake has in process of time diminished in size and depth, and the city is now nearly three miles from it, and surrounded by a marshy plain. The streets are wide and regular, the public squares are spacious, and the churches and other public edifices are large, solid and elegant. The private houses are built in squares, with open courts, and have flat terraced roofs. —P-t. Oxford co. Me. —P-t. Oswego co. N. Y. Pop. 2,671. —P-t. Mifflin co. Pa.

Mexico, New, a country of North America, extending along Rio del Norte. The mountainous district on the N. border is deemed the highest land in this part of the continent, for hence issue the Rio del Norte, Colorado, Arkansas, Platte, and other rivers, which flow in various directions. One of the mountains, near the source of the Arkansas, is 10,531 feet above the plain through which the river flows, and the plain is supposed to be 8,000 feet above the sea. The country is chiefly inhabited by the native Americans, hitherto unsubdued by the Spaniards.

Mexico, Gulf of, a large gulf of the Atlantic, extending from the coast of Florida to Yucatan, about 600 miles, and from Cuba to the coast of Mexico, about 700.

Moyahoun, a city of Pegu, with numerous gilded temples and spacious monasteries. Lon. 95° E., lat. 18° 18' N.

Meyenberg, a town of Brandenburg.

Mezen, a town of Russia, capital of a province, in the government of Archangel.

Metieres, a town of France, capital of the department of Ardennes, with a citadel.

Miami, co. Ohio. Pop. 12,806.

Miami, Little and Great, two rivers of the state of Ohio, the former just above Columbia, and the latter 21 miles below Cincinnati. The country between these two rivers is called the *Miamis*, and is reckoned among the richest belonging to the U. States.

Miami of the Lake. See Maumee.

Miana, a town of Persia, which is the mart for a beautiful manufacture of carpets.

Michael, St., the largest island of the Azores; particularly famous for its rich oranges, of which great numbers are exported. —A borough in Cornwall, Eng.

—A town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a fine hospital. —A town of Mexico, in Nicaragua. Lon. 87° 45' W., lat. 12° 25' N. —A town of Mexico, E. of Culiacan. Lon. 107° 40' W., lat. 24° 10' N.

—A town of Mexico, in Mechoacan, celebrated for its cotton manufactures. —A city and the capital of Tucuman. —A town of Brazil, capital of the province of Uruguay. Lon. 55° 30' W., lat. 27° 15' S.

Michael de Ibarra, St., a town of Quito, capital of a district. Lon. 77° 30' W., lat. 0° 25' N.

Michael de Piura, St., a town of Peru, in Truxillo. It was the first Spanish colony in Peru, founded by Pizarro, in 1531. Lon. 80° 35' W., lat. 5° 11' S.

Michael, Gulf of St., a small gulf on the E. side of the Bay of Panama; and that part of the Pacific Ocean, to the E. of Panama, which was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the Isthmus of Panama.

Michigan, Lake, a lake lying wholly within the U. States, 260 miles long, 55 broad, and 800 in circumference. It is navigable for ships of large burthen, and contains fish of various kinds and excellent quality.

Michigan Territory, a territory of the U. States, bounded N. by Canada and Lake Superior, E. by lakes Huron, St. Clair and Erie, S. by Ohio and Indiana, and W. by Lake Michigan and the Huron territory. It has an area of about 40,000 square miles, and is divided into 14 counties, which contain about 27,000 inhabitants. The country is well watered by the lakes and rivers on its borders, and by numerous small streams, which are navigable for boats. Detroit is the chief town. The surface of this territory is very level, having no mountains and few hills. The greater part is covered with a dense forest; and there are extensive prairies. The soil is generally fertile; but there is a tract on Lake Michigan, which is sandy and barren. The chief mineral production is lead, though iron is found in various parts. Wild rice grows on the marshy borders of the lakes and rivers. The western parts abound with deer, bears, elks, beavers, otters, muskrats, &c. There are several tribes of Indians residing in this territory. Michigan was the scene of important military operations during the late war between the U. States and England. It was erected into a territorial government in 1805.

Michilimackinac, co. N. part of Michigan. Michilimackinac or Mackinaw, on the island of that name, is the capital. — A strait which unites the lakes Michigan and Huron. It is six miles wide. Lon. 84 30 W., lat. 45 48 N.

Middleborough, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass., 40 SE. Boston. Pop. 5,008.

Middleburg, a strong city of the Netherlands, capital of the island of Walcheren. Lon. 3 37 E., lat. 51 29 N. — A town of the Netherlands, in Flanders. — One of the Friendly Islands. — P-t. Schoharie co. N. Y. Pop. 3,266.

Middlebury, p-t. and cap. Addison co. Vt. Pop. 3,468. Here are manufactures of cotton, iron and marble. An extensive quarry of the latter material was discovered in 1804. Middlebury college at this place is a flourishing institution. — P-t. New Haven co. Ct. Pop. 816. — P-t. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 2,415.

Middlefield, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass. Pop. 721. — P-t. Otsego co. N. Y. Pop. 3,238.

Middleham, a town in North Yorkshire, Eng.

Middlesex, a county of England, 22 miles long and 17 broad, containing 180,480 acres, divided into six hundreds and 98 parishes, besides those in London and Westminster. The air is healthy; but the soil, in general, being gravelly, is not naturally fertile; though, by means of the vicinity to the metropolis, many parts of it are converted into rich fields by manure, clothed almost with perpetual verdure. Beside the Thames, Lea, and Coln, which are its boundaries, to the SE. and W., Middlesex is watered by several small streams; one of which, called the New River, is artificially brought from Hertford to London, to supply it with water. —

Co. Mass. Pop. 77,968. — Co. Ct. Pop. 24,845. — Co. N. J. Pop. 23,157. — Co. Va. Pop. 4,122. — P-t. Washington co. Vt. Pop. 1,156. — P-t. Ontario co. N. Y.

Middleton, a town in Lancashire, Eng., near Manchester. It has the cotton trade in all its branches, a large twist manufacture, and considerable bleaching-works. — A borough of Ireland, in Cork county. —

P-t. Stafford co. N. H. Pop. 562. — P-t. Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 919. — P-t. Essex co. Mass. Pop. 607. — P-t. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. 2,363.

Middletown, p-t. Middlesex co. Ct., on Connecticut river; 15 miles below Hartford. Pop. 6,876. It has manufactures of cotton, woollen, swords, rifles, &c.; and on the opposite bank are quarries of freestone. — T. Newport co. R. I. Pop. 915. — P-t. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. 2,363. — P-t. Monmouth co. N. J., on Marlton bay. — P-t. Dauphin co. Pa. — T. Bucks co. Pa. — P-t. Jefferson co. — P-t. Newcastle co. Del.

Middlewich, a town in Cheshire, Eng., with manufactures of salt and cotton.

Midhurst, a borough in Sussex, Eng., on the Ribble.

Mifflin, co. central part of Pa. Pop. 21,529.

Milan, or **Milanese**, a former dutchy of Italy; the soil of which is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruit, rice, and olives; and there are fine canals for the purpose of irrigation; also, mines of copper and lead. The rivers are the Sesia, Tesina, Adda, Oglio, and Po; and it is famous for lakes, the principal of which are those of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. —

Milan, the capital of this dutchy, stands in a plain between the rivers Adda and Tesina. It has 22 gates, a university, several colleges, many fine palaces, 230 churches, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, and a great number of hospitals. The cathedral is a noble structure, built entirely of white marble, supported by 52 columns; and, in fret-work, carving, and statues, surpasses all churches in the universe. Lon. 9 12 E., lat. 45 28 N.

Milbournport, a borough in Somersetshire, Eng., with manufactures of linen, &c.

Milburn, p-t. Somerset co. Me., 92 NE. Portland. Pop. 1,006.

Mildenhall, a town in Suffolk, Eng.

Milets, the ancient Miletus, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Naxolia.

Milford, a town of Wales, in Pembroke-shire, seated on the N. side of a deep inlet of the Irish Sea, called Milford Haven.

— P-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 1,303. — P-t. Worcester co. Mass. Pop. 1,380. — P-t. Kent co. Del. — P-t. New Haven co. Ct. Pop. 2,256. — P-t. Otsego co. N. Y. Pop. 3,625. — P-t. Hunterdon co. N. J. — P-t. Wayne co. Pa. — T. Butler co. Ohio.

Milbury, p-t. Worcester co. Mass., 40 SW. Boston. Pop. 1,611.

Milledgeville, p-t. Baldwin co. Ga., and the capital of the state. Pop. 1,599. It stands on the Oconee, 312 miles above the mouth of the Altamaha. The river is navigable from here to the sea for boats of 36 tons, and the town has a considerable trade in cotton.

Miller, co. Arkansas Ter. Pop. 358.

Miller's River, a branch of the Connecticut in Worcester and Franklin counties, Mass.

Millstreet, a town in Cork, Ireland.

Milltown, a town in Kerry, Ireland.

Milo, the ancient Melos, an island of the Archipelago, with one of the largest and best harbors in the Mediterranean. Lon. 25 0 E., lat. 36 41 N. — P-t. Penobscot co. Me. Pop. 381.

Milthorp, a town in Westmoreland, Eng., on the Betha, near the mouth of the Ken.

Milton, a town in Kent, Eng., on a branch of the Medway, noted for excellent

oysters; and much corn, &c., is shipped here for the London markets.—P-t. Norfolk co. Mass., on Neponset river, 7 miles S. of Boston. Pop. 1,565. Here are manufactures of paper and chocolate. Milton Hill in this town is an abrupt eminence, from which a delightful and extensive prospect may be enjoyed.—P-t. Chittenden co. Vt., on lake Champlain. Pop. 2,100.—P-t. Saratoga co. N. Y. Pop. 3,079.—There are 9 other towns of this name in the U. States.

Milton, or *Abbey Milton*, a village in Dorsetshire, Eng., near Blandford.

Mina, p-t. Chataouque co. N. Y. Pop. 1,318.

Minas Geraes, a large province of Brazil, the most mountainous and best watered country in the kingdom; also, the richest in gold, silver, and all other metals, with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones.

Minch, a sound or channel on the west coast of Scotland.

Mincio, a river of Italy, which issues from the lake that surrounds the city of Mantua, and afterwards flows into the Po.

Mindanao, or *Magindanao*, the largest of the Philippine Islands, next to Luconia. It produces the bread-fruit trees, and all sorts of fruit proper to the climate, beside plenty of rice. The natives, called Karosoras, are of a mean low stature, with small limbs and little heads. Their faces are oval, their hair black and straight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other Indians. Lon. 125 0 W., lat. 6 0 N.

Minden, a fortified town of Westphalia. Lon. 8 56 E., lat. 52 19 N.—T. Montgomery co. N. Y. Pop. 2,567.

Mindoro, one of the Philippine Islands, full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, and all sorts of fruit.

Minehead, a borough and seaport in Somersetshire, Eng., with a good harbor on the Bristol Channel, for ships of large burden; it carries on a trade in wool, coal, and herrings. Lon. 3 34 W., lat. 51 12 N.

Mingrelia, a province of Asia, which formerly was a part of Georgia.

Minto, a river of Spain, which rises in the NE. part of Galicia, and enters the Atlantic at Caminha.

Minisink, p-t. Orange co. N. Y., on the Delaware. Pop. 4,979.

Minorca, an island of the Mediterranean, lying to the NE. of Majorca. Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated; but much corn is imported from Sardinia. Vegetables are produced in abundance, and wild fowl are found in great number.

Minori, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, on the Gulf of Salerno.

Minot, p-t. Cumberland co. Me. Pop. 4,908.

Minpooree, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, the modern capital of Etawah district. Lon. 87 54 E., lat. 27 14 N.

Minsk, a town of Russian Lithuania, capital of a province, with two citadels. Lon. 27 58 E., lat. 53 46 N.

Mintaon, an island in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 97 38 E., lat. 0 25 S.

Miolans, a town and fortress of France.

Miquelon, a small desert island, near the south coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 56 10 W., lat. 46 42 N.

Miranda de Ebro, a town in Old Castile, Spain, with a castle.

Mirande, a town in Gers, France.

Mirandola, a city of Italy, in Modenese.

Miraval, a town in Estremadura, Spain, with a strong castle.

Mirbeau, a town of France, in the department of Vienne; famous for the beauty and strength of its asses.

Mirecourt, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, noted for its violins.

Miremont, a town in Dordogne, France.

Mirépaix, a town in Arriege, France.

Mirfield, a village in West Yorkshire, Eng., situate on the Calder.

Mirzapoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, capital of a rich and populous district. Lon. 82 35 E., lat. 25 10 N.

Misholez, a town of Hungary, capital of Borschod county; rich in all natural products.

Mistra, a town of European Turkey, the largest in Morea, with a citadel. Lon. 22 36 E., lat. 37 14 N.

Mississippi, a river of the United States, which rises between lat. 47 and 48 N., and flows into the gulf of Mexico. It is more than 3,000 miles in length, and receives from the W. the Missouri, which on account of its superior length is sometimes considered the main stream. It is navigable for boats of 40 tons to the falls of St. Anthony. Ships seldom ascend above Natchez. The number of steamboats upon this river and its tributaries is about 300. The current of the Mississippi is very rapid, and the banks are frequently overflowed.

Mississippi, one of the U. States, bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Alabama, S. by Louisiana, and W. by Louisiana and Arkansas. Pop. 136,806. It has an area of 46,000 square miles, and is divided into 96 counties. Besides the Mississippi which forms its western boundary, the principal rivers are the Yazoo, Big Black, Pearl, and Pascagoula. Jackson is the seat of government. The southern part of the state is flat, mostly covered with pine forests, interspersed with cypress swamps and prairies. In the northern part the country is more elevated and the soil good. The middle parts produce grapes, figs, tobacco, maize, rice, and indigo. Cotton is raised in large quantities, and is

article of cultivation. The climate is hot and moist; but in the elevated parts healthy. A large tract of land in this state is reserved for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, who number about 23,000.

Missolonghi, a town of Greece, in Livadia, on the Gulf of Patras; famous for its gallant resistance against the Turks, in 1826. Here Lord Byron died, in 1824.

Missouri, a river of the U. States, which, taken in connexion with the Mississippi, into which it flows, is the longest river on the globe; its length from the highest navigable stream to the gulf of Mexico being 4,491 miles, and its length to the junction with the Mississippi, 3,096 miles. It rises in the Rocky mountains, and its current is rapid and its ascent difficult. At the Great Falls, which are 2,575 miles from the Mississippi, the river descends in the distance of 18 miles, 362 feet. This cataract next to Niagara is the grandest in the world. About 100 miles above the falls are the Gates of the Rocky Mountains, through which the Missouri seems to have torn itself a passage. The chasm is little more than 250 yards wide, and rises in black and perpendicular masses 1,200 feet above the surface of the stream: the deep and foaming waters of the Missouri rush through this fissure with wonderful velocity.

Missouri, one of the U. States, bounded N. and W. by the Missouri Territory, E. by Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and S. by Arkansas. It is divided into 33 counties and contains 66,000 square miles. Pop. 140,074, of whom 24,990 are slaves. The capital is Jefferson city, and the largest town St. Louis. The chief rivers besides the Mississippi, are the Missouri, the Osage, Grand, Des Moines, Salt, Maramec, and St. Francis. The lands on the banks of the rivers are generally level, and extremely fertile, but much of the interior is mountainous, rocky, and barren. The Ozark mountains, in the southern part of the state are high and precipitous. Prætries exist in the west of vast extent. The lead mines of Missouri are highly productive; the richest are in the neighbourhood of Potosi, upon Big river, a stream flowing into the Maramec. The ore is of the richest and purest kind; and about 3,000,000 pounds are annually smelted. Coal is found in abundance along the Missouri, and iron in every part of the state. The climate is generally salubrious, and the air uncommonly dry. Wheat and maize are the staple articles of cultivation; flax, hemp, and cotton are also raised.

Missouri Territory, a territory of the U. States, lying between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains, and embracing an extent of nearly 800,000 square miles. It ends in large navigable rivers, the principal of which are the Missouri, La

Platte, Yellow Stone, and Kansas. A great part of this country consists of extensive plains and meadows, destitute of woods, of a rich soil, covered with grass, and interspersed with barren hills. Buffaloes and other wild animals wander in immense herds over the country. The U. States have established military posts at Council Bluffs and on St. Peter's river.

Mistassin Lake, in New Britain, lying E. of the S. part of James Bay, and surrounded by mountains called the Great Mistassins.

Mitcham, a village in Surry, Eng., near London. It is seated on the Wandle, on which are some snuff mills, and calico-printing manufactures.

Mitcheldean, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng.

Mitchelstown, a town of Ireland, in Cork county; in which is a college for the support of 12 decayed gentlemen, and 16 gentlewomen.

Mittau, a city and the capital of Courland, with a large ducal palace. Lon. 23 50 E., lat. 56 40 N.

Mittenwald, a town of Bavaria.——A town of Brandenburg.

Mitterburg, a town of Istria, capital of a county, with a castle on a rock.

Mobile, city and port of entry Mobile co. Alabama. Pop. 3,194. It stands on the W. side of a large bay to which it gives name, and is one of the principal ports of the U. States for the export of cotton. It contains a theatre and several public buildings, and is in a very flourishing condition; but the yellow fever often prevails here. This town was founded by the Spaniards in 1700.——R., Alabama, which is formed by the union of the Alabama and Tombigbee, and enters Mobile bay.——Co. SW. part of Alabama. Pop. 6,265.

Mocavanga, or *Mocara*, a kingdom on the coast of Caffreria. It has several rivers, of which the Zambezi is the chief; is fertile in rice, millet, and sugar-canes; and the pastures feed vast multitudes of cattle. The natives are all black, with woolly hair, and go nearly naked. Their religion is paganism; but they believe in one God who created the world.

Mocha, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, seated on a small bay of the Red Sea. The coffee exported from this place is much esteemed. Lon. 43 21 E., lat. 13 18 N.

Mocowampoor, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Nepaul, capital of a district. Lon. 85 1 E., lat. 27 57 N.

Modbury, a town in Devonshire, Eng., with a manufacture of plush.

Modena, or *Modenesse*, a duchy of Italy, including the duchies of Mirandola and Reggio. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruit of different kinds.——The capital is a fortified city of the same name,

which has a citadel and a magnificent college; also a cathedral and several other handsome structures. Lon. 11 12 E., lat. 44 31 N.

Modica, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. Lon. 14 51 E., lat. 36 55 N.

Moffat, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, near the river Annan, encompassed on all sides, except the south, by hills.

Moffat Hills, the highest mountains of the south of Scotland, on the north border of Dumfriesshire. Hartfel, the most elevated, is 3,900 feet above the level of the sea.

Mogilef, a government of the Russian empire, comprising part of Lithuania.

Mogador, or *Suerrula*, a city of the kingdom of Morocco, with a harbor. Lon. 9 35 W., lat. 31 33 N.

Moguer, a town of Spain in Andalusia.

Mohatz, a town of Hungary, in Barany.

Mohawk, a river of N. York, which rises 40 miles E. of lake Ontario, and enters the Hudson, 10 miles above Albany.

Mohegan, a village of New London co. Ct., where reside remnants of the Mohegan Indians.

Mohican, p-t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 1,310.

Mohila, one of the Comoro Islands, between the north end of Madagascar, and the continent of Africa. Lon. 43 50 E., lat. 12 25 S.

Mohilev, an extensive government in the west of European Russia. Mohilev, the capital, is situated on the Dnieper, 330 miles SW of Moscow.

Mohill, a town of Ireland, in Leitrim.

Mojaish, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow. Here a sanguinary battle was fought, in 1812, between Napoleon and the Russians, in which the latter were worsted.

Moir, a town of Ireland, in Down co., with a linen manufacture and a beautiful seat belonging to Earl Moira.

Moirans, a town in Isere, France.

Moisac, a town of France, in the department of Lot, with a trade in oil and flour.

Mold, a town of Wales, in Flintshire. Lon. 2 59 W., lat. 53 12 N.

Moldavia, a province of Turkey, in Europe, 280 miles long and from 30 to 130 broad. It abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; and also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, and fruit, with plenty of game and fowls. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek Church.

Mole, *The*, a port in the NW. part of the island of St. Domingo. Lon. 73 26 W., lat. 19 51 N.

Molina, a strong town in New Castile.

Molise, a county of Naples, lying between Terra di Lavoro, Abruzzo Citra,

Capitanata, and Principato Ultra. It is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk.

Mollen, a strong town of Lower Saxony.

Mollucas, or *Spice Islands*, a number of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying east of Celebes. They produce abundance of sago, which grows wild; also oranges, lemons, and other fruits, and are remarkable for spices, especially cloves and nutmegs. They have large snakes, and very dangerous land crocodiles. On the shores there are large rocks of coral, of great variety and beauty. The natives are idolaters; but there are many Mahomedans.

Mombaza, a city on the coast of Zanzibar. It is defended by a strong citadel, has a commodious harbor for large vessels, and carries on a great commerce with the islands and kingdoms adjacent. Lon. 40 30 E., lat. 3 55 S.

Mona, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, to the SE. of that of Zealand.

Monaco, a strong seaport of Italy, capital of a small principality. Lon. 7 30 E., lat. 43 44 N.

Monadnock, a mountain in Cheshire co. N. H., between Jaffrey and Dublin. Its summit is 3,450 feet above the level of the sea.

Monaghan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 22 broad, containing 21 parishes. It is incumbered with bogs and mountains, but many parts are highly cultivated. The linen manufacture flourishes here in all its branches.

Monasteraven, a town of Ireland, in Kildare county, on the River Barrow.

Monblanc, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

Monchaboo, a city of Birmah.

Moncon, a town of Spain, in Aragon.

Moncontour, a town in Vienne, France.

Mondego, a river of Portugal, which has its source near Guarda, and enters the Atlantic near a cape of the same name.

Mondonnedo, a city of Spain, in Galicia.

Mondoubleau, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle.

Mondovi, a fortified town of Piedmont.

Mondragon, a town of Spain, in Biscay. — A town in Tarn, France.

Mondragone, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, celebrated for its medicinal waters.

Moneygall, a town in King co. Ireland.

Moneymore, a town of Ireland, in Londonderry county.

Monfia, an island on the coast of Zanzibar, tributary to Portugal. Lon. 39 40 E., lat. 7 50 S.

Monguls, *Country of the*, or *Western Chinese Tartary*, a region in the interior of Asia. The Monguls, or Mogul Tartars, have neither towns, villages, nor houses.

they are wandering hordes, living in tents, and passing the summer on the banks of rivers, and the winter at the foot of some mountain, which shelters them from the cold. They are open and sincere; and pride themselves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horseback, and hunting wild beasts. All the Mongols are governed by khans, independent of each other; but all subject to the Emperor of China, whom they consider as the grand khan of the Tartars.

Monkton, p-t. Addison co. Vt. Pop. 1,384.

Monmouth, p-t. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 1,862.—Co. N. J. Pop. 29,233.

Monmouthshire, a county of England, 94 miles long and 20 broad, containing 318,720 acres, divided into six hundreds and 122 parishes. The chief manufacture is flannels. Beside the Wye, Monnow, and Rumney, which flow on its borders, this county has almost peculiar to itself the river Usk, which divides it into two unequal portions. The eastern part, and the largest, is a tract fertile in corn and pasture, and well wooded; and it abounds with limestone, coal, and iron. The western portion is mountainous, and chiefly devoted to the feeding of sheep and goats. Monmouthshire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales. The borough of Monmouth is the capital, seated on the Monnow, which here joins the Wye. Over the former is a very ancient bridge and gateway, once a barrier against the Welsh. The warlike Henry V., called Henry of Monmouth, was born here.

Monongahela, a river of the U. States, which rises in Virginia, at the foot of the Laurel mountains, and joins the Alleghany at Pittsburg, where their united streams form the Ohio.

Monongahia, E. and W., cos. N. part of Va.

Monroe, the name of counties in N. Y., Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Michigan, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, and Missouri.—T. Waldo co. Me. Pop. 1,081.—T. Franklin co. Mass. Pop. 265.—P-t. Fairfield co. Ct. Pop. 1,552.—P-t. Orange co. N. Y. Pop. 1,671.—The name of 19 towns in Ohio.

Monrovia, a flourishing town on the coast of Liberia, founded by the American colonization society.

Mons, a city of the Netherlands, capital of Hainault. It is a place of good trade, has considerable manufactures of lace and woollen stuffs, and abounds in coal, which is of immense advantage to the country.

Monsaraz, a town in Alentejo, Portugal.

Monson, p-t. Hampden co. Mass., 72 S. W. Boston. Pop. 2,364.

Montagus, p-t. Franklin co. Mass., on the Connecticut; 90 W. Boston. Pop. 1,152.

Mont Blanc, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, in Savoy, 15,662 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest in Europe.

Mont de Marsan, a town of France, capital of the department of Landes. Lon. 0 34 W., lat. 43 57 N.

Mont St. Jean, a village of the Netherlands, in Brabant. (See *Waterloo*.)

Mont St. Michel, a strong town of France, in the department of Manche. Lon. 1 30 W., lat. 48 37 N.

Mont Tonnerre, or *Donnersberg*, a ridge of mountains, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

Montagu Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, near Sandwich Island. Lon. 168 31 W., lat. 17 26 S.—An island in the Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North America, at the entrance of Prince William Sound. Lon. 137 30 W., lat. 60 0 N.

Montaignu, a town in Vendée, France.—A town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme.

Montaignu, or *Scherpenheul*, a town in Brabant; famous for an image of the Virgin.

Montañon, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a strong citadel.

Montargis, a town of France, in the department of Loire. Its mustard and cutlery are excellent; and the chief trade is in wood and grain.

Montauban, a town of France, in the department of Lot; in which are manufactures of silk stockings and stuffs, serges, shalloons, &c.

Montbéliard, the capital of a principality, which belongs to the circle of Upper Rhine.

Montbrison, a town of France, capital of the department of Loire; celebrated for medicinal waters.

Montdauphin, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps.

Montdidier, a town in Somme, France.

Monte Alcinu, a town of Tuscany, in Siennese, famous for its wine.

Monte Christo, a town, bay, and cape on the N. side of St. Domingo. Lon. 71 44 W., lat. 19 51 N.

Monte Falco, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, near the river Clitunno.

Monte Falcone, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a castle.

Monte Fiascone, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter.

Monte Leone, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra.—A town in Principato Ultra, Naples.

Monte Peloso, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basiento.

Monte Pulciano, a town of Tuscany, 36

Sieneze, in a country noted for excellent wine.

Monte Santo, formerly Mount Athos, a lofty mountain of European Turkey.

Monte Pelino, a mountain of Italy, the most lofty of the Apennines.

Monte Video, a city of the United States of La Plata, capital of a province of the same name. The principal trade consists in hides, tallow, and salted beef. Lon. 56 25 W., lat. 34 50 S.

Montego, a seaport of Jamaica, on a bay of its name, on the north coast. Lon. 78 5 W., lat. 18 40 N.

Monteith, a district of Scotland, comprehending the SW. part of Perthshire.

Montelimart, a town of France, in the department of Drome.

Montenegro, a mountainous country in the SE. part of Dalmatia, extending N. from the Gulf of Venice, between Hezergovina and Albania.

Montereau, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne.

Monterey, a seaport and the capital of New Albion. Lon. 121 51 W., lat. 36 36 N.—A town of Mexico, capital of New Leon. Lon. 100 0 W., lat. 26 10 N.

Montasa, a town and fortress of Spain.

Montesquieu, a town in Upper Garonne, France.—A town in Gers, France.

Montezuma, t. Cayuga co. N. Y.

Montferrat, a duchy of Piedmont. It is fertile and well cultivated.

Montfort, a town in Seine and Oise, France.—A town in Ile and Vilaine, France.—A fortified town of the Netherlands, in Utrecht.

Montgomery, the name of counties in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana.—P-t. Franklin co. Vt. Pop. 460.—P-t. Hampden co. Mass. Pop. 579.—P-t. Orange co. N. Y. Pop. 3,887.

Montgomeryshire, a county of Wales, 36 miles long and 34 broad, containing 628,480 acres, divided into nine hundreds and 53 parishes. Its riches proceed from sheep and wool, the hilly tract feeding numerous flocks during the summer. This county also affords mineral treasures, particularly lead, and it abounds with slate and lime; but there is no coal. The principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnwy, and Tannat. The borough of Montgomery is the capital.

Monticello, t. Albermarle co. Va., formerly the seat of Thomas Jefferson.—P-t. Lawrence co. Mississippi, on Pearl river.—P-t. Wayne co. Ken.—P-t. Jasper co. Ga.

Montivillars, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine.

Montjoy, a town of Germany, with a fortified castle on a hill.

Montlouis, a town in Eastern Pyrenees,

France, with a regular fortress on a rock at the foot of the Pyrenees. Lon. 2 5 E., lat. 42 30 N.

Montluçon, a town in Allier, France.

Montluel, a town in Ain, France.

Montmedy, a town in Meuse, France.

Montmélian, a town of Savoy.

Montmirail, a town in Marne, France.

Montmorenci, a small stream flowing into the St. Lawrence from the N. 9 miles below Quebec. Here is a beautiful cataract with a perpendicular descent of 246 feet.

Montmorency, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise.

Montmorillon, a town in Vienne, France, seated on the Gartempe.

Montpelier, a city of France, capital of the department of Herault, with a citadel and a university, in which is a school of medicine. Pop. 33,000. The trade consists in silks, blankets, carpets, cotton goods, printed calicoes, gauzes, hides, oil, brandy, cordials, perfumed waters, and verdigris. The Place de Peyroty is the finest public walk in Europe. Lon. 3 52 E., lat. 43 36 N.—P-t. Caledonia co. Vt., and the seat of the state government. Pop. 1,792. It has a central situation on Onion river, and contains considerable manufactures.

Mont Perdu, the highest peak in the Pyrenees, being 10,678 feet above the sea.

Montreal, a fertile island of Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, 30 miles long and 10 broad.—City, L. Canada, on the eastern side of the above island. Pop. in 1831, 27,297. It makes a fine appearance from a distance, and contains many splendid structures, among which the cathedral is the largest church in N. America, except that of Mexico; it is capable of containing 10,000 persons. The college is a large edifice of stone and has 300 students. The other objects worthy of notice are Nelson's monument, the museum, and the Parade, a beautiful public ground.—A town of Spain in Aragon, with a castle.—A town of Sicily.

Montreuil, a strong town in France, in the department of Pas de Calais.

Montreuil Bellay, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire.

Montrichard, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle.

Montrouze, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Forfarshire. Lon. 2 22 W., lat. 56 41 N.

Montserrat, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, singular for its situation, form, and composition. It stands in a vast plain, and has the appearance of an infinite number of rocks cut into conical forms, and built one above another, so as to seem like a pile of Gothic spires; the whole composing an enormous mass about 14 miles in

circuit, and 3,300 feet above the level of the sea. On this mountain is a large monastery, with a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin. It is inhabited by noble Benedictine monks of several nations, who entertain, for three days, all that come out of devotion or curiosity.—One of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, about 9 miles in length and breadth. Lon. 61 6 W., lat. 16 45 N.

Montville, p-t. Waldo co. Me. Pop. 1,743.

—T. New London co. Ct. Pop. 1,967.

Monza, a town of Italy, in Milanese; famous for the treasury of St. John the Baptist.

Mooltan, a province of Hindoostan, possessed by different petty chiefs, at variance with each other, and harassed from without by the Afghans, Seiks, and other depredators.

Moon, t. Alleghany co. Pa.

Moon, *Mountains of the*, in Africa, extending from Nigritia, through Abyssinia, to the Indian Sea. They are higher than those of Atlas.

Moore, co. central part of N. C. Pop. 7,753.

Moorsfields, t. and cap. Hardy co. Va., on the S. branch of the Potomac.

Moorsheadabad, a city of Hindoostan; a place of great inland traffic. Lon. 88 14 E., lat. 24 11 N.

Moosehead, lake in Somerset co. Me.; it is 25 miles in length and from 3 to 15 in width.

Moosehillcock, mountain in Coventry, N. H.; 4,636 feet in height.

Mora, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia.—A town of Portugal, in Alentejo.

—A town of Spain, in Catalonia.—A town of Spain, in New Castile.

Morant Point, the most easterly promontory of Jamaica. Lon. 76 7 W., lat. 17 57 N.

Morat, or *Murten*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle.

Moravia, a marquissate of Germany, belonging to the kingdom of Germany, and divided into seven circles. It is a mountainous country, yet very fertile and populous, and watered by numerous rivers and brooks.

Moray, or *Murray*, an ancient province of Scotland, comprehending the shires of Nairn, Moray Proper, or Elgin, and a great part of the shire of Banff.

Moray Frith, a considerable inlet of the German Ocean, on the coast of Scotland, between Ross, and Elgin.

Morbihan, a department of France, including part of the old province of Bretagne.

Morea, the ancient Peloponnesus, a peninsula forming the SW. part of Turkey in Europe. The soil is fertile, and it abounds with mulberry-trees, which are cultivated the feeding of silk-worms.

Moreau, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y., on the Hudson. Pop. 1,690.

Morella, a town of Spain, in Valencia.

Morena, *Siera*, a chain of mountains of Spain, separating New Castile and part of Estremadura from Andalusia.

Moreton Hampstead, a town in Devonshire, Eng., with manufactures of woollen cloth.

Moretown, p-t. Washington co. Vt.; 7 W. Montpelier. Pop. 816.

Morgan, the name of counties in Va., Georgia, Ohio, Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, and Kentucky.—The name of 5 towns in Ohio.

Morgantown, p-t. Monongalia co. Va.

Morges, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, with a castle.

Morish, p-t. Essex co. N. Y. Pop. 1,742.

Moringen, a town of Suabia.—A town of Hanover, in the province of Gottingen.

Moritz, *St.*, a town in Grisons, Switzerland, with a famous mineral spring.

Morlachia, a mountainous country of Hungarian Dalmatia.

Morlaix, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a castle. Lon. 3 51 W., lat. 48 33 N.

Mornington Isle, an island in New South Wales, and the western point of the entrance of the gulf of Carpentaria.

Morocco, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 29 N. lat. divided into the kingdoms of Suse, Morocco, and Fas. The soil of Morocco is fertile, but the country is not well cultivated. There are two sorts of inhabitants: the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages; and the Berehbers, or Aborigines, who live in towns and villages. In the deserts are lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas, and serpents.

Moron, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near which is a mine of precious stones.

Moroloi, one of the Sandwich Isles. Yams are the principal produce. Lon. 117 14 W., lat. 21 10 N.

Morpeth, a borough in Northumberland, Eng.

Morris, co. N. part of N. J. Pop. 23,680.

Morristown, p-t. and cap. Morris co. N. J., 19 NW. Newark; 28 WNW. N. York

—T. Orleans co. Vt. Pop. 1,315.—

P-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. Pop. 1,618.

—P-t. Belmont co. Ohio.

Morrisville, p-t. Bucks co. Pa.

Mortagne, a town in Nord, France.—A town in Orne, France, famous for its serges and tanneries.—A town in Lower Charente, France.—A town in Vendee, France.

Mortay, an island, the most northern of the Moluccas, subject to the sultan of Ternate. Lon. 128 0 E., lat. 3 0 N.

Morvedro, a town of Spain, in Valencia.

Mosambique, a strait or channel of the Indian Ocean, between the coast of Africa and the Island of Madagascar.—A kingdom on the coast of Caffraria, opposite the Island of Madagascar. The soil is fertile in rice, millet, fruit, pulse, roots, and other esculents; and it feeds vast quantities of cattle. The country is also rich in gold, which is washed down by the rivers in great quantities, and makes a chief part of its commerce. Ivory, ebony, slaves, and cattle, are likewise changed for European goods.

Mosbach, a town of Germany, in Baden.

Moscow, a city, capital of a government of Russia, of the same name. Population, 300,000. It is the largest city in Europe; and has the most immense establishments of the nobility, notwithstanding the chief residence of the court is at St. Petersburg. The river Moskva, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but is only navigable for rafts. The devastating effects of the fire, which happened on the French army under Buonaparte entering it, is now no longer observable, for from the ruins has sprung a large and magnificent city, and it is, as it was previous to that event, the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. Moscow suffered much from the pestilential cholera in 1831. Lon. 37 36 E., lat. 55 46 N.

Mosdock, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasias, with a fortress.

Moselle, a river that rises in France, in the Vosges mountains, and passes through the Netherlands into Germany, till it joins the Rhine.—A department of France, including the NE. part of the old province of Lorraine.

Mosquito Shore, a country of Mexico, on the Atlantic Ocean, containing the eastern part of the provinces of Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Moss, a seaport in Aggerhuys, Norway. Lon. 10 48 E., lat. 58 38 N.

Mossel Bay, a bay on the S. coast of the Cape territory, which affords good anchorage, but lies open to the SE. winds. Lon. 21 58 E., lat. 34 16 S.

Mossula, a town of the kingdom of Congo, at the mouth of the Onzo, 220 miles SW. of St. Salvador. Lon. 12 10 E., lat. 7 50 S.

Mostagan, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with a castle. Lon. 0 30 E., lat. 36 20 N.

Mostar, a town of Turkish Dalmatia. Lon. 18 37 E., lat. 43 48 N.

Mosul, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, surrounded by high walls, and defended by a castle and citadel. At some distance is a mosque, in which they say the prophet Jonah lies; and they believed

this town stands on part of the site of the ancient Nineveh. Lon. 43 5 E., lat. 36 21 N.

Motala, a river of Sweden, which issues from the NE. part of the Lake Wetter, flows to Nordkoping, and soon afterward enters a bay of the Baltic.

Motir, one of the Molucca Islands, valuable for its spices. Lon. 137 0 E., lat. 0 10 N.

Motrico, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa.

Motril, a town of Spain, in Granada.

Mouab, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. Lon. 46 35 E., lat. 14 20 N.

Moudon, a town in Vaud, Switzerland.

Moulins, a town of France, capital of the department of Allier. Lon. 3 20 E., lat. 46 34 N.

Moulins en Gilbey, a town of France, in the department of Nievre.

Moulins la Marche, a town in the department of Orne, France.

Moulton, South, a town in Devonshire, Eng. Much lime is made in the neighborhood, and it has manufactures of felts, shalloons, and serges.

Moultonborough, p-t. Strafford co. N. H., on lake Winnipiseogee. Pop. 1,422.

Mountcharles, a town in Donegal, Ireland.

Mount Desert, isl. on the coast of Me., in Hancock co. Pop. 1,603. It is 15 miles long and 12 broad.

Mount Holly, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 1,318.—P-t. Burlington co. N. J., 18 E. Philadelphia.

Mount Hope, a hill in Bristol, R. I., famous as the former residence of the Indian king, Philip.

Mountmellick, a town of Ireland, in Queen county.

Mount Morris, p-t. Livingston co. N. Y. Pop. 2,534.

Mount Pleasant, p-t. Westchester co. N. Y., on the Hudson, 33 miles above N. Y. Pop. 4,932.—P-t. Jefferson co. Ohio. Pop. 1,468.—The name of six towns in Pa.

Mountrath, a town in Queen county, Ireland.

Mount Sterling, p-t. and cap. Montgomery co. Ken. Pop. 561.

Mount's Bay, a bay in the English Channel, on the S. coast of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point.

Mountsorrel, a town in Leicestershire, Eng.

Mount Vernon, once the residence of Washington, and the spot where his remains lie entombed. It is on the S. side of the Potomac, in Fairfield co. Va., 15 miles from the city of Washington.—T. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 793.

—P-t. Boone co. Ken.—P-t. and cap. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 1,021.—P-t. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 1,439.

Mount Washington, t. Berkshire co. Mass. Pop. 345.

Moura, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo.
Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, with a large castle, in which is the sultan's palace. Lon. 15 35 E., lat. 27 34 N.

Moush, a town of Turkish Armenia.

Moutiers, a town in Lower Alps, with a manufacture of porcelain.

Mouton, a town in Ardennes, France, with a manufacture of serges.

Mow, a town of Hindoostan, in Allaha-bad.—Another, in Gundwana.—

Another, in Agra.—Another, in Bahar.

Mowah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar.

Mowee, one of the Sandwich Islands. Lon. 175 56 W., lat. 20 53 N.

Mozos, a province of Charcas, between the frontiers of Peru and Brazil. It is watered by several large rivers; and is chiefly inhabited by warlike and wandering tribes of Indians.

Moyamensing, t. Philadelphia co. Pa.; a suburb of the city on the south.

Moyenvic, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, noted for its salt spring.

Mucidan, a town of Dordogne, France.

Muck, one of the Hebrides, Scotland.

Muddi, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Cutch, and the chief place of export.

Muer, or *Muehr*, a river that rises in the Dutchy of Salzburg, and joins the Drave, near Canischa, in Hungary.

Muer, a town of Germany, in Stiria.

Muerau, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a citadel on an eminence.

Muhlberg, a town of Prussian Saxony.

Muhlenburg, co. SW. part of Ken. Pop. 5,341.

Muhlhausen, a considerable town of Prussian Saxony; once the oldest of the free towns of Germany, but ceded to Prussia in 1814.

Muirkirk, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, on the river Ayr, with considerable manufactures of iron and coal tar.

Mujacar, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle on a mountain. Lon. 1 55 W., lat. 37 7 N.

Moldau, or *Moldau*, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Bavaria, and flows into the Elbe.

Mulhausen, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with manufactures of printed linens and cottons.

Mulheim, a town of Westphalia, on the Rhine, over which is a flying bridge.

Mull, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, separated from the mainland of Argyleshire by a channel called the Sound of Mull.

Mullingar, a borough of Ireland, capital of West Meath co. It holds a great wool mart, and is a place of good trade.

Mulluvia, a river that rises in Mount Atlas, divides the empire of Morocco from

the kingdom of Algiers, and enters the Mediterranean Sea.

Multnomah, a branch of the Oregon or Columbia river, which falls into the main stream about 100 miles from the ocean.

Munchenberg, a town of Brandenburg, with silk and woollen manufactures.

Munda, a town of Spain, in Granada.

Munden, a town of Hanover, in the province of Gottingen, situate on the Weerra, at the influx of the Fulda, where their united streams form the Weser.

Munder, a town of Hanover, in the province of Calenburg, on the river Hamel.

Mundessor, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Malwah, chief of a district. Lon. 75 8 E., lat. 24 6 N.

Munich, a fortified city, capital of Bavaria, and one of the finest towns in Germany. Here are manufactures of silk, velvet, woollen cloth, &c. Lon. 11 30 E., lat. 48 10 N.

Munipoor, the capital of Cassay. Lon. 94 40 E., lat. 24 30 N.

Munkacs, a town of Hungary, with a strong castle on an insulated rock.

Munster, a province of Ireland, 135 miles long and 120 broad. It contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry.—A late principality of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It contains 1,360 square miles, and is divided into the upper and lower principality. The chief rivers are the Embs, Lippe, Vecht, and Berkel. The country is generally level.—The capital is a city of the same name, on a branch of the Embs. It is environed with double ditches and ramparts, and had a strong citadel, which was demolished in 1765, and replaced by a magnificent palace. Lon. 7 49 E., lat. 51 55 N.—A town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne.—Another in the canton of Grisons.—A town in Upper Rhine, France.

Munsterberg, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality, rich in grain, flax, hemp, &c.

Munster Eyffel, a town of Germany.

Munster Mainsfeld, a town of Germany.

Murano, a town of Austrian Italy, on an island of the same name. Here the famous Venetian looking-glasses are made.

Murat, a town in Cantal, France.

Murcia, a city, capital of a province of the same name, in Spain. It has a lofty cathedral, and the altar is of massive silver. Here are manufactures of silk; and fine gardens, that produce the best fruits in Spain. Lon. 1 16 W., lat. 37 58 N.

Muret, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, on the Garonne.

Murfreesborough, p-t. Hertford co. N. C., 50 NW. Edenton.—P-t. Rutherford co. Ten., and formerly the capital of the state, 32 SE. Nashville.

Murhard, a town of Wirtemberg.

Muros, a town of Spain, in Galicia.
Musa, a town of Arabia, in Yemen.
Musca, a town of Lusatia, with a castle.
Muskingum, a river of Ohio, which rises in Portage co., and runs S. into the Ohio at Marietta.—Co. central part of Ohio. Pop. 29,325.

Muso, a town of Colombia, in Bogota, celebrated for mines of emeralds.
Musselburg, a seaport in Edinburghshire, Scotland.

Musuela, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.
Mutschen, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, near which are found a kind of crystals, called Mutschen diamonds.

Muyden, a fortified town of South Holland.

Myconi, an island of the Archipelago; in which are plenty of rabbits, woodcocks, quails, partridges, turtledoves, and wheat-eats; also, excellent grapes and figs. Almost all the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 25 21 E., lat. 37 38 N.

Myfod, a town in Montgomery, Wales.
Myzol, an island, the most eastern of the Moluccas. At certain seasons it is visited by flocks of birds of paradise, which are caught in great numbers. Lon. 130 10 E., lat. 2 10 S.

Mysore, a large province of Southern Hindoostan, lying between the east and west ridges of the Gats, and forming a high table land, near 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is temperate and healthy. In the forests are many elephants and tigers; and oxen, buffaloes, and goats, are numerous. The chief products are rice, cotton, pepper, cocoa, and betel-nuts, sugar-cane, butter, and oil; and iron-ore abounds in every part. The capital is a city of the same name.

Mystic, r. Mass., which flows into Boston harbor. It is navigable for sloops 4 miles, to Medford.

N.A.S., a borough of Ireland, in Kildare county, on a branch of the Liffey.

Nadone, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. Lon. 75 47 E., lat. 31 59 N.

Naefels, a town in Glarus, Switzerland.
Narden, a strong town of the Netherlands. Lon. 5 11 E., lat. 52 19 N.

Nagara, a city and district of Mysore.
Nagore, a town of Hindoostan, in Ajmere. Lon. 73 33 E., lat. 27 8 N.—Another in Bengal. Lon. 87 18 E., lat. 23 56 N.—Another on the coast of Tanjore.

Nagpoor, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Gundwana, and the metropolis of the Eastern Mahrattas. Lon. 79 31 E., lat. 21 9 N.

Nahant, peninsula, Mass., in Lynn, 14 miles NE. Boston. It is united to the continent by a narrow isthmus of land called Lynn Beach. During the summer months it is a place of frequent and fashionable resort; and steamboats pass hour-

ly between Boston and Nahant throughout the season.

Nake, a river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Upper Rhine, above Birkenfeld, and enters the Rhine at Bingen.

Nahn, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurwal. Lon. 77 7 E., lat. 30 41 N.

Nairnshire, a small county of Scotland, divided into six parishes. The southern part is mountainous, but toward the north it is level, and the soil abundantly fertile. The borough of Nairn is the capital, which has a small harbor, and is seated at the mouth of the Nairn.

Najera, a town of Spain, in Old Castile.
Namur, a fertile province of the Netherlands. It has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal. The rivers Meuse and Sambre divide it into three parts nearly of equal extent.

Nancy, a city of France, capital of the department of Meurthe. It is divided into the old and new town. The first is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorraine. The new town is one of the finest in Europe. Nancy is seated in a delightful plain, near the river Meurthe. Lon. 6 10 E., lat. 48 42 N.

Nandidrogg, a strong fortress in Mysore.
Nangasaki, a city of Japan, in the island of Ximo, with a harbor, the only one in the empire that foreign ships are permitted to enter. Lon. 130 15 E., lat. 32 45 N.

Nanjemoj, p-t. Charles co. Md., 45 miles S. of Washington.

Nan-kang, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 113 58 E., lat. 29 33 N.

Nanking, or *Kiang-ning*, the largest city of China, capital of Kiang-nan. The well known cloth called *nankeen* derives its name from this city. Lon. 118 57 E., lat. 32 5 N.

Nan-ngon, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 113 38 E., lat. 24 48 N.

Nan-ning, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 107 45 E., lat. 23 44 N.

Nansemond, co. SE. part of Va. Pop. 11,784. A river of the same name flows through this county into James River, at Hampton Roads.

Nassio, an island of the Archipelago. The inhabitants are all Greeks. Some ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen.

Nantasket, a peninsula on the S. side of Boston Bay. It is joined to the mainland by a beach of sand several miles in length.

Nantasket Road, the entrance into Boston harbor, Mass., S. of the lighthouse.

Nan-tchang, a city of China. Lon. 115 30 E., lat. 28 36 N.

Nantes, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Loire, with a university. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Bretagne. It contains a number of manufactures, and ship-building.

carried on to some extent. A great quantity of salt is made in the territory of Nantes. Lop. 1 33 W., lat. 47 13 N.

Nanticoke, hundred, Sussex co. Del., on a river of the same name.

Nantua, a town in Ain, France.

Nantucket, island, Mass., 20 miles S. of Cape Cod. Pop. 7,202. It is 15 miles long and 7 broad, and constitutes one town and one county. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the whale fishery, and their ships penetrate to the most distant seas. The only town is on the N. side of the island, and has a safe harbor. There are many spermaceti works here. Some dangerous shoals extend SE. of Nantucket.

Nantwich, a town in Cheshire, Eng., on the Weaver. The principal dairies of Cheshire are about this town, and it has a considerable trade in cheese.

Nan-yang, a first-rate city of China.

Nan-yang, a first-rate city of China.

Naples, a kingdom, comprehending the southern part of Italy. It is 300 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, divided into 12 provinces. The climate of this country is extremely hot, and in winter there is seldom any ice or snow except on the mountains. The country abounds with grain and the finest fruits and vegetables. The principal mountains are the Appenines, and the celebrated volcano, Mount Vesuvius. This kingdom is much exposed to earthquakes. The established religion is the Roman Catholic; but Protestants and Jews are allowed to settle here.—The capital is a city of the same name, seated on the Bay of Naples. The harbor is spacious, and protected by a mole, two castles, and several batteries. Naples is well situated for commerce, and has all the necessaries and luxuries of life in great profusion; but the inhabitants are notorious for laziness and dishonesty. The churches and convents of Naples, though inferior to those at Rome in point of architecture, surpass them in magnitude, and in the quantity of ornaments. The hospitals and charitable foundations are very numerous, and well endowed. Lon. 14 14 E., lat. 40 50 N.—P-t. Ontario co. N. York. Pop. 1,943.

Napoli di Malvasia, a seaport of European Turkey, in Morea. Lon. 22 58 E., lat. 36 53 N.

Napoli di Romania, or *Nauplia*, a seaport of European Turkey, in Morea. Lon. 22 44 E., lat. 37 42 N.

Naploose, a town of Syria, in Palestine, the ancient Sichein, the capital of Samaria. Near it is Jacob's well; also, many ancient sepulchres. Here, also, are said to be the remains of Joseph, Eleazer, and Joshua.

Nara, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a magnificent castle.

Narasingshapoor, a town of Hindoostan, Mysore, with two considerable temples.

Narberth, a town in Pembrokeshire, Wales.

Narbonne, a city of France, in the department of Aude. The cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir, and the town is famous for honey. Lon. 3 0 E., lat. 43 11 N.

Narborough, an island in the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Chili. Lon. 74 35 W., lat. 45 0 N.

Narim, a town of Siberia, abounding with foxes, ermines, and sables.

Narnalla, a town and fort of Hindoostan.

Narni, a town in Spoleto, Italy.

Narnoul, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra. Lon. 76 8 E., lat. 28 4 N.

Narraganset Bay, a bay of Rhode Island, which runs from N. to S., and divides the state into two parts. It is 30 miles long, and 15 broad, and contains several islands.

Narraguagus, bay on the coast of Me., which receives a river of the same name.

Narraingunge, a town in Bengal, one of the most considerable inland places of traffic in the province.

Narrows, *The*, channel between Long Island and Staten Island, connecting N. York bay with the Atlantic.

Narva, a strong town of Russia, in Ingria. Lon. 27 52 E., lat. 59 18 N.

Narwar, a town and fort of Hindoostan. Lon. 78 12 E., lat. 25 41 N.

Nasca, a seaport of Peru, with a good harbor. Lon. 75 10 W., lat. 14 45 S.

Naseby, v. Northamptonshire, Eng. 8,492.

Nashua, r., which rises in Worcester co. Mass., and runs NNE. into the Merrimack at Dunstable, N. H.

Nashville, p-t. Davidson co. Ten., and the seat of the state government. Pop. 5,566. It is pleasantly situated on Cumberland river, in a fertile and populous district, and carries on an extensive trade with New Orleans by steamboats. Nashville University at this place is a respectable institution, with considerable endowments.

Nassau, a dutchy of Westphalia. It contains mines of iron, copper, and lead; and the soil is fertile in some places, but the surface is for the most part woody and mountainous.—A town in this dutchy, on the Lahn.—An island in the Indian Ocean, on the west side of Sumatra. Lon. 99 30 E., lat. 2 30 S.—P-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. Pop. 3,254.—R., Florida, which enters the Atlantic.—The capital of the island of New Providence, one of the Bahamas, on the N. part of the island.

Nata, a city and seaport of Colombia. Lon. 81 5 W., lat. 8 36 N.

Natal, a country on the SE. coast of Africa. Lon. 31 30 E., lat. 20 0 S.—A city of Brazil, capital of the province of Rio

Grande de Norde, with a castle. Lon. 35 30 W., lat. 5 30 S.

Natchez, city, Adams co. Mississippi, on the E. branch of the river Mississippi, 322 miles above N. Orleans by the river. Pop. 2,790. It is the only large town in the state, and has a great trade in cotton. A branch of the U. S. Bank is established here.

Natchitoches, parish, NW. part of Louisiana. Pop. 7,926. Its capital is a town of the same name on Red river, 356 NW. N. Orleans, and has a trade with Mexico in the exportation of manufactured goods, spirits, and tobacco.

Natick, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass., 18 SW. Boston. Pop. 890.

Natividad, a seaport of Mexico. Lon. 105 53 W., lat. 19 48 N.

Natolia, a province of Asiatic Turkey. The soil is generally fertile, producing fruits of various kinds, corn, tobacco, cotton, and silk.

Naturuz, a town of Persia, in Irak. Silk is produced here of the finest quality.

Navan, a town of Ireland, in Meath co., which has a considerable trade.

Navarino, a fortified seaport of European Turkey, on the west coast of Morea. Lon. 21 34 E., lat. 37 2 N.

Navarre, a former kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower.

Navigators' Islands, a cluster of 10 islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Bougainville, and explored by Perouse, in 1787. The inhabitants go almost naked, and have their bodies thickly tattooed; but they are much more advanced in internal policy than any of the other islands in this ocean.

Naumburg, a town of Germany, in Hesse.

Naumburg, a large town of Prussian Saxony, seated on the Saal.—Two towns of Silesia.

Nautpoor, a town in Bengal.

Naxia, or *Naxos*, the most fertile island in the Archipelago. It produces excellent wine; and the plains abound with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees. It is famous for rich mines of emery, and is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins.

Nazareth, a town of Syria, in Palestine, famous for being the residence of Christ, in the early part of his life. Here the Franciscan monks have a large convent, and its church is built on the site of the house where the Virgin Mary received the visit of the angel Gabriel. The church is the finest in Syria, next to that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.—P-t. Northampton co. Pa.

Naze, *The*. See *Lindesness*.

Neagh, Lough, the largest lake of Ireland, lying in the counties of Armagh,

Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. The water and the soil on some parts of the Antrim shore are of a petrifying quality. The river Bann flows through this lake.

Neath, a corporate town in Glamorganshire. In the neighborhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and coal mines.—A river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and runs through Glamorganshire into the Bristol Channel.

Neckar, a river of Germany, which rises in Suabia, and enters the Rhine at Mannheim.

Nedroma, a town of Algiers, surrounded with magnificent ruins.

Nedjed, an extensive province of Arabia; inhabited chiefly by the Bedouins.

Needham, a town in Suffolk, Eng.—P-t. Norfolk co. Mass., 12 SW. Boston. Pop. 1,420.

Needles, The, a cluster of pointed rocks off the coast of England, at the western extremity of the Isle of Wight.

Necheekow, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 160 15 W., lat. 21 50 N.

Negapatam, a considerable seaport of the S. of India, district of Tanjore.

Negombo, a populous town of the west coast of Ceylon, about 24 miles N. from Colombo.

Negrals, an island on the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, with an excellent harbor. Lon. 94 27 E., lat. 16 0 N.

Negril Point, the most westernly promontory of Jamaica.

Negro, Cape, a promontory of Africa, on the coast of Benguela. Lon. 11 40 E., lat. 16 15 N.

Negropont, the largest island in the Archipelago, anciently called Eubœa.

Neira, one of the Banda Islands, and the seat of their government. Lon. 139 30 E., lat. 4 50 S.

Neisse, a city of Silesia, capital of a principality, and a place of great strength. Lon. 17 20 E., lat. 50 24 N.

Nefin, a large handsome town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigov.

Nellenburg, a town of Baden, with a citadel on a mountain.

Nelloor, a town and fort of Hindoostan. Lon. 80 1 E., lat. 14 29 N.

Nelson, co. central part of Va. Pop. 11,251.—Co. W. part of Ken. Pop. 14,916.—P-t. Cheshire co. N. H. Pop. 875.—P-t. Madison co. N. Y. Pop. 2,445.—P-t. Portage co. Ohio.

Nelson's River, r. N. America, which forms the outlet of lake Winnipeg, and flows into Hudson's Bay, in lat. 5 72. Its whole length is about 1,500 miles.

Nemea, a town of European Turkey, in Morea; anciently celebrated for its games, and a magnificent temple of Jupiter, some ruins of which still exist.

Nomi, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle; seated on a lake.

Nen, or **Nine**, a river that rises in the western part of Northamptonshire, Eng., and is made navigable at Northampton.

Nenagh, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county, with a strong castle.

Neograd, a town of Hungary, in the county of the same name, with a castle.

Neot, St., a town in Huntingdonshire, Eng., on the Ouse, with a considerable trade in coal.

Nepaul, a kingdom of Northern Hindoostan. It is mountainous and woody, with mines of lead, copper, and iron, but has many fertile valleys, with numerous streams. The natives are peculiarly superstitious, and consist principally of Hindoos, and of a Tartar or Chinese race denominated Newars.

Nepesin, a river of New South Wales, which flows N. along the E. side of the Blue Mountains, and joins the Hawkesbury.

Neponset, r. Mass., which flows into Boston harbor.

Nerac, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, divided by the river Baise into Great and Little Nerac.

Nerbudda, a river of Hindoostan, which has its source on a mountain in the northwest part of Gundwana, close to that of the Sone, where there is a temple, named Omerautere, visited by Hindoos in pilgrimage.

Neresheim, a town of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey on a mountain.

Nerica, or **Orebro**, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper.

Neronde, a town in Loir, France.

Nerondes, a town in Cher, France.

Nertschinsk, a town of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 117 44 E., lat. 51 52 N.

Nescopeck, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa.

Neshanock, t. Mercer co. Pa.

Nesle, a town in Somme, France.

Ness, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Invernesshire. The high hills on each side present a delightful view of wood, pasture, cultivated lands, and rugged precipices.

Netherlands, or **Low Countries**, a kingdom of Europe, anciently a country called Gallia Belgica. See *Holland*, or *Dutch Netherlands*.

Nethes, Great and Little, two rivers of the Netherlands, in Brabant.

Nettuno, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near the ruins of the ancient Antium.

Neuburg, a fortified town of Bavaria.—A town of Suabia, near the Rhine.

A town of Wirtemberg, on the Entz.

Neufchateau, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated on the river Mosue.

Neufchatel, a lake of Switzerland, extending from the town of Yverdon to that of Neufchatel.—A canton of Switzerland, between the Lake of Neufchatel and the borders of France. The inhabitants are chiefly Protestants. It is a hilly country, watered by several lakes and rivers. The capital has the same name. The chief article of exportation is wine; and it has manufactures of printed linens and cottons. Lon. 7 0 E., lat. 47 5 N.—A town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, noted for excellent cheese.

Neubaus, a town of Bohemia, with a castle.—A town in Bremen, Hanover.

Neumark, a town of Bavaria.—Another, on the river Ross.—A town of Germany, in Carniola.

Neuse, r. N. C., which falls into Pamlico Sound after a SE. course of more than 500 miles.

Neusatz, a strong town and fort of Hungary.

Neusidler-see, a lake of Hungary. The water is brackish, and sometimes salt crystallizes on the shores, which are flat and marshy.

Neusohl, a town of Hungary, capital of Sohl county, with a large castle.

Neusse, a town of the Prussian states.

Neustadt, a town of Austria, with a castle and an arsenal.—A town of Franconia, capital of the lower part of the principality of Bayreuth, with a castle. Lon. 10 43 E., lat. 49 38 N.—A town of Franconia, on the Saal.—A town of Wirtemberg.—A town in Misnia, Saxony, capital of a circle.—A town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Coburg.—A town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, with extensive breweries, and manufactures of cloth and cutlery.—A town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Prenzitz; celebrated for a manufacture of plate glass.—A town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a castle, and a spacious harbor. Lon. 10 57 E., lat. 54 10 N.—A town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mucklenburg, with a castle.—A town of Hanover, in the province of Gralenburg, with a castle.—Two towns in Bavaria.—A town of Moravia, in Olmutz, with the largest woollen manufacture in the country.—A town of Silesia.—Two towns of Bohemia.—A town of Westphalia.

Neutra, a town of Hungary, capital of a county, with a castle and a college. Lon. 18 9 E., lat. 48 18 N.

Neuwied, a town of the Prussian states, with a trade in iron, potash, and pipe-clay.

Neva, a river of Russia, which issues from the Lake Ladoga, flows to Petersburgh, and afterwards enters the Gulf of Finland, by three mouths. It is from 300 to 400 yards wide, and from 10 to 15 feet deep.

Nièvre, a town of France, capital of the department of Nièvre.

Navis, one of the Caribbee Islands, divided from the E. end of St. Christopher by a narrow channel. Lon. 62 40 W., lat. 17 8 N.

Nevisink, p-t. Sullivan co. N. Y. Pop. 1,258.

Nevisink Hills, a few low eminences on the NE. coast of N. J.

Newyn, or **Newin**, a town in Caernarvonshire, Wales, on St. George's Channel.

Newark, p-t. Essex co. N. J., on the Passaic, 9 W. N. York. Pop. 10,953. It is handsomely built, and contains considerable manufactures. The river is navigable to the sea for vessels of 80 tons. The neighborhood produces excellent cider. A daily newspaper has lately been commenced here.—P-t. Tioga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,029.—P-t. Newcastle co. Del.—P-t. Licking co. Ohio.—A town of U. Canada, on the W. side of the river Niagara.—A borough in Nottinghamshire, Eng.

Newark Bay, bay N. of Staten Island, communicating with N. York harbor on the E. and the ocean on the S.

Newbern, p-t. Craven co. N. C., on the Neuse, 30 miles above its entrance into Pamlico Sound. Pop. 3,776. The river is navigable to this place, and it has a considerable commerce in flour, naval stores and lumber. It was once the capital of the state. Lon. 77 25 W., lat. 35 20 N.

Newberry, district, W. part of S. C. Pop. 17,441.—P-t. Burlington co. N. J.—T. Lycoming co. Pa.

Newbiggen, a fishing town in Northumberland, Eng.

Newborough, a town in Anglesey, Wales.

Newborough, or **Gorey**, a borough of Ireland, in Wexford county.

Newburg, p-t. Orange co. N. Y., on the Hudson, 70 N. New York. Pop. 6,424. It is finely situated on the side of a hill, and has considerable trade.

Newburgh, a town in Fifeshire, Scotland, with a good harbor.—T. Penobscot co. Me. Pop. 626.—P-t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio.

Newbury, a town in Berkshire, Eng., on the Kennet.—P-t. Orange co. Vt. Pop. 2,252.—P-t. Essex county, Mass., at the mouth of the Merrimack, 32 NE. Boston. Pop. 3,803.—T. York co. Pa.—T. Miami co. Ohio.—T. Geauga co. Ohio.

Newburyport, p-t. Essex co. Mass., on Merrimack river, 3 miles from its mouth; 32 NE. Boston. Pop. 6,388. It is a handsome and regular town, built on a sloping bank, and has 2 banks, 2 insurance offices, and 2 newspapers. An elegant chain bridge crosses the river from the centre of the town. It has still considerable commerce, though not so much as formerly. The tomb of Whitfield, the cele-

brated preacher, may be seen here. Lon. 70 47 W., lat. 42 49 N.

Newcastle, a borough of Ireland, in Dublin county.—P-t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 1,544.—Isl. and t. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 850.—T. Westchester co. N. Y. Pop. 1,336.—P-t. Mercer co. Pa.—Co. N. part of Del. Pop. 29,710.—P-t. and cap. Newcastle co. Del., 34 SW. Philadelphia.—P-t. and cap. Henry co. Ken. Pop. 539.—P-t. Coshocton co. Ohio.

Newcastle, or **Newcastle-under-Line**, a borough in Staffordshire, England, on a branch of the Trent. The castle, whence it had its name, is quite demolished. In the vicinity are considerable potteries and glass-works.

Newcastle, or **Newcastle-upon-Tyne**, a borough and seaport of Northumberland, Eng., on the N. side of the Tyne. The river admits ships under 400 tons to come up to the town, and larger ones are stationed below, at Shields. The town is defended by a strong wall, in which are 7 gates, and has many turrets, with several casements bomb-proof; but the castle is old and ruinous. The coal trade has been the source of great opulence to Newcastle; it also possesses manufactures of steel, iron, glass, soap, fine and coarse earthenware, and copperas; and it exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and grindstones. Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. In the town are several charitable asylums, and a large hospital for the maintenance of poor keelmen. Lon. 1 14 W., lat. 54 57 N.

New Echota, the capital of the Cherokee Indians, on the Coosa, in the NW. part of Ga. Here is a newspaper published in English and Cherokee.

Newenham, **Cape**, a lofty promontory, on the west coast of North America, forming the north point of Bristol Bay. Lon. 162 24 W., lat. 58 43 N.

Newent, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng., seated on a branch of the Severn.

Newfane, t. and cap. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 1,441.

Newfield, t. York co. Me. Pop. 1,289.

New Forest, in Hampshire, Eng., lying between Southampton Water and the river Avon. It was afforested by William I. His son William II., when hunting in this forest, was shot by an arrow that accidentally glanced against a tree; and the site is now pointed out by a triangular stone.

Newfoundland, an island on the E. coast of North America, lying between 47 and 52 N. lat. It has numerous bays and harbors; and is a mountainous, woody country, and very cold, being covered with snow five months in the year. The inhabitants of the interior are a savage race called Red Indians, from their skins

daubed or stained with that color. A few Micmac and other Indians are scattered along the coasts. In the fishing season for cod, which begins in May and ends in September, many of its bays and harbors are resorted to by at least 10,000 people; for here they cure and pack the fish, which are sent not only to England, but to the Mediterranean and the West Indies, in immense quantities. The salmon and seal fisheries are also very productive. There is great plenty of game, but very little corn, poultry, and cattle. St. John is the principal settlement.

New Hampton, p-t. Strafford co. N. H., on the Merrimack. Pop. 1,904.

New Hanover, co. SE. part of N. C. Pop. 10,759.

New Hartford, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct., 20 NW. Hartford. Pop. 1,766.

Newhaven, a town in Sussex, Eng., near the mouth of the Ouse, with a small harbor.

New Haven, city, New Haven co. Ct., on a bay opening into Long Island Sound; 134 SW. Boston. Pop. 10,180. It is handsomely built upon a plain surrounded by hills, and jointly with Hartford is the capital of the state. The streets are wide and commodious, and the general aspect of the town is neat and elegant. The harbor is well protected from storms, but somewhat shallow. The State House is one of the finest buildings in the Union. Yale College at this place was founded in 1701, and has a valuable library, and an excellent collection of minerals. New Haven is a place of considerable commerce, and contains some manufactures; its trade with the interior is assisted by the Farmington canal, which extends hence northward into Mass. Lon. 72 56 W., lat. 41 18 N. —Co. S. part of Ct. Pop. 43,848. —P-t. Addison co. Vt. Pop. 1,834. —T. Oswego co. N. Y. Pop. 1,410. —P-t. Huron co. Ohio.

New Hempstead, p-t. Queen's co. N. Y. Pop. 3,062.

Newington, t. Rockingham co. N. H.

New Kent, co. E. part of Va. Pop. 6,457.

New Mark, the former name of that part of Brandenburg which lies E. of the Oder.

Newmarket, a town in Suffolk, Eng., the most celebrated place in England for horse races; and here Charles II. built a house for the sake of this diversion. —A town in Cork co. Ireland. —P-t. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 2,013. —P-t. Highland co. Ohio. —P-t. Dorchester co. Md.

Newmills, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland. *Newnam*, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng., seated on the Severa.

New Paltz, p-t. Ulster co. N. Y., 7 S. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 5,105.

Newport, a borough in Hampshire, Eng.,

and the chief town in the Isle of Wight Lon. 1 16 W., lat. 50 42 N. —A borough in Cornwall, Eng., near Launceston. —A market-town in Shropshire. —A town in Monmouthshire, Wales, on the Usk. —A town in Pembrokeshire, Wales, on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Neferu. —A town of Ireland, in Mayo co. —A town in Tipperary co. Ireland.

Newport, p-t. Newport co. R. Island, on the SW. side of Rhode Island, 5 miles from the sea. Pop. 8,010. Its harbor is one of the finest in the world, being of safe and easy access, and sufficiently capacious to contain a large fleet; the entrance is defended by several forts. The situation of the town is remarkably healthy, and it is occasionally the seat of the state legislature; but its commerce and population are not so flourishing as formerly. Lon. 71 17 W., lat. 41 29 N.

—Co. SE. part of R. Island. Pop. 16,534. —P-t. Penobscot co. Me. Pop. 897. —P-t. Sullivan co. N. H. Pop. 1,913. —P-t. Campbell co. Ken. —P-t. Herkimer co. N. Y. Pop. 1,863. —P-t. Cumberland co. N. J. —P-t. Newcastle co. Del.

Newport, or *Newport Pagnel*, a town in Buckinghamshire, Eng., on the Ouse.

New River, an artificial river, rising at Amwell, in Hertfordshire, England, and brought from thence to Islington, for the supply of the metropolis with water. It was finished in 1613, by Sir Hugh Middleton, a citizen of London, who expended his large fortune in the undertaking. This river, with all its windings, is 42 miles in length, and is under the management of a corporation called the New River Company.

Newry, a river of Ireland, which separates the counties of Armagh and Down, and enters Carlingford Bay two miles below the town of Newry. —A borough of Ireland, in Down co., which has a considerable linen manufacture, and a trade in shipping. Lon. 6 20 W., lat. 54 15 N. —T. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 345.

Newton, a borough in Lancashire, Eng., near Warrington. —A borough in Hampshire, Eng., in the Isle of Wight. —P-t. Middlesex co. Mass., 9 W. Boston. Pop. 2,377. —There are 5 other towns of this name in the U. S.

Newton Ardes, a borough in Down county, Ireland.

Newton Bushel, a town of Devonshire, Eng.

Newton Limavady, a borough in Londonderry, Ireland.

Newton Stewart, a town in Tyrone co. Ireland, on the river Mourne. —A town in Wigtownshire, Scotland, on the Cree.

Newtown, t. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 510. —P-t. Fairfield co. Ct. Pop. 3,099.

—*Pt. Quen's co. N. Y.*, 8 E. N. York. Pop. 2,610. Excellent apples are produced here.—*T. Gloucester co. N. J.*

—*P-t. Sussex co. N. J.*—*P-t. Bucks co. Pa.*—*P-t. Hamilton co. Ohio.*

Newvineyard, t. Somerset co. Me. Pop. 869.

New-Year Harbor, a grand harbor on the north coast of Staten Land. Lon. 64 11 W., lat. 54 49 S.

New York. See *York, New.*

Neyland, a town of Suffolk, Eng., on the Stour.

Neyva, a river and bay of St. Domingo.

—A town of Colombin, chief of the province of the same name, situate on the Magdalena. This province produces chiefly cocoa, but there are also mines of gold.

Ngan-chan, a first rate city of China. Lon. 105 32 E., lat. 26 12 N.

Ngan-king, a city of China, capital of the west part of Kiang-nan. Lon. 116 45 E., lat. 30 37 N.

Ngan-lo, a city of China, of the first rank, which has a considerable trade. Lon. 112 3 E., lat. 31 14 N.

Niagara, a river of N. America, which forms the communication between the lakes Erie and Ontario. It is 35 miles in length and flows northerly. About midway between the two lakes, it separates into two channels forming Grand Island. A short distance below the union of these channels are the celebrated falls of Niagara, the grandest in the world. The river here leaps in one immense mass down a perpendicular precipice 160 feet in depth, with a roar that may be heard 40 miles. At the brink of the fall stands a small island, called Goat Island, which breaks the great sheet of water in its fall. A cloud of powdery spray is constantly arising from the cataract, which instantly drenches all who approach within its reach.—*Co. W. part of N. York.* Pop. 18,485.—*P-t. Niagara co. N. Y.* Pop. 1,401.

Nicaragua, a province of Guatemala. It produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. In this province is a lake of the same name, which is 140 miles long and 41 broad, and navigable for the largest vessels.

Nicaria, an island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tina, full of rocks.

Nice, a former county of Italy, anciently an appendage of Provence, in France, and now belonging to the King of Sardinia.—The capital is a city and seaport of its name, near the mouth of the Var. It has a strong citadel, built on the rock, and on the W. it is fortified with a wall and a ditch. The exports are silk, sweet oil, wine, cordials, rice, oranges, lemons, and all sorts of dried fruits. Lon. 7 16 E., lat. 43 42 N.—A city of Natolia.

Nichaburg, a town of Persia, famous for a mine of turquoise in its neighborhood.

Nicholas, co. W. part of Va. Pop. 3,349.

—*Co. NE. part of Ken.* Pop. 8,832.

Nicholas, St., one of the largest and most pleasant of the Cape Verd Islands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. Lon. 14 19 W., lat. 16 32 N.—A seaport and cape of St. Domingo. The cape, commonly called the Mole, is strongly fortified by nature and art, and commands the strait called the Windward Passage. Lon. 73 26 W., lat. 19 50 N.—A town in Meurthe, France.

Nicholas Island, a small island on the N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79 40 W., lat. 33 50 N.

Nicholasville, p-t. Jessamine co. Ken.

Nicobar Islands, on the east side of the Bay of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa-nut and other tropical fruits grow spontaneously. The inhabitants are tall and well-proportioned, with dark copper-colored skins.

Nicolaef, a town of Russia, in the province of Cherson. Lon. 32 46 E., lat. 46 58 N.

Nicopoli, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria; famous for the first battle fought between the Turks and Christians, in 1396.

Nicopoli, or *Glanish*, a town of Armenia, built by Pompey, in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates.

Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus, seated in a noble plain, bounded by lofty mountains. Lon. 33 40 E., lat. 35 13 N.—A town in Val di Demona, Sicily.

Nidau, a town in Bern, Switzerland.

Niebla, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

Niemetz, a strong town of European Turkey, in Moldavia.

Niemen, a river rising in Lithuania.

Nienburg, a strong town of Hanover. Lon. 9 15 E., lat. 52 39 N.—A town of Upper Saxony, in Anhalt-Cöthen.

Nienhaus, two towns of Westphalia.

Nieuport, a town of West Flanders, at the mouth of the Yperlee.

Niverns, a department of France, including the old province of Nivernois. It is watered by the Loire, Allier, Yonne, and other rivers, and has mines of iron.

Niger, or *Joliba*, a large river of Africa, which rises in the lofty mountains of Nigritia. It contains many hippopotami and crocodiles, and in the rainy season it inundates the adjacent lands. For a long time the course and termination of this river were wrapped in mystery; but in 1830 Richard and John Lander, two English travellers, penetrated into the country till they reached the Niger, and following its windings, discovered that it flowed into the Atlantic ocean in about 5 N. lat. It discharges its waters by several channels, forming a great Delta, like the Nile and Mississippi. Its most common name in Africa is the Quorra.

Nigritia, Negroland, or, as the Arabs call it, *Sudan*, a large country in the interior of Africa, through which the river Niger flows from west to east. Of this populous and extensive country, very little more than the bare names of some of the towns and kingdoms of which it is composed is known to Europeans. Bornou is the principal territory; but there are numerous independent states among the Negroes; and that they are continually at war with each other is evident from the number of prisoners that they have sold as slaves to the traders.

Nile, a celebrated river, formed by two great streams from Abyssinia, which unite in Nubia, 160 miles to the north of Senar. It then takes a serpentine course, forms some cataracts, and flows almost directly north till it arrives at Cairo, where it divides into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean Sea, form the island called Delta. This river increases annually, from the middle of June to the middle of September, when it begins to decrease. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the inundations of the waters of the Nile, which are caused by the periodical rains that fall between the tropics. The whole length of the course of the Nile (from Donga) may be estimated at 2,000 miles.

Nimeguen, a strong city of the Netherlands, capital of Gelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. Lon. 51 33 E., lat. 51 51 N.

Ning-koue, a city of China, of the first rank, noted for its manufactures of paper, made of a species of reed. Lon. 118 25 E., lat. 31 2 N.

Ning-po, an excellent seaport of China, and a city of the first rank; famous for the manufacture of silk. Lon. 120 18 E., lat. 29 58 N.

Ninguta, a city of Eastern Tartary. Lon. 124 40 E., lat. 44 30 N.

Ninian, St., a town in Stirlingshire, Scot., with manufactures of leather, cotton cloth, &c.

Nio, an island of the Archipelago, to the south of Naxia, anciently called Ios. Lon. 25 35 W., lat. 36 43 N.

Nion, a town in Vaud, Switzerland.

Nions, a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the Aigues.

Niort, a town of France, capital of the department of Deux Sevres.

Nippon, the largest and most northern island of Japan, containing 55 provinces.

Nipigon, lake, U. Canada, which discharges its waters through Nipigon river into lake Superior.

Nisapour, or *Nisabur*, a city of Persia, in Korasan. The most delicious fruits are here to be found in the utmost abundance.

Nisida, a fertile island in the Gulf of

Niskayuna, t. Schenectady co. N. Y., on the Mohawk. Pop. 446.

Nismes, a city of France, capital of the department of Gard, seated in a plain, abounding in wine and oil. Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which an amphitheatre is the principal. There are likewise ruins of a temple of Diana, and a grand tower. The chief manufactures in this city are silk stockings and cloth. Lon. 4 19 E., lat. 43 50 N.

Nissa, a strong town of European Turkey. Lon. 22 32 E., lat. 43 32 N.

Nith, a river of Scotland, which rises in Ayrshire and enters the Solway Frith, below Dumfries.

Nitria, a desert of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

Nivelles, a town of Brabant, in the Netherlands.

Nizapa, a town of Mexico, in Guaxaca, producing indigo, cochineal, and sugar. Lon. 97 15 W., lat. 16 42 N.

Nizonton, t. Pasquotank co. N. C.

Noailles, a town in Vienne, France.

Nobber, a town in Meath co. Ireland.

Nobleborough, p-t. Lincoln co. Me., 16 NNE. Wiscasset. Pop. 1,876.

Nocamixon, t. Bucks co. Pa.

Noddle's Island, small isl. in Boston harbor on the Chelsea shore.

Nogarcot, a town of Hindoostan, in Nepal, with a celebrated pagoda.

Nogent-le-Rotrou, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir.

Nogent-sur-Seine, a town in Aude, France.

Noir, Cape, a promontory on the SW. coast of Terra del Fuego, at the entrance of the Strait of Magellan. Lon. 73 13 W., lat. 54 30 S.

Noirmoutier, an island on the coast of France, S. of the mouth of the River Loire. Lon. 2 8 W., lat. 47 1 N.

Non, Cape, a promontory of the kingdom of Suse, opposite the Canary Islands. Lon. 11 50 W., lat. 28 38 N.

Nootka Sound, bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the NW. coast of America.

Noquet's Bay, bay, Michigan Ter., 45 miles long and 18 wide. Lon. 86 20 W., lat. 45 25 N.

Nora, a town of Sweden, in Westmania.

Norcia, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoleto.

Nord, a department of France, including the old provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and Cambresis.

Nordburg, a town of Denmark, with a castle.

Norden, a town of Hanover, in East Friesland, with a good harbor.

Nordhausen, a town of Prussian Saxony.

Nordkoping, a seaport in East Gothland. Lon. 16 10 E., lat. 58 35 N

Nordland, one of the four grand divisions of Sweden, containing six provinces.

—A province of Norway which has a trade in eider-down, butter, cheese, and fish. The majority of its inhabitants are fishermen.

Nordlingen, a trading town of Bavaria. Lon. 10 34 E., lat. 48 50 N.

Nordstrand, an island of Denmark, on the W. coast of South Jutland. Lon. 9 0 E., lat. 54 40 N.

Nore, a noted part of the river Thames, off Sheerness.

Norfolk, a county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad, containing 1,338,880 acres, divided into 32 hundreds and 724 parishes, and having one city and 32 market-towns. It is in general a flat country; and the products vary according to the soil and situation; but, on the whole, it is fertile, well cultivated, and produces great quantities of poultry and game. The manufactures of Norfolk are worsted, woollen, and silks. The principal rivers are the Great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waverney, Yare, and Bure. —Co. E. part of Mass. Pop. 41,901. Chief town, Dedham. —P-t. Litchfield co. Ct. Pop. 1,485. —Co. SE. part of Va. Pop. 24,814.

Norfolk, p-t. Norfolk co. Va., on the E. side of Elizabeth river, 8 miles above its entrance into Hampton roads, and 32 miles from the sea. Pop. 9,816. The harbor is strongly defended, and on the opposite side, at Gosport, is one of the principal Navy Yards of the U. States, with a dry dock. The town contains a theatre, two state banks, a branch of the U. S. Bank, an academy, an atheneum, and several places of public worship. Norfolk is connected with the commerce of N. Carolina by the Dismal Swamp canal, and has an increasing trade. Lon. 76 23 W., lat. 36 55 N.

Norfolk Island, in the Pacific Ocean, lying E. of New South Wales, discovered by Cook in 1774, who found it uninhabited. It is very hilly, and covered by a thick forest, chiefly of fine trees. Lon. 168 12 E., lat. 29 4 S.

Normandy, an old province of France, bordering on the English Channel; forming the departments of Manche, Orne, Calvados, Eure, and Lower Seine. It is very fertile, and is well furnished with harbors.

Norridgewock, p-t. Somerset co. Me., on the Kennebec. Pop. 1,710.

Norristown, p-t. Montgomery co. Pa.

North, t. Harrison co. O. Pop. 1,215.

North Cape, an enormous rock at the end of the island Megeroe, on the coast of Norway. It is the most northern promontory of the continent of Europe. Lon. 25 57 E., lat. 71 12 N.

North Sea, or **Northern Ocean**, that part of the Atlantic Ocean lying to the N. of

Britain and Norway. The German Ocean is also sometimes called the North Sea.

Northallerton, a borough in N. Yorkshire, Eng.

Northampton, a borough, and the capital of Northamptonshire, Eng., on the Nen, over which is a modern stone bridge. —P-t. Hampshire co. Mass., on the Connecticut, 95 W. Boston. Pop. 3,613. It is handsomely built, contains several woollen manufactures, and has a celebrated school. The Farmington Canal is designed to extend from N. Haven to this place. —T. Montgomery co. N. Y. Pop. 1,392. —T. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 767. —T. Burlington co. N. J., 7 SE. Burlington. —Co. Pa. on Delaware river. Pop. 39,267. —Co. E. part of Va. Pop. 8,644. —Co. N. part of N. C. Pop. 13,103.

Northamptonshire, a county of England, 60 miles long and 22 where broadest, containing 650,880 acres, divided into 20 hundreds and 304 parishes, and having one city and 11 market-towns. In the NE part near Peterborough, commences a fen tract, extending to the Lincolnshire Wash. With this single exception, Northamptonshire contains less waste ground, and more seats of the nobility and gentry, than any other county. It is peculiarly celebrated for grazing land: horned cattle, and other animals, are fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. The principal rivers are the Nen and Welland; besides which it is partly watered by the Ouse, Leam, Cherwell, and Avon.

Northborough, p-t. Worcester co. Mass., 33 W. Boston. Pop. 994.

Northbridge, p-t. Worcester co. Mass., 45 SW. Boston. Pop. 1,053.

Northcastle, p-t. Westchester co. N. Y., on Hudson river. Pop. 1,653.

Northeast, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. Pop. 1,689.

Northfield, p-t. Franklin co. Mass., on Connecticut river. Pop. 1,757.

Northfleet, a village in Kent, Eng., on the Thames, near Gravesend. Great quantities of lime are made here, and numerous fossils have been discovered.

North Haven, p-t. New Haven co. Ct. Pop. 1,282.

Northleach, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng.

Northop, a town of Wales, in Flintshire.

Northport, t. Waldo co. Me. Pop. 1,083.

Northumberland, the most northern co. of England. It is of a triangular form, 64 miles the greatest length, and 50 the greatest breadth, containing 1,197,440 acres, divided into six wards and 83 parishes, and having 10 market-towns. The E. part is fruitful in most sorts of corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the river; but the W. is healthy and mountainous. The SE.

part abounds with coal mines, and that which lies to the SW. has rich lead-mines. Limestone and iron-ore also abound in various places. The chief rivers are the Tyne, Coquet, Aln, and Blyth.—P-t. Saratoga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,606.—P-t. Northumberland co. Pa.—Co. central part of Pa. Pop. 18,168.—Co. E. part of Va. Pop. 7,553.

Northumberland Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, near the NE. coast of Terra Australis. Lon. 152 E., lat. 22 S.

Northwest Territory. See *Huron Territory*.

Northwich, a town in Cheshire, Eng.

Northwood, t. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 1,342.

Norton, p-t. Bristol co. Mass., 36 SW. Boston. Pop. 1,484.

Norton Sound, an inlet of the sea, on the west coast of North America, discovered by Cook in his last voyage.

Norwalk, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct., on L. Island Sound; 45 NE. N. Y. Pop. 3,793.—Cap. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 900.

Norway, a kingdom of Europe, part of the ancient Scandinavia. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 40 to 280 miles; and it is divided into four governments and two provinces. From its rocky soil and northern position, Norway does not produce sufficient corn for its own consumption; but it is rich in pasture, and feeds many cattle, sheep, and goats. The fisheries, particularly on the W. coast, find employment and wealth for the natives, and supply the finest sailors for ships of war. There are extensive forests of oak, elm, fir, and pine; and the birch not only supplies fuel, but also a kind of wine. The general exports are tallow, butter, salt, dried fish, timber, planks, horses, oxen, silver, cobalt, alum, copper, and iron. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former of which are very large. The wild animals are the elk, bear, lynx, wolf, glut-ton, fox, and hare; but the most singular creature is the lemming, or Norwegian mouse, of a reddish color, and about five inches long. These animals proceed in vast numbers from the ridge of Kolen toward the sea, devouring every product of the soil in their course, and at last seem to devour each other. The religion of Norway is Lutheranism; and the language is Danish, with a mixture of Swedish words.—P-t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 1,712.—P-t. Herkimer co. N. Y. Pop. 1,152.

Norwich, a city, capital of Norfolk, Eng., seated on the Yare, which is navigable to Yarmouth. There are, besides the cathedral, 36 parish churches, two churches for the Flemings, some dissenting meeting-houses, and a Roman Catholic chapel. It has a stately castle, on a hill, which is the fire-hall and the county jail; also, a city and county hospital, a good market-house,

a free-school, founded by Edward VI., and several charitable institutions. The ancient dukes of Norfolk had a palace here, which is still in existence as a work-house. Norwich has manufactures of crapes, bombazines, and stuffs of various kinds. Lon. 1 20 E., lat. 52 40 N.—P-t. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 2,316.—T. Hampshire co. Mass., 12 W. Northampton. Pop. 787.—P-t. and cap. Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 3,774.—T. Franklin co. Ohio.

Norwich, city, New London co. Ct., on the Thames, at the head of navigation; 13 N. of New London. Pop. 5,179. It has many flourishing manufacturing establishments, and its water power is second in N. England only to Lowell. It is also engaged to a considerable extent in the whale and seal fisheries and in the coasting trade. It contains 8 houses for public worship, 2 banks, 2 insurance offices and 2 printing offices. Lat. 41 33 N., Lon. 72 7 W.

Notenburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg. Lon. 31 9 E., lat. 59 56 N.

Noto, a city of Sicily, capital of Val di Noto, producing excellent wines, and abundance of all the necessaries of life. Lon. 15 14 E., lat. 36 53 N.

Nottingham, a borough, and the capital of Nottinghamshire, Eng., is a handsome town, noted for its spacious market-place and excellent ale.—P-t. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 1,157.—T. Burlington co. N. J.—T. Washington co. Pa.—P-t. and port of entry, Prince George co. Md., on the Patuxent.—T. Harrison co. Ohio. Pop. 1,227.

Nottinghamshire, a county of England, 48 miles long and 20 broad, containing 535,680 acres, divided into seven hundreds and 208 parishes, and having nine market-towns. This county produces a kind of stone somewhat like alabaster, which, when burnt, makes a plaster exceedingly hard, and with this the inhabitants generally lay the floors of their upper rooms; its other commodities are malt, hops, wool, licorice, woad, and plenty of coal. Its principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. The manufactures chiefly consist of framework knitting, glass, and earthen ware.

Nottoway, co. S. part of Va. Pop. 10,141.

Nova Scotia, a British province of North America, which formerly included the province of New Brunswick. It has several lakes, and a vast number of small rivers. Though situate in a favorable part of the temperate zone, the atmosphere, for a great part of the year, is clouded with a thick fog, and for four months it is intensely cold. A great part of the country lies in forest; and the soil in general is thin and barren. Halifax is the capital.

Nova Zembla, a large island in the Fro-

zen Ocean, separated from the continent of Russia by the Strait of Walgatz. The country is represented as extremely desolate, producing no tree; nor any vegetable but moss and some few arctic plants. The animals seen here are white bears, white foxes, elks, reindeer, and rabbits. Lon. 52 to 78 E., lat. 70 to 76 N.

Novara, a town of Italy, in Milanese.

Novgorod, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. Lon. 31 45 E., lat. 58 25 N.

Novgorod Nisknei, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. Lon. 41 18 E., lat. 56 16 N.

Novi, a town of the dutchy of Genoa, with a strong castle on a mountain.

Nowra, a town of Poland, near which are mines of gold and silver.

Noya, a town of Spain, in Galicia. The chief trade is in ship-building.

Noyes, a town in Yonne, France.

Noyon, a town in Oise, France, which gave birth to the famous Calvin, in 1509.

Nubia, a country of Africa, 600 miles long and 456 broad. The Nile runs through it, on the banks of which it is fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and destitute of water. The Nubians are mostly well-made and strong; their women are finely formed, and are modest and chaste. The natives of Dar el Mahas are black, and less handsome than the Nubians. Most of the men, and even the young women, go entirely naked. The Berbers, who inhabit the most northern parts, are a comely race, of a dark red brown. They trade chiefly in slaves. The productions of the country are gold, elephants' teeth, civet, dates, and sandal-wood. It is divided into several kingdoms; those best known to the Europeans are Sennar and Dongola.

Nuez, a town of Leon, Spain.

Nucht, a city of Afghanistan, in Cabul. Lon. 69 28 E., lat. 33 17 N.

Nuitz, a town in Cote d'Or, France, famous for excellent wines.

Nun, or *Fied de Nun*, a desert province in the S. part of the kingdom of Suse, inhabited by tribes of Arabs. It has a river of the same name, which enters the Atlantic on the N. side of Cape Non.

Nunda, p-t. Alleghany co. N. Y. Pop. 1,291.

Nundydroog, a strong fort in Mysore.

Nuneaton, a town in Warwickshire, Eng., on the Anker.

Nuremberg, a city of Franconia, formerly a free imperial city, but now subject to Bavaria. Lon. 11 4 E., lat. 49 27 N.

Nurtingen, a town of Wirtemberg, in which is a celebrated hospital.

Nuys, a town in Cologne, Germany.

Nyborg, a seaport of Denmark. Lon. 10 40 E., lat. 55 30 N.

Nytoping, a town of Denmark, in North

Jutland, with a good harbor. Lon. 8 36 E., lat. 56 52 N.—A town of Denmark, capital of the Isle of Falster. Lon. 11 58 E., lat. 54 50 N.—A town of Sweden, capital of Sundermanlia. Lon. 17 27 E., lat. 58 35 N.

Nyland, a province of Finland, to the west of Carelia. It is a fertile pleasant country, and better cultivated than the neighboring provinces. The chief trade is in corn, cattle, planks, linen, and dried fish.

Nyslot, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, with a strong castle.

Nystadt, a town in Finland Proper, with a commodious harbor, and a considerable trade in all kinds of wooden vessels. Lon. 21 31 E., lat. 61 10 N.

OAKHAM, the chief town of Rutlandshire, Eng. It has a canal to Melton Mowbray, and stands in the centre of a fertile district, called the Vale of Catmose.—P-t. Worcester co. Mass., 55 SW. Boston Pop. 1,010.

Oakhampton, a borough in Devonshire, Eng., on the river Oak, having a manufacture of serges.

Oakland, co. SE. part of Michigan Territory. Pop. 4,910.

Oakmulgee, r. Ga., which joins the Oconee to form the Altamaha.

Oban, a town of Scotland, in Argyshire. Lon. 5 22 W., lat. 56 28 N.

Oberland, a district of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern.

Obollah, a strong town of Irak, Persia.

Obiskaia, a gulf or bay of Siberia, in the Frozen Ocean.

Oby, or *Ob*, the largest river of Siberia and of the Russian empire. It is navigable almost to its source, and is a smooth stream, abounding in fish.

Obydos, a town of Portuguese Guyana, noted for abundance of excellent cocoa.

Ocana, a town of Spain, in New Castile
Ocoa, a seaport of St. Domingo, on a river and bay of its name. Lon. 70 56 W., lat. 18 15 N.

Oconee, r. Ga., which has its source in the NW. part of the state, and flowing SSE. 160 miles, joins the Oakmulgee to form the Altamaha.

Ocracoke Inlet, a navigable channel on the coast of N. C., which unites Albermarle to Pamlico Sound. On each side of it are dangerous shoals.

Ocumara, bay on the coast of Venezuela, 28 SSE. Caraccas.

Oczakow, or *Ochakof*, a strong seaport and fort of Russia, in the province of Cherson. Lon. 31 33 E., lat. 46 38 N.

Odensee, a town of Denmark, capital of the Isle of Funen. Lon. 10 17 E., lat. 55 30 N.

Oder, a river of Germany, which has its source in the mountains of Moravia, and

after an extensive course, enters the Baltic Sea by three channels.

Oderneim, two towns in Germany.

Odessa, a city and seaport of Russia, in the province of Cherson. Corn is the chief article of export. Lon. 30 24 E., lat. 46 28 N.

Odeypoor, two towns, one in Gundwana, the other in Ajmeer, Hindoostan.

Odiham, a market-town in Hampshire, Eng., on the Basingstoke Canal.

Oeland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic. Lon. 16 50 E., lat. 56 48 N.

Oesel, an island in the Baltic, forming the north side of the Gulf of Riga.

Oettingen, a town of Suabia, capital of a county, with a well-endowed college.

Ocayras, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Piarrhy. Lon. 42 50 W., lat. 6 50 S.

Offa's Dike, an entrenchment extending through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire, from the Wye to the Dee. It was made by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend his country from the incursions of the Welsh.

Offenburg, a town of Baden.

Ofida, a town of Italy, south of Loreto.

Ogden, t. Monroe co. N. Y. Pop. 2,401.

Ogdensburg, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., at the confluence of the Oswegatchie with the St. Lawrence. It has a safe and capacious harbor, and numerous manufactures.

Ogeechee, r. Ga., which rises in Greene co., and flows into the Atlantic through Ogeechee Sound.

Oglethorpe, co. NW. part of Ga. Pop. 13,558.

Okain, a large village of the Netherlands, near Waterloo.

Okatoea, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 150 47 W., lat. 22 27 S.

Ohio, co. NW. part of Va. Pop. 15,590.

—Co. W. part of Ken. Pop. 4,913.

T. Clermont co. Ohio. Pop. 2,689.

Ohio, a river of the U. States, which is formed by the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela at Pittsburg, and flows in a very serpentine course SW. into the Mississippi. It is 908 miles in length by its windings, though the distance from Pittsburg to its mouth in a straight line is only 614. From Pittsburg to Cincinnati it is above a third of a mile in width. Below Cumberland river, its average width is above a mile. For about half the year, it is navigable by large steamboats through its whole course. Its current is commonly gentle and uniform, but a sudden flood will sometimes raise it 12 feet in a single night; and in spring it often inundates many of the islands between its banks. The Ohio is broken by a fall at Louisville, which is the only obstruction of the kind from Pittsburg to the sea.

—, one of the U. States, bounded N.

by Michigan Territory, E. by Pennsylvania and Virginia, S. by Virginia and Kentucky, and W. by Indiana. It contains 40,000 square miles, and is divided into 73 counties. Pop. in 1800, 45,305; in 1830, 937,637. Columbus is the seat of government, and Cincinnati the chief town. The principal rivers are the Ohio, Scioto, Muskingum, Great Miami, Little Miami, Maumee, Sandusky and Cuyahoga. This state is remarkably level, and altogether free from mountains. The general temperature of the air is some degrees warmer than in the Atlantic regions in the same parallel. In the southern part there is little snow; in the north the snows are deep, and there is much sleighing in winter. Near marshy spots fevers and agues prevail, especially among the new settlers. A great part of the state has a very fertile soil, and more than nine-tenths of it is susceptible of cultivation. In the interior are immense tracts of rich level plain. Coal is abundant in the eastern parts, as also iron: marble is plentiful and salt springs are common. Maize is the chief article of culture; but hemp is cultivated in some parts. The chief exports are to New Orleans. The articles are whisky, flour, grain, pork, and cattle. The Ohio canal forms a communication between the river Ohio at Portsmouth, and lake Erie at Cleaveland, 320 miles in length. The Miami canal extends from Cincinnati to Dayton, 65 miles. The chief seminary of learning in this state is the Ohio University at Athens. The growth of Ohio has been remarkably rapid; it was erected into a state in 1802, and now ranks as the fourth state in population.

Oklaux, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a fine castle.

Old, Lock, a lake in Inverness, Scotland.

Oil Creek, r. Pa., which runs into the Alleghany. A mineral oil floats on its surface.

Oise, a department of France, including part of the old province of the Isle of France.

Oka, a river of Russia, which joins the Volga, at Nishnei Novgorod.

Okfynoke, a swamp, 180 miles in circumference, lying partly in Georgia and partly in Florida.

Oldcastle, a town in Meath, Ireland.

Oldenburg, a grand duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It was formerly a county, united with Delmenhorst. The inhabitants are of the Lutheran religion. Its capital is a fortified town of the same name, with a citadel in which a governor resides. Lon. 8 6 E. lat. 53 7 N.

—A town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein.

Oldham, a town in Lancashire, Eng., seated on a branch of the Medlock and near the Irk, the streams of which carry

on the machinery, &c., of numerous manufactures.

Olean, p-t. Cattaraugus co. N. Y.

Oleron, an island of France, opposite the mouth of the Charente. It produces wine and corn, and has some profitable salt-works. This island was formerly in the possession of the English; and here Richard I. compiled the code of maritime laws, called the Laws of Oleron, which are received by all nations in Europe as the basis of their marine constitutions.—A town in Lower Charente, France, with a castle. Lon. 1 15 W., lat. 45 48 N.—Another in Lower Pyrenees.

Olinda, a city in Pernambuco, Brazil.

Olite, a town of Spain, in Navarre.

Olive, t. Ulster co. N. York. Pop. 1,636.—P-t. Morgan co. Ohio.

Oliveira, a town and fortress of Spain.

Olorton, a town in Nottinghamshire, Eng.

Olmedo, a town of Spain, in Leon.

Olmutz, the capital of Moravia, with a university and a strong castle. Lon. 17 15 E., lat. 49 33 N.

Olney, a town in Buckinghamshire, Eng., on the Ouse.

Olonetz, a government of Russia, in which are mines of copper and iron. Lon. 34 20 E., lat. 61 26 N.

Olonetz Mountains, in the NW. part of Russia, which extend 500 miles in a northern direction, from the NW. part of the Lake Ladoga.

Olympus, a celebrated mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. The ancients supposed its top reached the heavens, and from that circumstance placed the residence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter.

Omagh, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone county, situate on the Mourne. Lon. 7 46 W., lat. 54 32 S.

Oman, a province of Arabia Felix, possessed by a number of petty sovereigns. The chief products are dates, and other kinds of fruit, horses, several valuable gums, brimstone, coffee, and rubies, a root that dyes red.

Ombo, a town of Egypt, on the Nile.

Ombrose, a town in Sienese, Tuscany.

Omegna, a town of Italy, in Milan.

Omer, St., a fortified town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. Lon. 2 15 E., lat. 50 44 N.

Ommon, the coast of Arabia, from its eastern extremity of Ras-algate, to the entrance of the Persian Gulf.

Omoa, a town of Mexico, in Honduras. Lon. 83 47 W., lat. 15 40 N.

Omsk, a town and fortress of Russia. Lon. 74 54 E., lat. 54 14 N.

Onecote, a village in Staffordshire, Eng., noted for rich copper-mines.

Onchoua, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It produces plenty

of yams, and a sweet root called *tee*. Lon. 161 0 W., lat. 31 50 N.

Onega, a river and lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz.—A town in Archangel, Russia. Lon. 37 24 E., lat. 63 35 N.

Oueglia, a province of the Sardinian States, abounding in olive-oil, fruit, and wine.

Oncida, co. central part of N. Y. Pop. 71,326.—Lake, N. Y., in Oneida co., 20 miles long and 4 broad.

Oneleg, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 1,000.

Ongar, a market-town in Essex, Eng.

Onion, r. Vt., which rises in Caledonia co., and running nearly in a NW. course, flows into lake Champlain, near Colchester.

Onondaga, co. middle part of N. Y. Pop. 58,974.—P-t. Onondaga co. N. Y., 149 W. Albany. Pop. 5,668. Gypsum abounds in this town.—Lake in Onondaga co. N. Y., 7 miles long and 3 broad. It communicates with Seneca river. On its borders are the most productive salt springs in the U. States.

Onore, a seaport of Hindoostan, in Canara, on an inlet of the sea that spreads into a lake, and includes a number of islands. Lon. 74 23 E., lat. 14 16 N.

Onrust, a small island near the coast of Java, at the mouth of the harbor of Batavia.

Onslow, co. SE. part of N. C. Pop. 7,814.

Ontanagon, r. NW. Ter., which flows into lake Superior after a course of 120 miles. This river is noted for the large masses of native copper on its banks.

Ontario, t. Wayne co. N. Y. Pop. 1,587.—Co. W. part of N. Y. Pop. 40,167.

Ontario Lake, lake of N. America, lying between N. York and U. Canada. It is 171 miles in length, 59 1-2 in its greatest breadth, and 467 in circumference. The ordinary depth is about 450 feet. It communicates with lake Erie by the river Niagara, and discharges itself into the ocean, through the river St. Lawrence, which issues from it at its NE. extremity. It abounds with fish of an excellent flavor, among which are the Oswego bass, weighing three or four pounds.

Oojain, a celebrated city of Hindoostan, in Malwah, capital of the dominions of the Sindia Mahratta family. Lon. 75 48 E., lat. 23 11 N.

Onalaska, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago. Fish, birds, roots, berries, and even sea-weed, compose the food of the natives, who are a very peaceable race, and who employ themselves in making mats and baskets. Lon. 166 30 W., lat. 53 40 N.

Onemak, the largest island of the Northern Archipelago. Here the Russians

have their chief establishments for the deposit of all the furs collected in the other islands. Lon. 165 30 W., lat. 54 30 N.

Ooscat, a town of Asiatic Turkey.

Opelousas, co. in the SW. part of La.

—P-t. and cap. St. Landre parish, La.

Operto, or *Porto*, a city and seaport of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho. It is by nature almost impregnable; and is noted for its wines, of which large quantities are exported to England; whence all red wines from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. The other chief exports are oranges, lemons, &c., and linen cloth to Brazil. Lon. 8 23 W., lat. 41 10 N.

Oppeln, an extensive government of Prussian Silesia. Oppeln, its capital, is situated on the Oder, 50 miles SE. of Breslau.

Oppenheim, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y., on the Mohawk. Pop. 3,650.

Oppido, two towns of Naples.

Oppurg, a town of Saxony, with a castle.

Oren, a city and seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara. Lon. 0 24 W., lat. 35 54 N.

Orange, a city of France, in the department of Vaucluse. It is the ancient Arausio, and was an important place in the time of the Romans. Lon. 4 49 E., lat. 44 9 N.—T. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 405.—Co. E. part of Vt. Pop. 27,285.—

—T. Orange co. Vt. Pop. 1,016.—T. Franklin co. Mass. Pop. 880.—T. New Haven co. Ct. Pop. 1,341.—Co. S. part of N. Y. Pop. 45,372.—P-t. Essex co. N. J.—Co. central part of Va. Pop. 14,637.—Co. Indiana. Pop. 7,909.—Co. central part of N. C. Pop. 23,875.

Orangeburg, district, central part of S. C. Pop. 18,455. Orangeburg, the capital, is a town on North Edisto river, 79 NW. Charleston.

Orangetown, p-t. Rockland co. N. York. Pop. 1,947.

Orangeville, t. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 1,525.

Oranienburg, a town of Brandenburg.

Oranmore, a town of Ireland, in Galway.

Orbe, a town in Vaud, Switzerland, with a bold single arched bridge over the Orbe.—A town of Germany, celebrated for salt-works.

Orbitello, a seaport of Italy, with a good harbor, protected by several forts. Lon. 11 6 E., lat. 42 28 N.

Orchies, a town in Nord, France.

Orchilla, a small island of the Caribbean Sea, north of the coast of Caraccas. Lon. 65 20 E., lat. 12 0 N.

Orchimont, a town of the Netherlands.

Ordunna, a city of Spain, in Biscay. Lon. 2 50 W., lat. 42 55 N.

Orebro, capital of Nericia, Sweden. Lon. 15 12 E., lat. 59 18 N.

Oregon Territory, that portion of the

territory of the U. States, which lies W. of the Rocky mountains. It has New Caledonia on the N. and the Spanish possessions on the S., and the Pacific forms its western boundary. It is watered by the Columbia or Oregon river and its branches, the principal of which are Lewis's river, Clarke's, and the Multnomah. The soil is good and covered with heavy timber, consisting chiefly of various species of fir. The climate in the mountainous parts is severe; but near the shores of the Pacific, it is much milder than in the same latitude on the Atlantic. The country has been little explored.

Orergrand, a seaport in Uppland, Sweden. Lon. 18 15 E., lat. 60 20 N.

Orel, or *Oriof*, a government of Russia. Lon. 35 20 E., lat. 53 0 N.

Orellana, a town in Estramadura.

Orenburg, a town and province of Siberia. Lon. 55 4 E., lat. 51 46 N.

Orense, a city of Spain, in Galicia, in which are some tepid and hot springs. Lon. 7 48 W., lat. 42 24 N.

Orfa, or *Roka*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek. It is a great thoroughfare from Syria into Persia, and has a canal to the Euphrates. Lon. 38 46 E., lat. 37 5 N.

Orford, a borough in Suffolk, Eng., on the Ore.—P-t. Grafton co. N. H., on the Connecticut. Pop. 1,829.

Orford Ness, a cape of England, on the SE. coast of Sussex, where a lighthouse is erected for the direction of ships. Lon. 1 6 E., lat. 52 4 N.

Orient, L', a fortified seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on Louis Bay, at the mouth of the Scorff. The principal exports are salt and wine. Lon. 3 20 W., lat. 47 44 N.

Orikuela, a city of Spain, in Valencia.

Orinoco, a large river of Caraccas, which issues from the small Lake Ipava; in Guyana, and, after a singularly circuitous course, enters the Atlantic by an extended delta of mouths. In September it overflows its banks, and fertilizes the adjacent plains. Its entire course is about 1,500 miles.

Orissa, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan. The interior part consists of rugged hills, uninhabited jungles, and deep water-courses, surrounded by pathless deserts, forests, or valleys; all the rest is possessed by tributary chiefs, who mostly pay a fixed rent, and are under British protection.

Oristagni, or *Oristano*, a fortified seaport of Sardinia, with a good harbor. Lon. 8 51 E., lat. 39 53 N.

Oritaba, a town of Mexico, in Vera Cruz. It has manufactures of cloth, and the vicinity produces abundance of tobacco.

Orkneys, or *Orkney Islands*, the ancient Orcades, a cluster of islands to the N. of

Scotland, from which they are separated by the Pentland Frith. They lie between 57 35 and 49 16 N. lat., and are upward of 30 in number, the principal of which is called Pomona, and is sometimes dignified with the appellation of Mainland. The currents and tides which flow between these islands are rapid and dangerous; and near the small Isle of Swinna are two whirlpools, very dangerous to mariners, especially in a calm. The seacoast swarms with seals and otters, and is visited by whales, cod, hng, haddocks, and herrings; and on the shores are found oysters, muscles, cockles, &c. The islands are visited by eagles, falcons, wild geese, ducks in great variety, herons, hawks, gulls, &c. The heath, on the mountains, shelters grouse, plovers, snipes, &c., and there are great numbers of small sheep and beeves. The coasts afford numerous bays and harbors for the fisheries; and the chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, feathers, oil, and skins of various kinds, and kelp. The inhabitants have the general character of being frugal, sagacious, circumspect, religious, and hospitable. The islands of Orkney and Shetland constitute one of the counties of Scotland.

Orland, t. Hancock co. Me., on the Penobscot. Pop. 975.

Orleanois, an old province of France, now forming the department of Loiret.

Orleans, a city of France, capital of the department of Loiret. It is seated on the Loire, and has a canal thence to the Loing, near Montargis. In 1428, it stood a memorable siege against the English, which was raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. It is now one of the largest and most pleasant cities in France. Near the city is a forest, containing 94,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. Lon. 1 54 E., lat. 47 54 N.—An island and town of L. Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, a little below Quebec.—Co. N. part of Vt. Pop. 13,980.—P-t. Barnstable co. Mass., 85 SE. Boston. Pop. 1,799.—T. Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 3,101.—Parish, SE. part of La. Pop. 51,103.

Orleans, *New*, a city of La., in the parish of Orleans, and the capital of the state. Pop. in 1830, 27,176; in 1830, 46,310. It stands on a bend of the Mississippi, on its left bank, 105 miles by the river, and 93 in a direct line from the Balize, at its mouth. It possesses unrivalled commercial advantages, having a boat navigation above it far more extensive than that of any other city on the globe, and an easy communication with the ocean. The city is regularly laid out, and the buildings are generally spacious and handsome.—Owing to the scarcity of stones, shells are used in paving the streets. The population

is a mixture of various colors and nations, the French language is generally spoken. The character of the inhabitants is somewhat dissolute; but the police of the city is regular and efficient, and a gradual improvement in the morals of the people is manifesting itself. The climate is unhealthy to strangers, and epidemics sometimes prevail to an alarming extent. Lon. 90 7 W., lat. 29 57 N.

Ormskirk, a town in Lancashire, Eng.

Ormus, a celebrated island, in a strait of the same name at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia. It seems to be a mass of rocks and shells thrown up by a violent convulsion of nature; and is almost deserted, for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep. Lon. 56 25 E., lat. 27 15 N.

Orne, a department of France, including the SE. part of the old province of Normandy and the territory of Perche.

Oroquieta, t. and isl. Penobscot co. Me. Pop. 1,473.

Orousa, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides.

Orontes, a river of Syria, which rises in the mountains to the N. of Damascus, and enters the Mediterranean.

Oropesa, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 6 5 E., lat. 40 8 N.

Orrington, p-t. Penobscot co. Me., on the Penobscot. Pop. 1,234.

Orsova, a town and fort of Hungary. Lon. 22 40 E., lat. 44 45 N.

Ortega, a cape and castle of Spain, on the N. coast of Galicia. Lon. 7 39 W., lat. 43 46 N.

Ortenburg, a town and citadel of Bavaria.—A town of Germany, in Carinthia.

Orthes, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees.

Orton, a town in Westmoreland, Eng.

Orvieto, a fortified town of Italy.

Oruro, a city of Charcas, capital of a district, which abounds in cattle, sheep, and camels, and has many gold and silver mines. Lon. 63 30 W., lat. 18 10 S.

Orwell, a river in Suffolk, Eng., which flows SE. by Ipswich, and, uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbor of Harwich.—P-t. Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 1,598.

—P-t. Oswego co. N. Y.—P-t. Bradford co. Pa.

Orwigsburg, p-t. and cap. Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. 773.

Osaka, a city of Japan, in the Island of Nipon, intersected by canals. Lon. 136 5 E., lat. 35 5 N.

Osage, a river of Missouri, which rises in the country W. of the state, and joins Missouri river 133 miles above the Mississippi. It is navigable for boats 600 miles. Two native tribes, the Great Osages, 3,800 in number, and the Little Osages, 1,700, live in separate settlements on this river, about 400 miles from its mouth. About

180 miles SW. of these settlements are the Osages of Arkansas, nearly 2,000 in number.

Osema, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, a bishop's see, with a university. Lon. 2 52 W., lat. 41 50 N.

Osnaburg, or *Osnabruck*, a province of Hanover, in the circle of Westphalia, producing much corn and flax, and plenty of turf, coal, and marble. The capital is a fortified town of the same name, which has a castle and a university. It is celebrated for a treaty of peace concluded between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favor of the Protestant religion. Lon. 7 54 E., lat. 52 18 N.

Ossabaw, isl., 20 miles in circumference, off the coast of Ga. at the mouth of the Ogeechee. Ossabaw Sound lies between this island and that of Great Wassaw.

Ossi, or *Osseti*, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It contains 19 districts, of which one is subject to Imeritia, and the other to Georgia.

Ossian, t. Alleghany co. N. Y.

Ossiniboia, a colony of N. America, on the banks of the Red River, S. of Lake Winnipeg, founded by Lord Selkirk.

Ossipee, t. Strafford co. N. H. Pop. 1,935. There is a lake of the same name here, which communicates with Saco river, by the river Ossipee.

Ossuna, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Lon. 5 8 W., lat. 37 22 N.

Ostalrich, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

Ostend, a fortified seaport of the Netherlands, in Flanders. It is seated among a number of canals, into which ships of great burden may enter with the tide; and its commerce is very considerable. Lon. 2 56 E., lat. 51 14 N.

Osterby, a town of Sweden, in Upland.

Osterode, a town of Hanover. — Another, in West Prussia.

Ostersund, a town of Sweden, capital of Jamtland. It has a trade in iron ware, steel, leather, and leathern jackets. Lon. 16 10 E., lat. 63 10 N.

Ostiglia, a town of Italy, on the Po.

Oswald, St., a village in Northumberland, Eng., on the Picts' wall, near Hexham.

Oswegatchie, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. Pop. 3,934. A river of this name runs into the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg, after a course of 120 miles.

Oswego, co. W. part of N. Y. Pop. 27,104. — P-t. and port of entry, Oswego co. N. Y., on both sides of the river Oswego, at its mouth. Pop. 2,703. — R., N. Y., which issues from Oneida lake, and runs into lake Ontario.

Oswestry, a town in Shropshire, Eng.

Otake, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Otakeite, an island in the Pacific Ocean,

discovered, in 1767, by Captain Wallis, who called it George the Third Island. It consists of two peninsulas, connected by a low neck of land, two miles over, and is about 30 leagues in circuit. Great part of it is covered with woods, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, coconut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, &c. The birds most common are paroquets, kingfishers, large cuckoos, several sorts of pigeons or doves, and a bluish heron. The only quadrupeds found on the island were hogs, dogs, and rats. The people have mild features and a pleasing countenance; they are of a pale mahogany brown, but marked with black stains, made by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a black color into the wounds. Nothing can exceed their agility in swimming, diving, and climbing trees; and they are gentle, goodnatured, and hospitable.

Otego, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y., 86 W. Albany. Pop. 1,148.

Otis, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass., 116 W. Boston. Pop. 1,014.

Obisco, t. Onondaga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,938.

Olley, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng.

Oloquo, an island in the Bay of Panama. Lon. 80 10 W., lat. 8 10 N.

Otranto, or *Terra d'Otranto*, a mountainous province of Naples.

Otsego, co. central part of N. Y. Pop. 51,372. — T. Otsego co. N. Y. Pop. 4,363.

— Lake, in the N. part of the county of the same name, 9 miles long and 3 broad.

Otelic, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 1,238.

Ottawa, or *Grand River*, r. which rises in the mountains N. of lake Huron, and flows into the St. Lawrence after a course of 500 miles. It is obstructed by numerous rapids.

Ottendorf, a town in Bremen, Hanover.

Otter Creek, r. Vt., which falls into lake Champlain at Ferrisburgh.

Ottery, *St. Mary*, a town in Devonshire, Eng.

Otumba, a city of Mexico, once a large place, but now wretched and deserted.

Owasito, mts. in Va. and N. C., NW. of the Laurel mountains.

Ouby, one of the Molucca Islands. Lon. 126 50 E., lat. 1 30 S.

Oude, a large and fertile province of Hindoostan Proper.

Oudenarde, a town of the Netherlands.

Oufa, a considerable city of Siberia, capital of a government of Orenburg. Lon. 56 18 E., lat. 54 42 N.

Ouisconsin or *Wisconsin*, r. NW. Ter., which enters the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien, by a mouth 800 yards wide.

Ouler, a celebrated lake of Hindoostan, province of Cashmere.

Oundle, a town in Northamptonshire,

Bag., on the Nen, over which are two bridges.

Orique, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, celebrated for a victory obtained by Alphonso, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads of these kings are the arms of Portugal.

Ouse, a river in Yorkshire, Eng., formed of the Ure and Swale. The Ouse is augmented by the Nidd and other streams in its course to York, where it becomes navigable for coasting vessels; proceeding thence by Cawood, Selby, and Howden, it receives the Wharf, Derwent, Aire, and Don, and then meets the Trent on the borders of Lincolnshire, where their united streams form the Humber. — A river in Sussex, Eng., formed of two branches, one of which rises in St. Leonard Forest, the other in the Forest of Worth, and unite above Lewes. It flows by that town to New Haven, and enters the English Channel.

Ouse, Great, a river that rises in Northamptonshire, Eng., near Brackley, and below Lynn enters a bay in the German Ocean.

Ouse, Little, a river in the S. part of Norfolk, Eng., which, dividing that county from Suffolk, becomes navigable at Thetford, and joins the Great Ouse, on the borders of Cambridgeshire.

Overslackee, an island of the Netherlands, in South Holland.

Overton, co. W. Ten. Pop. 8,246.

Overyche, a town of the Netherlands.

Overyssel, a province of the Netherlands, divided into three districts, called Drent, Salland, and Twent.

Ovid, p-t. Seneca co. N. Y., between Seneca and Cayuga lakes. Pop. 2,756.

Ovidopol, a town and fort of Russia, in the government of Catharinenski, supposed to be the burial place of the poet Ovid.

Oviedo, a city of Spain, capital of Asturias d'Oviedo, with a university. Lon. 5 53 W., lat. 43 20 N.

Owasco, p-t. Cayuga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,350. Owasco lake is 11 miles long and one and a half broad.

Owego, p-t. Tioga co. N. Y. Pop. 3,680.

Owen, co. W. part of Indiana. Pop. 4,060.

Owkykes, the largest and most eastern of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Here Captain Cook, in 1779, fell a victim to a sudden resentment of the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a dispute.

Owram, North, and South, two towns of West Yorkshire, Eng.

Oxford, the capital of Oxfordshire, Eng., seated on the Thames, at the influx of the Cherwell. It has, beside the cathedral, 13 parish churches, a famous university, a noble market-place, and a magnificent

bridge. The university is supposed to have been a seminary for learning, before the time of Alfred. It has 20 colleges and five halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. Among the former, the most ancient is University College, founded before the year 872; and to Christ-Church College, begun by Cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII., belongs the Cathedral. This city was distinguished for its attachment to the unfortunate Charles I., who here held his court during the whole civil war; and without the town are many ruins of the fortifications erected in that war. Lon. 1 15 W., lat. 51 46 N.

Oxford, co. W. part of Me. Pop. 35,217. — P-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 12 E. Worcester. Pop. 2,034. — P-t. N. Haven co. Ct. Pop. 1,762. — P-t. Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 2,947. — T. Sussex co. N. J. — T. Philadelphia co. Pa. — T. and port of entry, Talbot co. Md., 48 SE. Baltimore. — P-t. Granville co. N. C. — P-t. Butler co. Ohio. Pop. 2,900. — The name of five other towns in Ohio.

Oxfordshire, a county of England, containing 481,280 acres, divided into 14 hundreds and 219 parishes, and having one city and 12 market-towns. The SE. part is hilly and woody, having a continuation of the Chiltern Hills running through it; the NW. is also elevated and stony; and the middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous streams, running from N. to S., and terminating in the Thames. Of these, the most considerable are the Windrush, Evenlode, Charwell, and Thame.

Ozus, a great river of Central Asia, which, after a course of above 1,200 miles, falls into lake Aral.

Oyster Bay, p-t. Queen's co. N. Y., on L. Island. Pop. 5,193.

Ozark Mountains, mts., U. States, commencing near the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi, and extending in a SW. direction across Arkansas Territory into the province of Texas.

PACASMAYU, a river of Peru, which issues from the mountains of Caxamarca, and flows W. to the Pacific Ocean.

Pachuca, a town in Mexico, famous for the rich silver mines in its vicinity. Lon. 100 14 W., lat. 20 42 N.

Pacific Ocean, extending between Asia and America, and upward of 10,000 miles in breadth. At the first discovery of this ocean by the Spaniards, it was called the South Sea, and the part extending S. of the isthmus is yet sometimes so called. When Magellan entered this ocean, through the dangerous strait that bears his name, he sailed three months and twenty days in a uniform direction to the NW.,

without discovering land, but he had the consolation of enjoying such uninterrupted fine weather, with fair winds, that he gave this ocean the name of Pacific. On one side of the equator it is called the North Pacific Ocean, and on the other, the South Pacific Ocean.

Padang, a Dutch settlement on the W. coast of Sumatra.

Paddington, a village in Middlesex, Eng., near London.

Paderborn, a late bishopric of Germany.

Padstow, a town in Cornwall, Eng., on the mouth of the Camel, with a convenient harbor, and some coasting trade.

Padua, a fortified city of Italy, in which is one of the richest cathedrals in the country. Lon. 11 53 E., lat. 45 14 N.

Paduano, one of the most fertile provinces of Austrian Italy.

Pagahm, a decayed city of Birmah. Lon. 94 34 E., lat. 21 10 N.

Palang, a seaport on the eastern coast of Malacca, capital of a kingdom; famous for a great number of elephants, and for plenty of pepper. Lon. 103 30 E., lat. 3 55 N.

Paimboeuf, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire. Lon. 1 59 W., lat. 47 17 N.

Painesville, p-t. Geauga co. Ohio, on lake Erie. It has a good harbor, and is a flourishing place. Pop. 1,492.

Painted Post, p-t. Steuben co. N. Y., on Tioga river. Pop. 974.

Paisley, a large town in Renfrewshire, Scotland. It has considerable manufactures of silk and linen gauze, lawn, muslin, cambric, thread, &c.; also, extensive soap, candle, and cotton works; and is deemed the first manufacturing town in Scotland. Lon. 4 26 W., lat. 55 52 N.

Paita, city, Peru, with a good harbor. Lon. 80 50 W., lat. 5 5 S.

Palais, a town of France, capital of the Island of Belleisle, with a strong citadel. Lon. 3 9 W., lat. 47 19 N.

Palais, St., a town and district of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

Palamotta, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, which gives name to a district.

Palamos, a seaport in Catalonia, Spain. Lon. 3 4 E., lat. 41 50 N.

Palamow, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, capital of a hilly and woody territory. Lon. 84 26 E., lat. 23 52 N.

Palar, a river-of Hindoostan, which rises in Mysore, and enters the sea near Saïras.

Palatinate, Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, a former province of Germany, on the W. side of the Rhine, adjoining France. The N., since 1814, belongs to Hesse Darmstadt, and the S. to Bavaria.

Palatinate, Upper, the former name of a

province of Germany, bordering on Bohemia, and which now belongs to Bavaria.

Palatine, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y., on the Mohawk. Pop. 2,745.

Palembang, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the SE. part of Sumatra. The inhabitants are principally Malays; and it is the emporium of the inland commerce of the island. Lon. 104 54 E., lat. 2 56 S.

Palencia, a city of Spain, in Leon. The chief manufactures are woollen coverlets, flannels, and serges.

Palermo, the capital of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a university. It stands on a bay of the same name, near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains. The country between the city and the mountains is one of the richest plains in the world; the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruitful trees, and watered by fountains and rivulets. Palermo has upwards of 100 churches, many of them rich and magnificent; also, 96 convents, with superb chapels to each. The cathedral is a large Gothic structure, supported within by 80 columns of oriental granite, and divided into a great number of chapels; some of which are extremely rich. There are several handsome squares and streets; and the palaces belonging to the princes are admired for their situation and elegance. Lon. 13 34 E., lat. 38 12 N.

Palermo, p-t. Waldo co. Me.; 30 NE. Wiscasset. Pop. 1,258.

Palestine, a country in the SW. part of Syria, so called from the Philistines, who inhabited the seacoast. In the scriptures it is styled the Land of Canaan, and the Promised Land; and it must ever be interesting to Christians, from the associations with which its history is connected. It is in general fertile, abounding, where cultivated, with corn, wine, honey, and oil.

Palestrina, one of the largest islands called the Lagues, near Venice.—An episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is the ancient Præneste, noted for a temple dedicated to Fortune, the ruins of which may yet be seen. Lon. 13 5 E., lat. 41 52 N.

Palhanpoor, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Gujerat, chief of a district. Lon. 72 20 E., lat. 24 11 N.

Paligaut, a town and district of Hindoostan, in Malabar. Lon. 76 38 E., lat. 10 45 N.

Palk Strait, at the N. end of Ceylon, in the Bay of Bengal, which separates that island from the coast of Tanjore.

Palliser Islands, in the Pacific Ocean; the largest about 15 miles long and 10 broad. Lon. 146 30 W., lat. 15 38 S.

Palma, one of the Canary Islands, to the north of Ferro. It has a town of the same name, much frequented for its excellent wine and safe harbor. Lon. 17 50 W., lat. 28 37 N.—A strong city, capital of the Island of Majorca; in which, besides the cathedral, are several splendid palaces, a university, and many churches and convents.—A town of Spain, in Andalusia.—A town of Portugal, in Estramadura.—A town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, near which is a rich sulphur mine.—A town of Colombia, with manufactures of cotton, linen, and sugar, and very fine copper-mines.

Palma, or *Palma Nuova*, a strong frontier town of Italy.

Palma di Solo, a seaport of Sardinia. Lon. 8 56 E., lat. 39 5 N.

Palmas, a river of Mexico, formed by the junction of the Nassas and Saucedá, in New Biscay.—One of the Philippine Islands. Lon. 137 0 E., lat. 5 33 N.

Palmas, Cape, a promontory on the Ivory Coast of Guinea, which affords a spacious and secure harbor, where provisions may be abundantly obtained. Lon. 5 34 W., lat. 4 28 N.

Palmela, a town in Estramadura, Spain.

Palmer, p-t. Hampden co. Mass., 14 E. Springfield. Pop. 1,237.

Palmerston Isle, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook in 1774. It abounds with cocoa-nuts, scurvy-grass, and the wharra tree, but has no inhabitants. Lon. 162 57 W., lat. 18 0 S.

Palmyras, a celebrated point of land at the head of the Bay of Bengal, which all vessels bound to Calcutta endeavor to make, and off which they are met by the pilot cruisers. Lon. 87 5 E., lat. 20 44 N.

Palmyra, or *Tadmor*, once a magnificent city of Syria, the Tadmor of King Solomon; the stupendous ruins of which are in the midst of a sandy desert, bounded on three sides by high mountains. They were visited, in 1751, by Mr. Robert Wood; and the inhabitants then consisted of about forty families, living in mud cottages, erected within the spacious court of a once splendid temple. Lon. 39 2 E., lat. 34 35 N.

Palmyra, p-t. Somerset co. Me. Pop. 912.—P-t. Wayne co. N. Y. Pop. 3,434.—The name of 8 other towns in the U. States.

Paloonsha, a town and fort of Hindoostan, situate in a rich valley.

Palos, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, Lon. 6 52 W., lat. 37 10 N.

Palos, Cape, a promontory of Spain. Lon. 0 40 W., lat. 37 37 N.

Palte, a singular lake of Tibet, lying to the SW. of Lassa. It is represented as a moat of about six miles in breadth, surrounding an oval island 30 miles long and 20 broad.

Pambamarca, a lofty mountain of Quito, 20 miles N. of Quito.

Pamelia, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y., on Black river. Pop. 2,263.

Pamiers, a town in Arriège, France. Lon. 1 35 E., lat. 43 6 N.

Pamlico Sound, a kind of inland sea, on the coast of N. Carolina, separated from the Atlantic by a beach of sand, hardly a mile wide.

Pampas, great plains of South America, in Buenos Ayres, extending to the Andes, and abounding in cattle.—Extensive plains nearly 8,000 miles in length, running north and south through Peru.

Pamplona, or *Pampeluna*, a city of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, with a strong citadel and a university. The squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandise. Lon. 1 42 W., lat. 42 47 N.

Pamplona, a province of Colombia, abounding in corn, cochineal, olives, cotton, indigo, amber, and rich copper-mines.

Panagia, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania.

Panagar, a town of Hindoostan, celebrated for numerous Hindoo temples, and a magnificent tank in its vicinity.

Panama, the NW. province of Colombia, lying on the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and particularly distinguished by the name of the Isthmus of Panama. This isthmus, which unites the continents of North and South America, has a chain of mountains stretching through its whole extent, which renders it a barrier of solidity sufficient to resist the impulse of two opposite oceans. The natives go naked, and in many places build their houses upon trees, to be elevated from the damp soil, and the reptiles engendered in the putrid waters. The capital is a city and seaport of the same name, the commerce of which is considerable, and among the islands in the bays is a pearl fishery. Lon. 79 18 W., lat. 9 0 N.

Panaria, one of the Lipari Islands.

Panay, one of the Philippine Islands. The chief commodity for exportation is rice.

Pandour, a village in the NW. of Hungary, remarkable chiefly for giving name to the Servian or Rascian foot soldiers.

Pangasena, one of the Molucca Islands, in the East Indies.

Pangbourn, a town in Berkshire, Eng., situate on the Thames, near Reading.

Pango, a town of the kingdom of Congo, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 14 45 E., lat. 4 20 S.

Paniay, a town in Malabar. Lon. 75 58 E., lat. 10 45 N.

Paniput, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi.

Panneh, a town of Hindoostan, in Alla-

habad, celebrated for the rich diamond-mines in its vicinity.

Pannanach, a village in Aberdeenshire, Scot., noted for mineral waters.

Panton, t. Addison co. Vt.

Pantalasia, an island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coast of Tunis. Lon. 12 31 E., lat. 36 53 N.

Paoli, cap. Orange co. Indiana.

Puom, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, to the south of Mallicollo. Lon. 168 29 W., lat. 16 30 S.

Pao-ting, a city of China, the most considerable in Pe-tcheli, next to Peking. Lon. 115 25 E., lat. 38 34 N.

Papa, a town of Hungary, with a castle.

Papantla, a town of Mexico, near which is a pyramidal edifice of great antiquity.

Para, a province of Brazil, at the NW. extremity of that empire. The country is generally flat, covered with valuable woods and a soil of great fertility.

Para, or *Belem*, a city of Brazil, capital of the above province. It has a strong citadel and a castle, and is adorned with beautiful edifices. The chief exports are cocoa, coffee, rice, cotton, sarsaparilla, hides, gum, molasses, and timber. Lon. 48 33 W., lat. 1 30 S.

Paracatu, a town of Brazil, rich in mines and cattle. Lon. 46 20 W., lat. 3 50 S.

Paracels, or *Pracels*, a multitude of small islands and rocks in the China Sea, lying off the coast of Cochinchina, and extending 300 miles in length by 60 in breadth.

Paradise, p-t. York co. Pa.

Paragao, or *Palawan*, the most westernly of the Philippine Islands. Lon. 118 45 E., lat. 11 0 N.

Paragong, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Bootan, capital of a district.

Paraguay, a large river, formed by the union of seven small lakes in Brazil, near the middle of the province of Matto Grosso, and flowing for a course of about 1,600 miles, till it joins the Uraquay, and with it forms the head of the great river Plata.

A vast country lately so called, lying E. of the river Paraguay, of which Assumption is the capital. This fertile country was discovered by the Spaniards, in 1515, and has, peculiar to itself, the valuable herb called maté, the leaves of which furnish the celebrated Paraguay tea, an infusion of which is drunk in most of the provinces of South America. This province formerly belonged to Brazil; but in 1813 it declared itself independent, and in about 3 years, all the powers of government fell into the hands of Señor Francia, who still exercises them under the title of Dictator. He rules with a despotic sway, and has strictly prohibited all intercourse with foreign countries.

Parahiba, a province of Brazil, which

produces sugar, tobacco, cotton, dyeing-woods, and drugs. The country is well watered by rivers, of which the Parahiba is the chief.

Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, in Guyana, and chief of the Dutch colonies in South America. Lon. 55 15 W., lat. 5 53 N.

Paramatta, a town of New Holland, at the head of Port Jackson harbor.

Parana, a large river, which has its source in the mountains on the W. border of the province of Rio Janeiro in Brazil, where it flows W. and becomes a considerable stream.—A province of Brazil, divided by the river Parana into two unequal parts, northern and southern. The soil is rich, adapted to the productions of the torrid and temperate zones, and feeds abundance of cattle, sheep, horses, and mules.

Parga, a fortified seaport in Albania, with two harbors, formed by a small island, and defended by a strong fortress. Lon. 20 50 E., lat. 29 26 N.

Paria, a district of Cumana, in the SE. part of that province, including the delta of Orinoco. On the N. of this district, is a large Bay, called the Gulf of Paria, which forms one of the finest harbors in the world. The N. entrance into the gulf is called Boca del Draco, Dragon's Mouth, on account of the adverse currents and tempestuous waves encountered here, when the island and continent were discovered by Columbus, in 1498.—A town of Charcaa, which has some silver-mines, and cheeses that are in high esteem.

Paridrong, or *Phari*, a strong town of Tibet, garrisoned by the Chinese.

Parillo, or *Santa*, a town of Peru. Lon. 78 30 W., lat. 9 0 S.

Parima, a lake in the interior of Guyana, of which little is known.

Paris, the metropolis of France, is situated on the river Seine, and, including the suburbs, is about 15 miles in circumference. Pop. 900,000. The houses are built of freestone, many of them 7 stories high, and often contain a different family on every floor. There are 9 principal bridges in Paris, but only 3 occupy the whole breadth of the Seine, which is not half so large as the Thames at London; also, a great number of public fountains, and some triumphal arches. Of the squares, the finest is the Place de Louis XV., which was the scene of the execution of Louis XVI., his consort, and his sister; and the Place Vendôme, in which stands a magnificent bronze column, erected by Napoleon from the cannon taken in a campaign against Austria. Beside the cathedral of Notre Dame, one of the largest in Europe, Paris has many fine churches and abbeys. The university consists of four faculties: divinity, the

civil and canon law, physic, and the sciences. The four principal palaces are the Louvre, the Tuileries, the Palais Royal, and the Luxembourg. In the Louvre is the central museum of the arts, in which were deposited the rarest collection of paintings and statues in the world; but the principal of them have been reclaimed by conquest, and were taken away in 1815. The garden of the Tuileries, in front of the palace and on the banks of the Seine, is the finest public walk in Paris. The interior courts of the Palais Royal have been embellished with many beautiful buildings, shops, coffee-houses, and a garden, which render it like a perpetual fair; and the Luxembourg is famous for its gallery of paintings. The hospitals and charitable institutions of Paris are numerous, and supported by the government. In the environs of the city are excellent freestone and abundance of gypsum; and its principal manufactures are tapestry, mirrors, and carpets. Without the Barrière d'Enfer is the entrance to the Catacombs, which consist of many caverns and excavations that extend several miles in every direction. The principal cavern contains upwards of 2,850,000 skulls, with a proportionable number of the other bones; these are ranged along the various avenues, and so closely packed as to form solid walls; the outer surface consisting of the ends of thigh-bones, with skulls so intermixed as to form crosses, squares, waving lines, &c. Lon. 222 E., lat. 48 59 N.

Paris, p-t. and cap. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 2,237. — P-t. and cap. Bourbon co. Ken., 20 E. Lexington. Pop. 1,219. — P-t. Oneida co. N. Y. Pop. 2,765.

Parkersburg, p-t. and cap. Wood co. Va. *Parkman*, t. Somerset co. Me. Pop. 803. — P-t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 709.

Parma, or *Parmesan*, a dutchy of Italy, under which name are included the dutchies of Parma Proper, Piacenza, and Guastalla. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, hemp, and pasture; and there are some inconsiderable mines of copper and silver. This dutchy, in 1814, was assigned to the Empress Maria Louisa. — The capital is a fortified city of its name, which has a magnificent cathedral, a university, and several handsome churches, adorned with paintings by the famous Corregio, who was a native of this place. The inhabitants trade in silk and silk stockings. Lon. 10 30 E., lat. 44 50 N. — P-t. Monroe co. N. Y. Pop. 2,639.

Parahiba, a trading town of Brazil. Lon. 42 10 W., lat. 2 50 S.

Parnassus, a mountain of European Turkey, in Livadia, the highest in Greece. The south side, to a considerable height, is covered with rich vineyards; and several villages, monasteries, and ruins, are

spread among the cultivated parts. The summit is a plain, with a crater containing a pool of water frozen over. This mountain gives source to several streams, particularly the Cachales Torrent and the Castalian Spring.

Parishville, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. Pop. 1,479.

Paro, or *Porogong*, a town of Bootan, with a strong castle, famous for the manufacture of idols, and the forging of swords, daggers, and arrows.

Paros, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades. This island was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines; and has been so famous for its white marble that the best sculptors would make use of no other. Those excellent statues, Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island; and the famous Arundelian or Parian marble, at Oxford, was brought from this place.

Paros, or *Parechia*, is the capital of the above island. Lon. 25 44 E., lat. 37 8 N.

Parras, a town of Mexico, in Durango.

Parret, a river that rises in the S. part of Somersetshire, Eng., receives the Ivel and Thone, and enters the Bristol Channel at Bridgewater Bay.

Parsonsfield, p-t. York co. Me., 38 NW. Portland. Pop. 2,465.

Parthenay, a town of France, in the department of Two Sevrres, with a considerable trade in cattle and corn.

Partonraig, a town in Fifeshire, Scotland, near the mouth of the Frith of Tay.

Parys, a mountain of Wales, on the NW. coast of the Isle of Anglesea, famous for a copper-mine, wrought like a stone quarry, open to the surface. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain.

Pas de Calais, a department of France, containing the old provinces of Boulonois and Artois. The soil is fertile, and watered by numerous small rivers.

Pasa, a town of Persia, in Farsistan.

Pascagoula, r. Mississippi, which enters the gulf of Mexico, after a course of 200 miles.

Pasquotank, or *Pasquetank*, river, N. C., which rises in Dismal Swamp, and flows into Albemarle Sound.

Pasquotank, co. NE. part of N. C. Pop. 8,616.

Passage, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, with a castle, and the best harbor on the Bay of Biscay for large ships. — A town of Jamaica, with a fort, at the mouth of the Cobre.

Passaic, r. N. J., which rises in N. Y., and running SE. falls into the bay of Newark. At Patterson is a cataract, where the river falls 72 feet perpendicular in an entire sheet.

Passamaquoddy Bay, bay, which forms a part of the boundary between Maine and N. Brunswick. It is about 12 miles from

E. to W., and 6 from N. to S.; and contains several large and fertile islands. The Passamaquoddy Indians reside near this bay.

Passaro Cape, anciently called Pachinum, the SE. point of Sicily. Lon. 15 17 E., lat. 36 40 N.

Passau, a fortified city of Bavaria, capital of a principality of the same name. Lon. 13 32 E., lat. 48 34 N.

Passo del Norte, a town of Mexico. Lon. 104 44 W., lat. 32 14 N.

Passy, a village of France in the department of Paris.

Pasumpsic, r. Vt., which runs into the Connecticut.

Patagonia, a large country in the most southern part of S. America. The natives are tall, stout, and well made, some of them six feet five inches in height; but their hands and feet are remarkably small. Their color is a kind of bronze; and they have no other clothing than skins, which they wear with the hair inward. The Abipones, who inhabit the NE. part, are an uncommon race of warlike Indians, being mounted on horses, and armed with lances and arrows. This country is now dependent on Buenos Ayres; but the only considerable settlement is on the Rio Negro.

Patana, a city and district of Mysore.

Patani, a town on the coast of Malaya. Lon. 100 50 E., lat. 7 5 N.

Patapsco, r. Md., which runs SE. into Chesapeake bay between North Point and Bodkin's Point. It is navigable 14 miles to Fells Point at Baltimore for ships drawing 18 feet water.

Patay, a town in Loiret, France, where the English were defeated in 1429, by Joan of Arc.

Paterno, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, built on the ruins of Hybla, so celebrated for its honey. It is 15 miles west of Catania.

Patgon, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 38 miles NNW. of Rungpoor.

Pathhead, a village in Fifeshire, Scotland, famous for a manufacture of nails.

Patmos, or *Patino*, a barren island of the Archipelago, but famous for being the place where St. John composed the book of Revelation. Lon. 26 24 E., lat. 37 24 N.

Patna, a large and populous city of Hindoostan, on the right bank of the Ganges. Chintzes, dimities, and cloths resembling diaper and damask linen are made here; and a large quantity of saltpetre is annually sent to Calcutta. Lon. 85 15 E., lat. 25 37 N.

Patras, a seaport of Turkey, in Morea. Lon. 21 45 E., lat. 38 17 N.

Patrick, co. S. part of Va. Pop. 7,393.

Patricktown, t. Lincoln co. Me.

Patrimony of St. Peter, a province of the Ecclesiastical States; so called, because it

was granted by the Emperor Constantine, to support a church he had built in honor of St. Peter, and for the use of the pope. The country is fertile in corn and fruit, and produces much alum.

Pabington, a town in East Yorkshire, Eng. Here the Roman road from the Picts' wall ended.

Palta, an island on the coast of Zanzibar, inhabited chiefly by Arabians, who trade in ivory and slaves. Lon. 43 0 E., lat. 1 56 S.

Patterson, p-t. Essex co. N. J., on the Passaic, near the great falls, 15 NW. New York. Pop. 7,731. It possesses excellent water-privileges, and is a place of very extensive manufactures.—P-t. Putnam co. N. Y. Pop. 1,536.

Patucket Falls, on the Merrimack, in Middlesex co. Mass., between Chelmsford and Dracut. The descent of these falls is 21 feet, which is obviated by a side canal of one mile and a half.

Patuxent, r. Md., which runs SE. into Chesapeake bay. It is navigable 50 miles for vessels of 250 tons.

Pau, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Pyrenees, with a castle. Lon. 0 22 W., lat. 43 15 N.

Paul, St., a town in Pas de Calais.—Another in Upper Vienne.—Another in Var, France.

Paul de Fenouilles, St., a town in Eastern Pyrenees, France.

Paul de Leon, St., a town in the department of Finistere, France.

Paul Trois Chateaux, St., a town in the department of Drome, France.

Paulding, co. NW. part of Ohio, on Maumee river.

Paulo, St., a large province of Brazil, in which are mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and precious stones. The chief products are corn, rice, coffee, sugar, tobacco, and rum; and these, with a large quantity of hides and pork, cattle, horses, mules, poultry, wax, precious stones, and drugs, are exported. The capital is a city of its name, which has a cathedral, and several other religious buildings, and three hospitals.

Paulistippo, a mountain near Naples, celebrated for a grotto, which is a passage cut through the mountains near a mile in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 30 in height. On the top of this mountain is the tomb of Virgil; and the N. and E. sides are covered with villas and gardens.

Pavia, a city of Italy, in Milanese, with a celebrated university and citadel, a cathedral, and numerous churches and convents. The chief articles of commerce are corn, hemp, cheese, and wine. Lon. 9 15 E., lat. 45 13 N.

Paveasan, the capital of the Isle of St. Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea. Lon. 6 40 E., lat. 0 30 N.

Pawangur, a fortified town of Hindoo-
stan. Lon. 74 19 E., lat. 16 48 N.

Pawlet, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 1,965.

Pawling, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y., 24 SE.
Poughkeepsie. Pop. 1,705.

Pawnees, Indians, N. A., on and W. of
the Platte.

Pawtucket, p-t. Bristol co. Mass., 4 NE.
Providence. Pop. 1,453. It is finely situ-
ated on the falls of Pawtucket river, near
the Blackstone canal, and has extensive
manufactures.

Pawtuxet, p-v. and port of entry, Providence
co. R. I., on both sides of Pawtuxet
river, at its entrance into Narraganset
bay.

Pazo, one of the Ionian Islands, in the
Mediterranean, which produces excellent
wine and oil. Lon. 20 0 E., lat. 39 12 N.

Paxton, p-t. Worcester co. Mass., 48 W.
Boston. Pop. 597.

Paymogo, a town of Spain, in Andalu-
sia.

Pays de Vaud, a district of Switzerland,
formerly under the dominion of the canton
of Bern, and now constituting the new
canton of Vaud.

Pot, La, a city of Charcás. Lon. 68 26
W., lat. 17 30 S.

Peacham, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt., 19 SE.
Montpelier. Pop. 1,351.

Peak, a mountainous district in the NW.
part of Derbyshire, Eng., which abounds
in lead, iron, millstones, marble, alaba-
ster, coal, and a coarse sort of crystals.
The "Wonders of the Peak" have been
celebrated both in prose and verse; and it
is much visited on account of its extraor-
dinary caverns and other curiosities.

Pearl River, r. Mississippi, which has
its source near the centre of the country,
and flows S. above 200 miles, to Lake
Borgne, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico.

Pease, t. Belmont co. Ohio.

Pecquencour, a town in Nord, France.

Pedes, Great, r. S. C., which rises in
N. C., where it is called Yadkin, and run-
ning SSE., enters the Atlantic, 12 miles
below Georgetown. It is navigable for
boats 200 miles.

Pedes, Little, r. S. C., which unites with
the Great Pedes.

Pedorneira, a town in Estremadura.

Pedrasa, a town of Spain, in Old Cas-
tile.

Pedro, St., a seaport of Brazil. Lon. 52
3 W., lat. 32 10 S.

Peebleshire, a county of Scotland, 30
miles long and 12 broad; divided into 16
parishes. In this county there is not much
arable land. The hills (among which are
those of Tweedsmuir) abound with salubri-
ous springs, and feed numbers of sheep and
oxen. The principal rivers are the Tweed
and Lyne; the former divides the county
nearly into two equal parts, and hence it
is sometimes called Tweedale. The capi-

tal is the borough of Peebles, seated on
the Tweed, over which is an elegant
bridge. It has manufactures of carpets
and serges, and is noted for excellent
beer.

Peekskill, p-v. Westchester co. N. Y., on
E. bank of the Hudson; 40 N. New York.

Peel, a town on the W. coast of the Isle
of Man, situate on a spacious bay. At the
S. extremity of the bay is Peel Isle, a rock
of great magnitude and height, on the
summit of which are a castle and a cath-
edral. Lon. 4 40 W., lat. 54 13 N.

Peeling, p-t. Grafton co. N. H.

Pegau, a town of Saxony, in Misnia.—
Another in Stiria, near which are consid-
erable lead-mines.

Pegnafel, a town of Spain, in Leon, with
a palace and a strong castle. Lon. 4 0 W.,
lat. 41 33 N.

Pegnagarcia, a town in Beira, Portugal.

Pegnamacor, a fortified town of Portu-
gal.

Pegnitz, a town of Bavarian Franconia.

Pegnon de Velez, a seaport and fortress
of the kingdom of Fas, seated on a rock in
the Mediterranean, near the town of Ve-
lez. Lon. 4 16 W., lat. 35 12 N.

Pegu, formerly an independent kingdom
of Asia, but now reduced to a dependent
province on Birmah. It is very rich in
corn, roots, pulse, and fruit; the other
products are teak, elephants' teeth, honey,
wax, lac, saltpetre, iron, tin, petroleum,
fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty
of lead, of which is made their money.
There are numerous temples in this coun-
try, mostly of wood, varnished and gilt;
they contain idols in a sitting posture,
cross-legged, and with very large ears.
The priests, called Talapoins, inculcate
charity as the highest virtue. A city of
the same name is its capital, in which is
a grand temple, 361 feet in height.

Peiho, a large river of China, in the pro-
vince of Petchali. It rises on the borders
of Tartary, and falls into the Yellow Sea.

Peina, a town of Hanover, in Hilde-
sheim.

Peipus, or *Tchudskoi*, a lake of Russia.

Peking, the capital of the empire of Chi-
na. Its name signifies the Northern Court,
to distinguish it from Nanking, the South-
ern Court, where the emperor formerly
resided. This capital forms an oblong
square, standing in a fertile plain, and is
divided into two cities; one inhabited by
Chinese, the other by Tartars. These two
cities are nearly 14 miles in circuit; the
walls are 28 feet high, 24 thick at the base,
and 12 at the top; and there are spacious
towers at seventy feet distance from each
other. The gates are high, and well arch-
ed, supporting buildings of nine stories
high; they are nine in number, three in
the S. wall, and two in each of the other
sides. The middle gate, on the S. side,

opens into the Tartar, or imperial city, which is surrounded by a wall of large red polished bricks, 20 feet high, and contains the imperial palace and gardens, the public offices, lodgings for the ministers, the eunuchs, artificers, and tradesmen belonging to the court. The streets are amazingly thronged, and to an European it is a curious sight, for not one Chinese female is to be seen among them. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The temples and towers of Peking are so numerous, that it is difficult to count them. Provisions of all kinds are plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandise, brought from all parts by canals from the rivers. Lon. 116 27 E., lat. 39 54 N.

Pelagnisi, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about eight miles in circuit. Lon. 24 12 E., lat. 39 30 N.

Pelegrino, a mountain on the coast of Sicily, near Palermo.

Pelen Islands, or *Palaos*, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying between 134 and 136 E. lon. and 6 and 8 N. lat. They are well covered with tall palm and other trees of various kinds and sizes. The natives are stout and well made, rather above the middle stature, and of a deep copper color. Both sexes are tattooed, have their teeth blackened, and the cartilage between the nostrils bored. They display considerable ingenuity in making their ornaments, from tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, &c., and subsist chiefly on yams and cocoa-nuts; the milk of the latter is their general beverage.

Pelham, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 1,075.—P-t. Hampshire co. Mass. Pop. 904.—T. Westchester co. N. Y.

Pelican Island, small isl. on the S. coast of Alabama.

Pemaguid, bay on the coast of Me. Lon. 69 30 W., lat. 43 45 N.

Pemba, isl. near the coast of Zanzibar, tributary to the Portuguese. Lon. 40 50 E., lat. 5 0 S.—A town of Congo, capital of a province. Lon. 14 40 E., lat. 6 45 S.

Pemblemee, a lake of Wales, in Merionethshire. Its outlet, at the N. end, is the source of the river Dee.

Pembridge, a town in Herefordshire, Eng., seated on the Arrow.

Pembroke, p-t. Merrimack co. N. H., on the Merrimack. Pop. 1,312.—T. Plymouth co. Mass., 23 SSE. Boston. Pop. 1,324.—P-t. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 3,631.

Pembroke, a county of Wales, 37 miles long and 23 broad, containing 368,000 acres, divided into seven hundreds and 142 parishes, and having one city and

seven market-towns. A great part of the country is plain, and tolerably fertile, consisting of rich meadow and arable land. The NE. part alone is mountainous; which, however, yields good pasture for sheep and cattle. The capital is the borough of Pembroke; which is surrounded by a wall, partly in ruins, with three gates, and has a castle, celebrated as the birth-place of Henry VII., and three churches.

Pemigewasset, r. N. H., the main branch of the Merrimack.

Penautier, a town in Aude, France.

Pendennis, a castle in Cornwall, Eng., on a hill of the same name, in Falmouth Bay.

Pendleton, a large village in Lancashire, Eng., near Manchester.—Co. central part of Va. Pop. 6,271.—P-t. and cap. Pickens co. S. C.—Co. N. part of Ken. Pop. 3,866.

Penfield, p-t. Monroe co. N. Y., on lake Ontario. Pop. 4,475.

Peniche, a strong seaport in Estremadura, with a good harbor and a citadel. Lon. 9 20 W., lat. 39 22 N.

Penig, a town and castle of Saxony.

Peniscola, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with an old castle and a strong fort.

Peniston, a market-town in Yorkshire, Eng., seated on the Don.

Penkridge, a town in Staffordshire, Eng. *Penmaenmaor*, a mountain of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, overhanging the sea. It is 1,540 feet above the level of the sea; and on the summit are the ruins of extensive fortifications, constructed of unhewn stones without mortar.

Penn, t. Union co. Pa.—T. Philadelphia co. Pa.

Pennar, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in Mysore, in the hills near Nundydroog, and enters the Bay of Bengal by two mouths.

Pennsylvania, one of the United States, bounded N. by New York and Lake Erie, E. by New York and N. Jersey, S. by Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and W. by Virginia and Ohio. Pop. in 1800, 602,545; in 1830, 1,347,672. In shape it is almost a perfect parallelogram. It has an area of 46,000 square miles, and is divided into 51 counties. Harrisburgh is the seat of government, and Philadelphia the chief town. The principal rivers are the Delaware, Susquehanna, Schuylkill, and Lehigh in the eastern part; the Ohio with its branches, the Alleghany and Monongahela, in the western. The chief mountains are the Blue Ridge, the Alleghany Ridge, the Laurel Mts., and the Chestnut Ridge. The SE. and NW. parts of the state are nearly level. The most important mineral production is anthracite coal, which abounds in the Wyoming and Lackawanna valley, between the Blue Ridge and the Susquehanna. Bl

tuminous coal is found in the western parts in great quantities; as also are marble, iron, and copper ore. Considerable salt is made near Pittsburg, from a fountain, obtained by boring 270 feet; and there are numerous salt springs, from which salt is extensively manufactured. The climate is mild and healthy, and the winters are rarely severe. The soil in general is rich, and particularly suited to the culture of the various kinds of grain, grass, and fruits. Pennsylvania has engaged very extensively in works of internal improvement. The Schuylkill canal opens a communication from Philadelphia to the coal-mines at the sources of the river, in the vicinity of Pottsville, about 100 miles distant. The Union Canal, 78 miles long extends between the Schuylkill and Susquehannah. The Lehigh Canal is 46 miles long. A canal and railroad from Middletown to Pittsburg, 206 miles, a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, 80 miles, and other works of the kind are in progress. The principal literary institutions are the Pennsylvania University at Philadelphia and four colleges in the interior. About one half of the inhabitants of this state are of English origin; one fourth German; and one eighth Irish. Several newspapers are printed in the German language, which is still extensively spoken.

Pennis Alphant, a mountain in Yorkshire, Eng., near Settle; the summit of which is 2,270 feet above the sea.

Penobscot, co. N. part of Me. Pop. 31,530.—S.p. and p.t. Hancock co. Me., on E. side of Penobscot bay. Pop. 1,271.

Penobscot Bay, a spacious bay on the S. coast of Me., containing numerous islands and many fine harbors.

Penobscot River, r. Me., the principal branch of which rises W. of Moosehead lake, in the highlands between Me. and Canada, and flowing E. through Chesuncook lake, unites with the eastern branch, 60 miles N. of Bangor. After this junction, the river flows S. into the head of Penobscot bay. It is navigable for vessels of 400 tons 42 miles to Bangor.

Penrith, a town of Cumberland, Eng., near the river Eamont. Here are the ruins of a castle; and in the church-yard is a singular monument of antiquity, called the Giant's Grave.

Penryn, a borough in Cornwall, Eng., near Falmouth. It has a great trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries.

Pensacola, s.p. Florida, on the N. side of Pensacola bay. Pop. about 2,000. It stands on a sandy plain 18 or 20 feet above the level of the water, and has a safe and capacious harbor. Here is a naval station of the U. States. This town is well supplied with water, and is fast increasing in trade. Lon. 87 W., lat. 30 25 N. Pensa-

cola bay is 30 miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad, and admits vessels of the largest class.

Pensford, a town in Somersetshire, Eng.
Pentland Frith, a strait which divides the Orkney Islands from Caithness, in Scotland. It is very dangerous to those who are not acquainted with its tides and currents; especially in passing the Island of Stroma and the Pentland Skerries, a cluster of rocks at the E. end of the frith. Lon. 2 42 W., lat. 58 35 N.

Penza, a government of Russia, formerly one of the provinces of Kasan. Lon. 45 38 E., lat. 53 30 N.

Penzance, a town in Cornwall, Eng., on a creek of Mount Bay. It was burnt by the Spaniards in 1598, but soon rebuilt, and made one of the tin-coinage towns. Lon. 5 35 W., lat. 50 11 N.

Pepperell, t. Middlesex co. Mass., 39 N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,440.

Pequannack, t. Morris co. N. J.

Pequigny, a town in Somme, France; memorable for an interview and treaty between Louis XI. of France, and Edward IV. of England, in 1475, on a bridge built for that purpose.

Perak, a seaport of Malaya. Lon. 100 0 E., lat. 4 23 N.

Peralta, a town of Spain, in Navarre, celebrated for its wine.

Perche, an old territory of France, in Orleannois, which now forms, with part of Normandy, the department of Orne.

Perdido, r. Florida, which rises in the pine country, 50 miles N. of Pensacola, and flowing S. separates Florida from Alabama; when it enters the gulf of Mexico.

Pergamino, a town of Buenos Ayres, with a fortress. Lon. 60 43 W., lat. 33 53 N.

Pergamo, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, with a palace and a castle. Here parchment was invented. Lon. 27 27 E., lat. 39 5 N.

Periac, a town of France, in the department of Aude, celebrated for its salt-works.

Periapatam, a town in Mysore, which produces abundance of teak and the best sandal-wood. Lon. 76 11 E., lat. 12 22 N.

Perigord, an old province of France, now forming the department of Dordogne.

Perigueux, a town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne; in which are the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. Lon. 0 43 E., lat. 45 11 N.

Perm, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan.

Pernambuco, a province of Brazil, which lies between 7 30 and 13 20 S. latitude, and has 11 degrees of longitude, but is of a very irregular figure. The principal river is the St. Francisco, and there are many others of considerable size. It produces

gold, excellent cotton, sugar, and Brazil wood; and its immense plains feed a great number of cattle.—The capital is a city of its name, which has four forts, and is divided into three portions by the river Capibaribe. This city has a considerable trade, and exports much cotton to England.—Lon. 35° 0' W., lat. 8° 14' S.

Pernau, a town of Russia, in Livonia. Lon. 24° 30' E., lat. 58° 30' N.

Peronne, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme. Lon. 3° 2' E., lat. 49° 55' N.

Perote, a town of Mexico, in Vera Cruz, with a strong fortress. Twelve miles to the SE. is the Cofre de Perote, which is 13,414 feet above the level of the sea.

Perousa, a town and fort of Piedmont.

Perpignan, a fortified town of France, capital of the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a good citadel and a university. Lon. 2° 54' E., lat. 42° 42' N.

Perquimans, co. NE. part of N. C. Pop. 7,417.

Perriington, p-t. Monroe co. N. Y., on the Erie canal. Pop. 2,155.

Perry, the name of counties in Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana.—T. Washington co. Me. Pop. 735.—P-t. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 2,792.—The name of 12 towns in Ohio.

Perryburg, p-t. and capital, Wood co. Ohio.

Persepolis, anciently the capital of the Persian empire, and, in the time of Cyrus, superior to any other city of the East. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who, in a drunken revelry, set part of the palace on fire; and the city afterwards became desolate.

Pershore, a town in Worcestershire, Eng., on the Avon.

Persia, a large country of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have been independent governments. In the N. part it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and SE. parts, sandy and desert; in the S. and W. level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The chief rivers are the Euphrates, Tigris, Kur, and Kizil Ozan. The soil produces not only pulse and corn, but affords oil in plenty, senna, rhubarb, and the finest drugs; and there are mines of silver, copper, lead, iron, turcois, and salt. Here are also dates, pistachio-nuts, and poppies that produce the finest opium; cotton, indigo, and tobacco, are also raised; and no country can exceed this in the variety of its flowers and flavor of its fruits. The camels, horses, mules, asses, oxen, and buffaloes, are each among the best of their kind, and large flocks of sheep and goats are kept by the wandering tribes. The principal manufactures are satins, tabbles, taffetas, bro-

cadees, gold tissues, gold velvet, carpets, calicoes, camlets, and fire arms. The Persians are generally Mahomedans, of the sect of Ali, and more tolerant in their principles than the Turks; they are commonly fat, with black hair, high forehead, aquiline nose, full cheeks, and a large chin. The men are strong, robust, and inclined to martial exercises; they shave the head but the beard is held sacred, and almost universally dyed black. The females cover the head with a large black turban, over which a Cashmerian shawl is thrown; and their robes are rather shorter than those of the men, fastened in front by large gold buttons. The Persians are generally gay, polite, and hospitable; yet are reckoned treacherous and cruel. They are passionately fond of tobacco, which they smoke almost incessantly; they never drink wine before company, yet in private they indulge to excess. The Persian language is celebrated for its strength, beauty, and melody; and they write it from the right to the left, with great expedition.

Persia, *Gulf of*, a sea between Persia and Arabia, particularly celebrated for its pearl fishery.

Person, co. N. part of N. Carolina. Pop. 10,027.

Perth Amboy, s-p. Essex co. N. J., on a neck of land between the Raritan and Staten Island Sound. Its situation is high and healthy, and its harbor one of the best on the continent. Lon. 75° W., lat. 40° 35' N.

Perthes, a town in Seine and Marne, and another in Upper Marne, France.

Perthshire, a county of Scotland, 76 miles long and 68 broad, containing 4,068,640 acres, divided into 68 parishes. The country exhibits scenes of rugged and striking magnificence contrasted with the most beautiful marks of cultivation. The Grampian Mountains cross it from SW. to NE., the highest of which is Benlawers. The principal rivers are the Forth and Tay. Perth is the capital, which was once the residence of the sovereigns of Scotland. In this borough, the reformed religion was first publicly avowed, after John Knox had preached a sermon against idolatry. Perth has extensive manufactures of linen and cotton goods, leather, boots, shoes, and gloves; and the salmon fishery is a great source of trade.

Pertigi, a town of the island of Sardinia.

Pertuis, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, near the Durance.

Peru, a country of S. America, formerly the richest and most extensive kingdom in that country, and long celebrated for its gold and silver mines, from which immense wealth has been drawn. The lama

is peculiar to this country, and in form bears some resemblance to a camel, but in size is little larger than a sheep; its wool furnishes the Peruvians with clothing, and its flesh with food. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, the native Americans, and a mixture arising from both, called mestizos. The native Americans, who live among the forests, go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called *rocu*; and they have no beard nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarse. When the Spaniards first landed in Peru, they found it governed by sovereigns called Incas, who were looked up to by their subjects with awe and veneration; and the inhabitants were distinguished for their mild and polished manners. But the avarice of their European conquerors led to scenes of blood and desolation, and the Peruvians became the victims of the most unheard-of cruelties.

Peru, p-t. Bennington co. Vt. Pop. 456.
—P-t. Huron co. Ohio. —P-t. Berkshire co. Mass. Pop. 729. —P-t. Clinton co. N. Y. Pop. 4,949.

Perugia, a city of Italy, capital of Perugia, with a strong citadel, a university, and several academies. —The ancient *Thrasimenus*, a lake of Italy, which includes three islands, on one of which is a church. On its north border was fought a battle between Hannibal and Flaminius, in which the consul and 15 000 Romans were slain.

Perugino, a fertile province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State.

Pesaro, a fortified seaport of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino. The environs abound in olives and excellent figs. Lon. 13 2 E., Lat. 43 52 N.

Pescara, a strong town of Naples.

Peschiera, a strong town of Austrian Italy, seated on the river Mincio.

Pescia, a town of Tuscany, celebrated for its fine oil.

Pesnas, a town in Hérault, France.

Peshawar, a city of Afghanistan, in Cabul, and the occasional residence of its sovereign, whose palace stands on a hill. Lon. 70 56 E., lat. 34 26 N.

Pest, a city of Hungary, capital of a county, containing many fine edifices, among which are a royal palace, a national museum, and a rich university. Lon. 19 13 E., lat. 47 28 N.

Petcheli, the principal province of China. It contains nine cities of the first class, which have many others under their jurisdiction. The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice, but it abounds with all other grain, and the greater part of the fruit-trees common in Europe.

Peter and Paul, St., or Petropauloskbi, a seaport in Kamtschatka. It consists of loghouses, and a few conical huts; and

its harbor is deemed one of the best on the globe. Lon. 158 48 E., lat. 53 1 N.

Peterborough, a city in Northamptonshire, Eng., on the Nen. It has a cathedral, which was formerly a monastery, a spacious market-place, a manufacture of stockings, and a trade in corn, coal, and timber. Lon. 0 4 W., lat. 52 30 N. —P-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 1,984.

Peterhead, a seaport in Aberdeenshire, Scot., situate on a peninsula, which forms the most eastern point of Scotland. It has two harbors, defended by piers; and a considerable trade in the fishery, and to the Baltic. Lon. 1 17 W., lat. 57 27 N.

Petersburg, or *St. Petersburg*, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, in a government of the same name, with a university. Pop. in 1831, 448,223. It is seated on the Neva, near the gulf of Finland, and built partly on some islands formed by the river, and partly upon the continent. Peter the Great first began this city by the erection of a citadel with six bastions, in 1703, and in less than nine years the seat of empire was transferred to it from Moscow. The streets are broad and straight, and mostly intersected with spacious canals, embanked by parapets of hewn stone, and spanned at convenient distances by arched bridges of magnificent construction. The houses are usually of brick covered with stucco, and present a white and dazzling appearance at a distance. The mansions of the nobility are vast piles of building furnished in the most elegant style; and the public edifices are of a magnificence corresponding with the vast concerns of the empire. Among the ornaments of Petersburg is an equestrian statue of Peter the Great, in bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a huge rock, brought to the spot at a great expense. Within the walls of the citadel is the church of St. Peter, in which are deposited the remains of several of the sovereigns, but the principal church is the Holy Virgin of Kasan, named after the province of Kasan, the first in the empire that embraced Christianity. There are upwards of 40 other churches, appropriated to the national religion and those of different sects, which are tolerated without any restrictions. Petersburg has a considerable trade in exporting the products of the empire, and also a communication by canals and rivers with many of the southern provinces as far as Astracan, on the borders of the Caspian Sea. Lon. 30 19 E., lat. 59 56 N.

Petersburg, p-t. and port of entry, Dinwiddie co. Va., on the S. side of Appomattox river; 25 S. Richmond. Pop. 8,322. It is advantageously situated for commerce and manufactures, and has a great trade in cotton, grain, flour and tobacco. Lon. 78 6 W., lat. 37 19 N.

Petersburg, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. Pop. 2,011.—P-t. Elbert co. Ga., on Savannah river.—P-t. Lancaster co. Pa.

Petersdorf, a town in Samland, Prussia.

Petersfield, a borough in Hampshire, Eng. seated on the Loddon.

Petersham, p-t. Worcester co. Mass., 66 W. Boston. Pop. 1,695.

Petershausen, a town of Suabia, with a Benedictine abbey and a fort.

Peterwaradin, a town of Slavonia, one of the strongest frontier places that Austria has against the Turks.

Petherton, South, a town in Somersetshire, Eng.

Petoune, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Kirin. It has scarcely any inhabitants but Tartar soldiers, and Chinese condemned to exile. Lon. 125 55 E., lat. 45 10 N.

Petrella, a town of Naples, in Molise.—A town of European Turkey, in Albania.

Petroria, a city of Chili, which has rich gold mines in the vicinity. Lon. 72 1 W., lat. 31 30 S.

Petschora, a river of Russia, which flows through the governments of Peru and of Archangel into the Arctic Ocean.

Pettaw, a town of Germany, in Stiria.

Pettycur, a harbor in Fifeshire, Scot.

Petworth, a town in Sussex, Eng., near the Arun; in which is a noble mansion belonging to the Earl of Egremont.

Pevensey, a village in Sussex, Eng., situate on a rivulet that enters a bay of the English Channel, called Pevensey Harbor. Here is an ancient castle, which is said to be the largest and most entire remain of Roman building to be seen in Britain. William of Normandy landed at this place when he invaded England, in 1066.

Perenas, a town in Herault, France, with a great trade in wine, brandy, dried fruits, and silk stockings.

Pfullendorf, a town of Suabia.

Pfullingen, a town of Wirtemberg.

Phalsburg, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meurthe.

Pharos, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, opposite Alexandria. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower, called Pharos, and at the top were lights for the direction of ships. Lon. 31 11 E., lat. 30 24 N.

Pharsalia, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y.

Pharia, or **Phernalas**, anciently Pharsalia, a town in Thessaly, famous for the victory gained by Julius Cæsar over Pompey.

Phelps, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. Pop. 4,798.

Philadelpia, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Nátolia, at the foot of the mountain Tímolius in an extensive plain.—Co. SE. part of Pa. Pop. 188,961.—P-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 1,167.

Philadelphia, city, Philadelphia co. Pa., on the W. bank of the Delaware, 196 miles from the sea; 90 SW. New-York. Pop. 127,000. The river is navigable for ships of the line up to the city, and 5 miles below it unites with the Schuylkill. The ground on which the city stands is an almost unbroken level; the streets are perfectly rectangular and from 50 to 113 feet wide, clean and well-paved. The houses are mostly of brick of a dark color, and resembling at a short distance the common red sandstone. The handsomest building in the city, and perhaps in the country, is the U. S. Bank in Chestnut street. It is of white marble, with a front on the model of the Parthenon. The State House is chiefly remarkable for containing the hall in which the Declaration of Independence was signed; adjoining is a beautiful enclosed walk planted with trees. Another neat public walk is Washington square. The Pennsylvania Hospital comprises two buildings, one of 378 feet in length: the number of patients is usually 200. The Philadelphia library, established by the exertions of Dr. Franklin, contains 22,000 volumes, and is ornamented with a marble statue of the founder. The Pennsylvania University occupies an edifice originally designed for the residence of the President of the U. States. The Academy of fine arts has a good collection of paintings, some fine pieces of statuary and a library. Eight daily newspapers are published in the city; and one of the weekly journals is in German. There are likewise 85 churches, 7 markets, 3 theatres, 13 banks, 18 insurance companies, a navy yard, and a mint of the U. States. The new building for the latter is a beautiful edifice of marble. Peale's Museum contains the best scientific collection in the country. The city and suburbs have large manufactures of cotton, iron, glass, and China ware, besides a great variety of other articles. Philadelphia is supplied with water by means of the Fair Mount water-works, an immense hydraulic establishment at a short distance from the city. The markets are noted for their excellence, and the general aspect of the place is that of elegance and cleanliness. Philadelphia was founded by William Penn in 1682, and was formerly the metropolis of the United States. Lon. 75 50 W., lat. 39 57 N.

Philadelpia, New, p-t. and cap. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 410.

Philip, St., a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with a castle, celebrated for its saffron.—A town of Caracas, in the province of Venezuela. It was swallowed up, with 1,200 persons, by the great earthquake in 1810.—A town of Mexico.

Philip Islands, two islands in the Pacific

Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter, in 1791. They are covered with shrubs, have a few tall trees on them, and the land is low. Lon. 140 3 E., lat. 8 6 S.

Philippeville, a fortified town of France.

Philippi, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. On the plain near this place Cassius and Brutus were defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony, 42 years before Christ.

Philippine, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Flanders.

Philippine Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered by Magellan, in 1521, and afterwards taken possession of by the Spaniards, in the reign of Philip II. They are said to be 1,100 in number, but some hundreds of them are very small; and they are all nominally subject to the Spanish government at Manila. This extensive group presents many volcanic appearances, and is subject to earthquakes, hurricanes, thunder, and rains. The air is hot and moist, and the soil fertile in corn, rice, bread-fruit, and many other useful vegetables and fruits. Cotton, tobacco, the sugar-cane, and cocoa-nut trees, are objects of particular culture; and gold, copper, iron, and lead, are found. Here are many wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe; and many noxious and venomous creatures. The natives are affable, hospitable, and honest, cultivate the land with abundant skill, and subsist chiefly on rice, cocoa-nuts, and salted fish.

Philippoli, a city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, chiefly inhabited by Greeks. Lon. 25 12 E., lat. 42 33 N.

Philips Norton, a town in Somersetshire, Eng., near Bath.

Philipsburg, a town and fortress of Germany, in Baden, seated on the Rhine.—T. Bedford co. L. Canada.

Philipstad, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, abounding in immense iron-mines.

Philippstown, a borough of Ireland, capital of King county.

Phillips, t. Somerset co. Me. Pop. 954.—Co. E. part of Arkansas Territory. Pop. 1,152.

Phillipsburg, t. Sussex co. N. J., on the Delaware.—T. Jefferson co. Ohio.—P-t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 1,311.

Phillipston, p-t. Worcester co. Mass., 32 NW. Worcester. Pop. 932.

Phillipstown, p-t. Putnam co. N. Y., on the Hudson, opposite West Point. Pop. 4,816.

Phillipsville, p-v. Feliciana co. La.

Piacenza, or *Placenza*, a fortified town of Italy, capital of a duchy, included in that of Parma, with a good citadel, and a celebrated university. The churches, convents, squares, streets, and fountains are beautiful; and the inhabitants have

scarcely any other employment than the manufacture of silk stuffs. Lon. 9 38 E., lat. 45 5 N.

Piave, a large river in Austrian Italy.

Pic du Midi, one of the highest of the Pyrenees on the side of France; it is 9,500 feet above the level of the sea.

Picardy, an old province of France, now forming the department of Somme, the north of Aisne, and the west part of Pas de Calais.

Pickaway, co. central part of Ohio. Pop. 15,935.

Pickens, district, NW. part of S. C. Pop. 14,475.

Pickering, a market-town in North Yorkshire, Eng., with the remains of a castle.

Pico, one of the Azores. This island produces several thousand pipes of wine annually, which are sent to Fayal for exportation. It has a volcanic mountain, called Pico, about 9,000 feet above the sea; and its summit is generally capped with snow. Lon. 28 26 W., lat. 38 29 N.

Pictou, a small island between that of St. John and the continent of Nova Scotia. Lon. 62 13 W., lat. 45 46 N.

Picts' Wall, a barrier erected by the Romans, to defend the Britons against the incursions of the Picts, of which some small remains are left. It began at the entrance of Solway Frith, in Cumberland, and passed across the island by Carlisle and Newcastle to Tynemouth.

Pidaura, a town of Morea, the ancient Epidaurus, on the coast of the Gulf of Engin. Lon. 23 22 E., lat. 37 40 N.

Piedmont, a principality of Italy. It includes the duchy of Montferrat, and contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful valleys, as populous as any part of Italy. This country has a great trade in raw silk; and it produces, also, corn, rice, wine, fruit, hemp, flax, and cattle.

Piercy, t. Coos co. N. Hampshire.

Piermont, p-t. Grafton co. N. H., on the Connecticut. Pop. 1,042.

Pierpont, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y.

Pierre, St., a small desert island near the south coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 56 0 W., lat. 46 39 N.—A town of Martinico. Lon. 61 20 W., lat. 14 44 N.

Pierre le Moutier, St., a town of France, in the department of Nievre.

Pietro, St., an island in the Mediterranean Sea, near the south-west coast of Sardinia.

Pike, the name of counties in Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.—P-t. Alleghany co. N. Y. Pop. 2,016.—The name of three towns in Pennsylvania, and of seven towns in Ohio.

Pikeland, t. Chester co. Pa.

Piketon, p-t. and cap. Pike co. Ohio.

Piles Grove, t. Salem co. N. J.

Pilkington, a town in Lancashire, Eng., with considerable manufactures.

Pillau, a seaport of Prussia, on the Baltic. Lon. 20 20 E., lat. 54 38 N.

Pilnitz, a town of Saxony.

Pilsen, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, which is particularly rich in sheep.

Pinchinca, a lofty mountain and volcano on the Andes, in Colombia, near Quito.

Pindus, a long and lofty chain of mountains in the N. of Greece.

Pines, *Isle of*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the south end of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 38 E., lat. 22 38 S.

Pine River, r. Missouri, which flowing S. about 200 miles, falls into White river. —R., Missouri Territory, which joins the Mississippi.

Ping-king, or **Ping-yuen**, a city of China, of the first rank, in Koel-tcheou. Lon. 142 28 E., lat. 26 38 N.

Ping-luang, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 106 25 E., lat. 35 35 N.

Pinket, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira, capital of a district.

Pinkney, p-t. Lewis co. N. Y.

Pinos, an island of the West Indies, on the S. side of Cuba, from which it is separated by a channel 20 miles wide. Lon. 82 33 W., lat. 22 2 N.

Piombino, a small principality of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, to which is annexed the chief part of the Island of Elba.

Piqua, p-t. Miami co. Ohio.

Pirmasens, a town of Bavaria.

Pirna, a town of Saxony, in Misnia.

Pisa, a city of Tuscany, capital of Pisanò, with a famous university, and three forts. It was the birthplace of the celebrated Galileo, in 1564; and has a cathedral, and a number of handsome churches, &c. The manufactures consist of steel, jewelry, embroidery, damasks, velvet, tafeta, and calico. Lon. 10 23 E., lat. 43 43 N.

Pisania, a town of Africa, on the right bank of the Gambia. Lon. 14 17 W., lat. 14 22 N.

Pisano, a well-cultivated province of Tuscany, abounding in corn, oil, and wine.

Piscataqua, r. N. H., which rises in the town of Wakefield, and running SSE. about 40 miles, falls into the Atlantic below Portsmouth; forming through the whole of its course the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire.

Piscataway, t. Middlesex co. N. J. —P-t. Prince George co. Md.

Pistoia, a city of Tuscany, with a citadel. Here are several fine churches, magnificent palaces, and handsome streets; but it is almost deserted. Lon. 11 29 E., lat. 43 55 N.

Pitcairn's Island, a small solitary island in the Pacific Ocean, seen by Cook, in 1773, and noted for being colonized by ten

mutineers from the Bounty, Capt. Bligh, in 1789, from which time, till 1814, they (or rather their descendants) remained here unknown. Lon. 133 10 W., lat. 25 10 S.

Pitcaithly, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, noted for its mineral waters.

Pitea, a seaport of Sweden, in West Bothnia, with a fortress. The chief commerce is the exportation of tar. Lon. 20 58 E., lat. 65 15 N.

Pittenweem, a borough in Fifeshire, Scotland.

Pitt, t. Alleghany co. Pa. —Co. N. C. Pop. 12,174.

Pittsburg, city, Alleghany co. Pa., the chief town in the western part of the state. Pop. 12,542. It stands upon a point of land at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, and is built on a regular plan upon the slope of an eminence, and a level plain at its foot. It is well situated for trade, and has a communication by steamboats with all the great towns on the Ohio and Mississippi. The surrounding country is rich in bituminous coal.

Pittsfield, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass., 125 W. Boston. Pop. 3,570. It is a pleasant town, and has manufactures of cloth, muskets and drums. Here are barracks and a hospital of the U. States. —P-t. Merrimack co. N. H. Pop. 1,271. —P-t. Rutland co. Vt. —P-t. Oswego co. N. Y. Pop. 1,005.

Pittsford, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 2,005. —P-t. Monroe co. N. Y. Pop. 1,841.

Pittston, p-t. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 1,804.

Pittstown, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. Pop. 3,702.

Pittsylvania, co. Va. Pop. 26,022.

Pizzighitone, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, with a strong castle, in which Francis I., of France, was kept prisoner.

Pizzo, a town of Naples, on the Gulf of St. Eufemia. Here, in 1815, Murat landed sometime after his dethronement; but, failing in his measures, he was taken by the inhabitants and shot.

Placentia, a seaport of Newfoundland, with a capacious harbor, defended by a fort. Lon. 53 43 W., lat. 47 15 N.

Plainfield, p-t. Washington co. Vt. Pop. 874. —P-t. Sullivan co. N. H. Pop. 1,581.

—P-t. Hampshire co. Mass. Pop. 983.

—P-t. Otsego co. N. Y. Pop. 1,626.

Plaiston, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.

Plancy, a town in Aube, France.

Plaquemines, parish, La. Pop. 4,489.

Plassey, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal.

Plata, *La*, or **Chuguisaca**, a city of the United Provinces of La Plata, capital of Charcas. Lon. 66 44 W., lat. 19 16 S.

Plata, a town of Colombia.

Plata, or *Rio de la Plata*, a great river of S. America, formed by the union of the rivers Paraguay and Uruguay. It was first discovered, in 1515, by a Spanish navigator, who was slain by the natives in endeavoring to make a descent in the country. In 1526, it was visited by Sebastian Cabot, then in the Spanish service, who landed and built a fort; and having procured much silver from the natives, he supposed that mines existed in the country; and accordingly gave the name of Rio de la Plata, (River of Silver,) to the great stream he had sailed up. The Plata forms the south boundary of Brazil, and enters the Atlantic between the capes of St. Anthony and St. Mary.

Plata, *United Provinces of*, the name which the former Spanish possessions in Paraguay, part of Peru, Amazonia, &c., have assumed since they threw off the yoke of Spain, in 1810. They have adopted the republican form of government, and consist of twenty provinces.

Plate Forme, a town of St. Domingo.

Platte, a river of the Missouri Territory, which has its source near that of the Arkansas, and flows above 1,200 miles E., to the Missouri. Its stream is rapid and shallow, and contains a great number of small islands.

Plattekill, t. Ulster co. N. Y. Pop. 2,044.

Plattsburg, p-t. Clinton co. N. Y., on lake Champlain. Pop. 4,913. It was the scene of some important military events during the late war, and is noted for the defeat of the British army under Prescott, and the capture of the British fleet by Macdonough, in 1814.

Plau, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle.

Plauen, a town of Saxony, with a castle and considerable cotton manufactures. — Another in Brandenburg.

Plauhy, a fertile province of Brazil, which produces tobacco, cotton, and cattle.

Plave, a river of Italy, which rises on the frontiers of Brixen, and flows into the Gulf of Venice.

Pleasant Valley, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. Pop. 2,419.

Plettenberg Bay, on the S. coast of Africa, surrounded by mountains covered with immense forests, in which are elephants, buffaloes, tigers, wolves, and wild boars. Lon. 23 39 E., lat. 34 10 S.

Plock, a town of Poland, capital of a former palatinate, with a castle.

Ploen, a town of Denmark, with a castle.

Plotzkau, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle.

Pludenz, a town of Germany, in Tyrol.

Plum Island, isl. on the coast of Mass., extending from Newburyport harbor to Ipswich. It is nine miles long and a mile

in width, and on the N. end stand two lighthouses.

Plymouth, a borough and seaport in Devonshire, Eng., seated at the mouth of the Plym, and, next to Portsmouth, is the most considerable harbor in England for men-of-war. Here are three harbors, Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamoaze. These harbors unite in a capacious bay, called the Sound; and their entrances are defended by a fort on St. Nicholas Island, by a citadel nearly opposite to that island, upon a hill which overlooks the town, and by several batteries and block-houses on different points of the harbor. Plymouth is well supplied with fresh water, and carries on a considerable foreign and domestic trade. Lon. 4 7 W., lat. 50 21 N.

Plymouth, co. Mass., bordering on Massachusetts bay. Pop. 42,993. Plymouth, the capital, is 36 miles SE. Boston. Pop. 4,751. It is memorable as the spot where the first settlers of N. England landed, in December, 1620. The harbor is shallow and insecure; the town has some commerce, and manufactures of iron, cordage and cotton. Lon. 70 30 W., lat. 41 58 N. — P-t. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 1,175. — P-t. Windsor co. Va. Pop. 1,237. — P-t. Litchfield co. Ct. Pop. 2,064. — P-t. Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 1,591.

Plympton, a borough in Devonshire, Eng., near the Plym. It had once a castle, now in ruins, and is one of the stannary towns for tin. — P-t. Plymouth co. Mass., 32 SE. Boston. Pop. 920.

Plynlimmon, a vast mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire. The loftiest summit is 2,463 feet above the level of the sea. The Severn, the Wye, and three other rivers, have their source in the Plynlimmon.

Po, the principal river of Italy, which has its source at mount Viso, in Piedmont, and, after an extensive course, enters the Gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its course, it formerly did great damage by inundations; to prevent which, strong dikes have been raised, so that the level of its water is sometimes several feet above the country.

Pocklington, a town in Yorkshire, Eng.

Podolia, a former province in the SE. part of Poland, wrested from that country by Russia, in 1793.

Podolsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, between two hills.

Podor, a fortress on the river Senegal. Lon. 14 20 W., lat. 17 1 N.

Poggy, an island in the Indian Ocean, the west side of Sumatra.

Point Coupée, parish, La. Pop. 5,936.

Poitiers, an extensive town of France, capital of the department of Vienne. Here, in 1356, Edward the Black Prince gained a victory over the French, taking prisoners King John and his son Philip.

whom he carried to England. The principal manufactures are stockings, woollen caps, gloves, and combs. Lon. 0 21 E., lat. 46 35 N.

Poitou, an old province of France, now forming the departments of Vendée, Two Sevres, and Vienne.

Pol, *St.*, a town in Pas de Calais, France, noted for mineral waters.

Pola, a strong seaport of Istria. Lon. 14 9 E., lat. 45 13 N.

Poland, a country of Europe, the capital of which is Warsaw. The towns of Poland are for the most part built with wood; and the villages consist of mean cottages or huts. The inhabitants of both sexes are in their morals at nearly the lowest point of debasement; for licentiousness and sensuality prevail to a degree unknown in any other part of Europe. The country is so fertile in corn, that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities; and it has extensive pastures. Pent, ochre, chalk, belemnites, agate, chalcedony, cornelians, onyxes, jasper, rock crystals, amethysts, garnets, topazes, sapphires, and even rubies and diamonds, are found; also, talc, spar, lapis calimnaris, coal, iron, lead, and quicksilver. Here is much leather, fur, hemp, flax, saltpetre, alum, manna, honey, and wax; and there are mines of salt, of a great depth, out of which is dug rock salt. Horses are numerous, very strong, swift, and beautiful; and horned cattle are bred in great numbers. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Vistula, Dwina, Niemen, Dniester, Bog, and Bug. This country made a desperate attempt to throw off the yoke of Russia in 1630 and 1831; but it proved ineffectual.—P-t. Trumbull co. Ohio.

Pol de Leon, *St.*, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre.

Polesia, a name commonly given to the palatinate of Brzesc, in Lithuania.

Polesino, a former province of Italy, in the dutchy of Venice.

Policandro, an island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades. Lon. 25 31 E., lat. 36 32 N.

Poligny, a town of France, in the department of Jura, amid forests and mountains.

Pollockshaws, a town in Renfrewshire, Scotland. It has numerous print fields and bleach-fields.

Polotsk, a government of Russia, formed of part of the palatinate of Lithuania. The products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish abundance of timber for ship-building, pitch, tar, &c.

Poltzin, a town of Pomerania, near which are medicinal springs and baths.

Polynesia, a name applied by some geographers to the circuit that includes those

numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean lying E. of the Philippines.

Pombal, a town in Estramadura, Portugal.

Pomegue, a small island in the Mediterranean, at the entrance into the harbor of Marseilles, defended by a tower.

Pomerania, a large province of the Prussian States, in Upper Saxony. The soil is very fertile, and abounds in pasture and corn, of which last a great deal is exported. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbors.

Pomerania, a district of Prussia, extending W. from the river Vistula to the dutchy of Pomerania, of which it was formerly a part.

Pomfret, t. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 1,867. —P-t. Windham co. Ct. Pop. 1,984. —P-t. Chataque co. N. Y., on Lake Erie. Pop. 3,386.

Pomona, or *Mainland*, the principal of the Orkney Islands. See *Orkneys*.

Pompeii, an ancient city of Naples, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79. Though not buried so deep under ashes and lava as Herculaneum, which was overwhelmed at the same time, it remained hid till 1750, when it was discovered by some peasants digging in a vineyard near the river Sarno; since when, temples, theatres, shops, and houses, with paintings, statues, arms, utensils, &c., have been found.

Pompey, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y. Pop. 4,812.

Pondicherry, a noted town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. Lon. 79 54 E., lat. 11 57 N.

Ponferrada, a town of Spain, in Leon.

Pong-hou, or *Piscadores*, a cluster of islands in the China Sea. They are only sandbanks, or rocks; and not a shrub is to be seen upon them. Lon. 121 25 E., lat. 25 30 N.

Pons, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a mineral spring.

Pons, *St.*, a town in Hérault, France.

Pont Audemer, a town in Eure, France.

Pont a Mousson, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe.

Pont de l'Arche, a town of France, in the department of Eure, on the Seine.

Pont de Beauvoisin, a town of Savoy.

Pont de Cumare, a town in Avelon, France, noted for mineral waters.

Pont de Ce, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire.

Pont d'Esprit, a town of France, in the department of the Gard.

Pont de Vaux, a town in Ain, France.

Pont de Vesle, a town in Ain, France, with manufactures of stuffs and tapestry.

Pont Gibaut, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme.

Pont l'Eveque, a town in Calvados, France.

Pont St. Mayence, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise.

Pont sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of Aube, with a castle.

Pont sur Yonne, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, on the Yonne.

Ponta Delgada, a city, and the capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores. Lon. 25 36 W., lat. 37 45 N.

Pontarlier, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, with a strong castle.

Pontchartrain, a lake of Louisiana, 35 miles long and 25 broad. It discharges its waters into the gulf of Mexico through lake Borgne, and is connected with the Mississippi at N. Orleans by a canal.

Ponte Corvo, a town of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States; 50 miles from Naples.

Ponte Pedra, a town in Galicia, Spain.

Pontefract, a borough in W. Yorkshire, Eng., situate in a very rich soil, noted for gardens, nurseries, and plantations of licorice. The castle, now in ruins, has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history; particularly the murder of Richard II. in 1399.

Ponteland, a village in Northumberland, Eng., near Newcastle. It was a Roman station, called Pons Elii.

Pontiac, t. and cap. Oakland co. Michigan Territory, 25 W. Detroit.

Pontiana, a Dutch settlement, on the west coast of Borneo, now subject to the British. Lon. 109 30 E., lat. 0 1 S.

Pontine Marshes, *The*, a vast marshy tract in the south of the Campagna di Roma.

Pontivy, a town in Morbihan, France, with a linen manufacture.

Pontoise, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a castle. Lon. 2 6 E., lat. 49 3 N.

Pontorson, a town in Manche, France.

Pontypool, a town in Monmouthshire, Eng., between two hills, on the Avon. Here are iron and tin works, and a famous manufacture of japanned ware.

Ponza, a small island at the entrance of the Gulf of Gaeta, in Naples; containing a town, harbor, and considerable salt-works. Lon. 13 10 E., lat. 40 53 N.

Poole, a borough, seaport, and the largest town, in Dorsetshire, Eng. The harbor admits vessels of inordinate size only; but for them it is very secure. The principal branch of trade is the Newfoundland fishery; but it has a general commerce with America and various parts of Europe, and a fine coasting trade in corn and coal. Near the mouth of the harbor is an oyster bank, from which vast quantities are carried to the creeks of Essex and the Thames. Lon. 1 59 W., lat. 50 43 N.

Poeleroon, or *Poleron*, one of the Banda

Islands, 100 miles SE. of Amboyna. Lon. 130 0 E., lat. 4 20 S.

Poolowoy, one of the Banda Islands, on which the Dutch have a regular pentagon, called Fort Revenge. Lon. 130 4 E., lat. 4 17 S.

Poonah, a city of Hindoostan, in Aurngabad, capital of the Western Mahrattas. Lon. 74 2 E., lat. 18 30 N.

Poonar, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, capital of a hilly and woody district. Lon. 78 13 E., lat. 20 9 N.

Poorbunder, a town and port of Hindoostan, on the W. coast of the Gujerat peninsula. It is an emporium for Gujerat and Malwah, with Persia, Arabia, and Bombay; and their chief exports are cotton, thread, wheat, oil, and bajeree. Lon. 69 45 E., lat. 21 39 N.

Poorunder, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, seated on a mountain.

Pooshaw, lake, Hancock co. Me., 9 miles long and 4 broad.

Popa Madre, a town of Colombia, in the province of Carthagena.

Popayan, a province and valley in the SW. part of Colombia, through which a chain of lofty mountains runs from N. to S., in which are mines of silver. The air is mild; the interior of the country is extremely fertile, and abounds in cattle, provisions of every kind, delicate fruits, sugar-canes, tobacco, and cotton.

Pope, co. SE. part of Illinois. Pop. 3,323.

Poplita, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.

Popocatepetl, the most elevated mountain of Mexico. It is a volcano and continually burning. This mountain is 17,875 feet above the level of the sea, and is frequently called the Volcano of Puebla.

Pora, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the west coast of Sumatra.

Porchester, a village in Hampshire, Eng., near Portsmouth. It has an ancient castle, which serves for the reception of prisoners of war and ordnance stores.

Porco, a town of Charcas, near a mountain of the same name, rich in silver.

Pore, a town of Colombia, in Llanos.

Porlock, a market-town in Somersetshire, Eng., with a trade in coal and lime.

Porpoise Cape, cape on the coast of York co. Me. Lon. 70 23 W., lat. 43 22 N.

Porselou, a commercial town of Siam. Lon. 100 2 E., lat. 17 48 N.

Port au Prince, a seaport of St. Domingo. The harbor is excellent, and it has a considerable trade, particularly in sugar. It was nearly burnt, in 1791, by the revolted Negroes, and was taken by the English and Royalists in 1794. Lon. 72 10 W., lat. 18 40 N.

Port Dalrymple, a fine bay and harbor of Van Dieman's Land, at the mouth of the Tamar, in Bass Strait.

Port Dauphin, a settlement on the SE. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47° 0' E., lat. 25° 0' S.

Port Desire, a harbör on the E. coast of Patagonia. Lon. 67° 56' W., lat. 47° 46' S.

Port Egmont, one of the finest harbors in the world, on the NW. coast of Falkland Islands, discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765. The whole navy of England might ride here in perfect security from all winds; and every thing for the refreshment of ships is to be obtained in abundance. Lon. 55° 0' W., lat. 51° 27' S.

Port Français, a harbor on the W. coast of America, discovered by Përouse in 1786. Lon. 137° 30' W., lat. 58° 37' N.

Port Glasgow, a seaport in Renfrewshire, Scotland, near the mouth of the Clyde. The harbor is excellent; and there are extensive warehouses on the quay, belonging to the Glasgow merchants. Contiguous to the town, and near the shore, stands the castle of Newark, a strongly fortified edifice.

Port Jackson, a noble bay and harbor on the E. coast of New South Wales, 13 miles N. of Botany Bay.

Port Lawrence, t. Monroe co. Michigan Territory, at the W. end of lake Erie.

Port Lincoln, a fine bay and harbor on the S. coast of New South Wales, which contains several coves, and includes a number of islands. Lon. 135° 45' E., lat. 34° 48' S.

Port Louis, a seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a citadel and a good harbor. Lon. 3° 18' W., lat. 47° 40' N.

Port Macquarie, a capacious harbor on the E. coast of New South Wales; at the mouth of Hastings River. Lon. 152° 54' E., lat. 31° 25' S.

Port Mulgrave, a harbor on the W. coast of N. America, formed by small islands on the E. side of Beering Bay, near the entrance. Lon. 139° 25' W., lat. 59° 18' N.

Port Paiz, a seaport on the N. coast of St. Domingo, with a good harbor. Lon. 72° 52' W., lat. 19° 54' N.

Port Patrick, a seaport of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by overhanging rocks and hills. The harbor is good, and has a noble quay, with a reflecting light-house. The chief trade consists in the importation of beeves and horses from Ireland; and it is a place of resort for sea-bathing. Lon. 5° 3' W., lat. 54° 48' N.

Port Penn, a town of Delaware, in New-castle county, with a secure harbor.

Port Penryn, a town in Caernarvonshire, Wales.

Port Royal, a seaport of Jamaica, once a considerable town, abounding in riches and trade; but visited at various times with the direst calamities, having been destroyed by earthquake, inundation, hur-

ricane, and fire. The harbor is deep, and 1,000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind. Lon. 76° 45' W., lat. 18° 0' N. —P-t. Caroline co. Va., on the S. side of the Rappahannock. —Isl., near the coast of S. C., about 11 miles long and 1 wide, on which is Beaufort.

Port St. Julian, a harbor on the E. coast of Patagonia, where ships usually touch that are bound for the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 68° 44' W., lat. 49° 10' S.

Port St. Mary, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fort, called St. Catharine.

Port St. Pierre, the capital of the island of Guernsey, on the E. coast.

Port Tobacco, p-t. and cap. Charles co. Md., on a creek of the same name, which runs into the Potomac. In the vicinity are the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery.

Port Vendre, a town in Eastern Pyrenees, France, with a small harbor on the Mediterranean, defended by two forts.

Port William, p-t. and cap. Gallatin co. Ken.

Portadown, a town of Ireland, in Armagh county, with a linen manufacture.

Portage, co. NE. part of Ohio. Pop. 18,827.

Portalegre, a city of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a manufacture of woollen cloth. —A town of Brazil, capital of the province of Rio Grande de Sol. Lon. 51° 40' W., lat. 29° 40' S.

Portarlinton, a borough of Ireland, partly in King but chiefly in Queen county.

Porter, t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 841. —T. Huntingdon co. Pa. —T. Scioto co. Ohio. —T. Niagara co. N. York. Pop. 1,490.

Portici, a village near the city of Naples, on part of the site of ancient Herculaneum, near Mount Vesuvius. It has a royal palace, in which is a museum, enriched with numerous remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

Portland, a peninsula near Weymouth, Dorset, Eng., connected with the mainland by a ridge of pebbles, called the Chess Bank, and noted for its quarries of freestone. Portland Isle is surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, at the NW. end, where stands Portland Castle, built by Henry VIII. A dangerous promontory forms the southern part of Portland Isle.

Portland, city, Cumberland co. Me., the largest town in the state, 118 NNE. Boston. Pop. 12,601. It has a good harbor on Casco bay and a large coasting trade, with considerable foreign commerce. It contains several handsome buildings, among which are the custom-house and the mariner's church. On the NE. side of the town stands an observatory, 70 feet in height; and the entrance to the harbor is defended by several forts. Two daily

papers are published here. Lon. 70 19 W., lat. 43 39 N.

Portland, p-t. Chataouque co. N. Y., on lake Ontario. Pop. 1,771. The light-house at the mouth of the harbor is lighted with natural gas, obtained from a spring in the neighborhood.

Portland Islands, a small cluster in the Pacific Ocean. They are low, and covered with wood.

Portland Point, the most southern part of the Island of Jamaica. Lon. 77 5 W., lat. 17 44 N.

Portlock Harbor, on the NW. coast of America, with a narrow entrance. Lon. 136 42 W., lat. 57 43 N.

Porto, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter.

Porto Bello, a seaport of Colombia, on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Darien, nearly opposite Panama on the S. coast. Lon. 97 50 W., lat. 9 33 N.

Porto Cabello, a strong seaport of the province of Caracacas. Lon. 68 12 W., lat. 10 20 N.

Porto Farino, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, to the W. of the ruins of Carthage. Lon. 10 16 E., lat. 37 12 N.

Porto Ferrajo, a seaport on the N. side of the Isle of Elba. Lon. 10 22 E., lat. 42 48 N.

Porto Fio, a small seaport of the dutchy of Genoa, with a fort.

Porto Galata, a town in Biscay, Spain.

Porto Hercole, a small seaport of Italy.

Porto Longone, a seaport at the E. end of the Isle of Elba, with a good harbor, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. Lon. 10 20 E., lat. 42 50 N.

Porto Novo, a town in Estramadura.

Porto de Plata, a seaport, and the principal shore-settlement on the N. side of St. Domingo. The vicinity abounds in mines of gold, silver, and copper. Lon. 70 45 W., lat. 19 45 N.

Porto Praya, a town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape Verde Islands. Lon. 23 29 W., lat. 14 54 N.

Porto del Principe, a seaport on the N. coast of Cuba, with a good harbor. Lon. 78 15 W., lat. 21 53 N.

Porto Real, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the harbor of Cadiz. It is seven miles E. of Cadiz.

Porto Rico, an island of the W. Indies, belonging to the Spaniards. It is 120 miles long and 40 broad, diversified with woods, valleys, and plains, and watered by springs and rivers, but unhealthy in the rainy season. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, maize, and rice; and there are so many cattle, that they are often killed for the sake of their skins alone.

Porto Santo, an island in the Atlantic, the least of the Madeiras. It produces little corn; but there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vast number of wild rabbits.

The most valuable productions are dragon's blood, honey, and wax. Lon. 16 35 W., lat. 32 58 N.

Porto Seguro, a large province of Brazil. Lon. 40 20 W., lat. 16 30 S.

Porto Vecchio, a seaport of Corsica. Lon. 9 10 E., lat. 41 40 N.

Porto Venero, a seaport of Genoa. Lon. 9 38 E., lat. 44 5 N.

Portree, a town of Scotland, on the E. side of Skye, one of the Hebrides. The inhabitants trade chiefly in beeves, sheep, and kelp. Lon. 6 16 W., lat. 57 33 N.

Portsea, an island between Chichester Bay and the harbor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, Eng. It is a low tract, separated from the mainland on the N. by a creek, over which are two bridges, one for the entrance and the other for the departure of passengers. It is now become a very populous and trading place, deriving great advantages from the number of hands employed in the dock-yard, who all reside here or in the immediate neighborhood.

Portsmouth, a borough and seaport in Hampshire, Eng. It is the most considerable haven for men-of-war, and the strongest fortified place in England. Its capacious harbor is made by a bay running up between the Island of Portsea, on which the town is situate, and the opposite peninsula, having a narrow entrance commanded by the town and forts. Its spacious docks, arsenals, storehouses, barracks, &c., are all kept in the most perfect order; and the machinery, worked by steam, for the making of blocks, forging anchors, &c., is, perhaps, the most perfect and curious thing of the kind in the world. To the S. of it is the noted road of Spithead, where the men-of-war anchor, when prepared for actual service. Lon. 16 W., lat. 50 47 N. — P-t. Newport co. R. I. Pop. 1,727. — P-v. Norfolk co. Va. — P-t. Scioto co. Ohio. — P-t. Carteret co. N. C.

Portsmouth, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H., at the mouth of the Piscataqua; 56 miles N. by E. of Boston. Pop. 8,032. It is the only seaport in the state, and has an excellent harbor, and considerable commerce. Here is a navy yard of the U. States. The town has 7 churches, a branch of the U. S. bank, 2 insurance offices and an atheneum. Lon. 70 45 W., lat. 43 5 N.

Portsoy, a town in Banffshire, Scot., with manufactures of fine linen and sewing thread. Near it is found a vein of serpentine, called Portsoy marble; a species of asbestos, of a greenish color, which has been wrought into incombustible cloth; and a brilliant kind of granite, of a flesh color, nowhere else met with in Europe.

Portugal, a kingdom situate at the most

western point of Europe, and divided into the provinces of Estramadura, Beira, Entre Douro e Minho, Tra los Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. Corn is not plentiful; for little attention is paid to husbandry; and maize, imported from Africa, is used by the peasants instead of wheat; but there is abundance of olives, vines, nuts, oranges, lemons, almonds, figs, and raisins; and it is famous for excellent wines. The foreign trade consists of sugar, hides, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, Brazil and other woods for dyeing, and many excellent drugs. There are mines of iron, tin, copper, and lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones. The principal rivers are the Douro, Ghadiana, Minho, Tago, and Mondego. The Portuguese are indolent, and spend all their wealth in the purchase of foreign luxuries. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, and the authority of the Pope is so great, that the king cannot confer any benefice without his consent. Lisbon is the capital.

Portumna, a town of Ireland, in Galway county, with a noble castle.

Posen, or *Posnan*, a fortified city of Poland, with a university, and a castle on an island in the river Warta. Lon. 17 0 E., lat. 52 24 N.

Posey, co. Indiana. Pop. 6,883.

Posneck, a town of Upper Saxony.

Potenza, a town of Naples, in Basilicata.

Potomac, a river of the U. States, which rises in the NW. part of Va., and separates that state from Md., almost its whole course, till it enters the W. side of Chesapeake Bay. It is navigable nearly 300 miles for large ships, and its whole length is 550. The passage of the Potomac through the mts. of the Blue Ridge, at Harper's Ferry, presents a sublime appearance.

Potosi, a city of La Plata, the capital of a district; in which are the best silver-mines in South America. Lon. 67 25 W., lat. 19 47 S.—P-t. Washington co. Missouri. It is surrounded by numerous lead-mines.

Potosi, San Luis, a province of Mexico, at the west extremity of the Gulf of Mexico.

Potsdam, a city of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark; the most elegant and singular city in Europe. Lon. 13 7 E., lat. 52 25 N.—P-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. Pop. 3,650.

Potter, co. W. Pa. Pop. 1,265.

Potton, a town in Bedfordshire, Eng.

Poughkeepsie, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y., on the Hudson, 85 miles above New York. Pop. 7,222. It has considerable trade, is regularly laid out, and makes an elegant appearance.

Poulton, a market-town in Lancashire, Eng., near the mouth of the Wyre.

Powaw River, a small stream which flows into the Merrimack.

Powhatan, co. E. Va. Pop. 8,517.

Poyang-hou, a large lake of China.

Prades, a town of France, in Eastern Pyrenees.—A town of Spain, in Catalonia.

Prague, a fortified city, capital of Bohemia. It is 15 miles in circuit, built upon seven hills, and has about 100 churches and as many palaces. Lon. 14 42 E., lat. 50 6 N.

Prairie, a town of Lower Canada.

Prairie du Chien, a settlement in Crawford co. Michigan, on the Mississippi.

Prairie du Roche, p-t. Randolph co. Illinois.

Prato, a town of Tuscany, in Florentino.

Prats de Molo, a fortified town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees.

Prasmitz, a town and castle of Silesia. *Preble*, co. W. part of Ohio. Pop. 16,255.—P-t. Cortland co. N. Y. Pop. 1,435.

Precop, or *Perekop*, a town and fortress of Russia, in the province of Taurida. Lon. 33 24 E., lat. 46 8 N.

Pregel, a river of East Prussia, which issues from the Lake Angerburg, and enters the eastern extremity of the Frisch Haff.

Presburg, a fortified city, capital of Upper Hungary, on the Danube. The manufactures are chiefly oil, snuff, and woollen goods.

Prescot, a market-town in Lancashire, Eng.—P-t. Hampshire co. Mass. Pop. 158.

Presidii, *Stado Delhi*, a small territory of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany.

Presteign, a corporate town in Radnorshire, Wales, near the source of the Lug. Lon. 2 38 W., lat. 52 13 N.

Presto, a seaport of Denmark, in Zealand, with a good harbor. Lon. 12 6 E., lat. 55 9 N.

Preston, a borough in Lancashire, Eng., near the Ribble; the chief manufactures are the various branches of cotton and muslin. Preston is noted for the defeat of the rebels in 1715; also, for a kind of jubilee held every 30th year, the last of which was in 1822. Lon. 2 53 W., lat. 53 46 N.—P-t. New London co. Ct., on the Thames. Pop. 1,935.—P-t. Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 1,213.—Co. Va. Pop. 5,099.

Prestonpans, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, with a safe harbor.

Prestonburg, t. Floyd co. Ken.

Preuilly, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire.

Preischmark, a town of Prussia, in Oberland, defended by a castle.

Proessa, a fortified town of European

Turkey, with a castle and a palace. Lon. 21 5 E., lat. 39 14 N.

Priaman, a town on the W. coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 98 0 E., lat. 1 0 S.

Primkenau, a town of Silesia, with an iron forge and a manufacture of paper.

Prince Edward, co. Va. Pop. 14,107.

Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Prince Frederick, a town of Maryland, chief of Calvert county.

Prince George, co. Va. Pop. 8,308.

Prince George's, co. Md. Pop. 29,473.

Prince of Wales Cape, the most western extremity of America hitherto known, discovered by Cook, in 1778. Lon. 168 5 W., lat. 65 46 N.

Prince of Wales Island, or **Penang**, an island two miles from the west coast of Malacca; now the centre of the whole trade of the Strait of Malacca and adjacent islands. Lon. 100 21 E., lat. 5 25 N.

Prince William, co. Va. Pop. 9,329.

Prince William Henry Island, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 141 6 W., lat. 19 0 S. — Another, discovered by Lieut. Ball, in 1793. Lon. 149 30 E., lat. 1 32 S.

Prince William Sound, a gulf on the N. W. coast of America, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1778. Lon. 147 21 W., lat. 59 33 N.

Prince's Island, in the Gulf of Guinea. It is elevated and fertile, and has beeves, goats, and hogs in abundance. Lon. 7 40 E., lat. 1 40 N. — Another in the Indian Ocean, at the west entrance of the Strait of Sundy. Lon. 104 30 E., lat. 6 30 S.

Prince's Islands, four small ones in the Sea of Marinnora, near the Strait of Constantinople. Lon. 28 56 E., lat. 40 51 N.

Princess Ann, co. Va. Pop. 9,102.

Princeton, p. t. Worcester co. Mass., 52 W. Boston. Pop. 1,345. — P. t. Somerset and Middlesex cos. N. J., 40 NE. Philadelphia. The college of N. Jersey is established here, and is a flourishing and respectable institution. — P. t. and cap. Gibson co. Indiana.

Princeton, p. t. Schenectady co. N. Y.

Principato, a province of Naples, fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and it has a great deal of silk and several mineral springs.

Pristina, a town of European Turkey.

Prinas, a town of France, capital of the department of Ardeche. Lon. 4 36 E., lat. 44 45 N.

Procida, an island in the Gulf of Naples, very fertile and populous. Lon. 14 0 E., lat. 40 46 N.

Prodano, an island in the Mediterranean. Lon. 21 24 E., lat. 37 15 N.

Prome, a city of the Birman empire. Lon. 95 0 W., lat. 18 50 N.

Prospect, p. t. Waldo co. Me., on the Penobscot, 8 NE. Belfast. Pop. 2,381.

Prosperous, a village in Kildare county, Ireland, which has a considerable manufacture of cotton.

Provence, an old province of France, now forming the departments of Lower Alps, Mouths of the Rhone, and Var.

Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, and the best of those planted by the English. Lon. 77 20 W., lat. 25 6 N. — An island in the Atlantic. Lon. 80 44 W., lat. 13 25 N. — A river of Rhode Island, which flows into Narraganset Bay.

Co., N. part of R. Island. Pop. 47,014. — P. t. Saratoga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,579.

Providence, city, chief of a county of the same name in R. Island, and the largest town in the state, 40 miles SSW. Boston. Pop. 16,832. It stands at the head of Narraganset Bay, which at this extremity becomes narrowed to the width of a river. It is built on both sides of the river, the two parts being connected by a bridge. Its distance from the sea is 35 miles, but ships of the largest size can come up to the wharves. The streets are irregular, but there are many beautiful situations and fine edifices in the city. There is a handsome arcade 3 stories high, with 28 rooms on each floor. Providence has 13 churches, two daily newspapers, a public library and many cotton and woolen manufactures. Brown University at this place was founded in 1761. The college is situated on an eminence which commands a fine view. Lon. 71 10 W., lat. 41 51 N.

Provincetown, p. t. Barnstable co. Mass., on Cape Cod, at the extremity of the peninsula; 60 miles SE. Boston by water, 116 by land. Pop. 1,710. It has a good harbor; but its soil is sandy and barren. The inhabitants are engaged chiefly in the fisheries. Lon. 70 9 W., lat. 42 3 N.

Provins, a town in Seine and Marne, France, celebrated for its mineral waters and conserves of roses and violets.

Prussia, a country of Europe, divided into the provinces of East Prussia, West Prussia, Posen, Silesia, Pomerania, Rer, Brandenburg, Juliers, Westphalia, Cleve, and Saxony, and Lower Rhine. It produces a great deal of timber, flax, hemp, tobacco, and corn; and much amber is found on the seacoast. The domestic animals are numerous; and, beside the common game, there are elks, wild asses, and bisons in the forests; the last are of a monstrous size, and their hides are sold to foreigners at a great price. The principal rivers are the Vistula and Pregel; and there are numerous lakes, especially in East Prussia. The inhabitants are industrious, robust, and good soldiers; they are a mixture of different nations, comprehended under the denominations of Prussians, Poles, and Lithuanians. The Lutheran religion is the most prevalent, but all religious sects enjoy liberty.

conscience. The chief manufactures are glass, iron, copper, brass, paper, linen, gunpowder, cloth, and stockings.

Pruth, a river that rises in Poland, and enters the Danube, above Reni.

Psara, an island of the Archipelago, lying off the NW. point of that of Scio. Lon. 25 45 E., lat. 38 42 N.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, a government of Russia.

Puchacay, the most southern province in Chili. It produces gold dust in abundance, and is noted for its large strawberries.

Puckely, a territory of Hindoostan, forming the NW. part of Lahore.

Puebla, a town of Spain, in Galicia.

Puebla, or *Puebla de los Angeles*, a city of Mexico, capital of Tlascalala. The articles of traffic are cloth, fruit, soap, cotton manufactures, fine earthen ware, and all kinds of iron and steel work. Lon. 98 3 W., lat. 19 0 N.

Puebla Nuova, a town of Mexico. Lon. 83 0 W., lat. 8 34 N.

Puebla de Sanabria, a town of Spain.

Puente, a town of Spain, in Navarre.

Puglia, the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples.

Pulaski, co. Ga. Pop. 4,899.—Co. Ken. Pop. 9,522.—Co. Arkansas. Pop. 2,395.

Pulkely, a town in Caernarvonshire, Wales.

Pulteney, p-t. Steuben co. N. Y. Pop. 1,730.

Pultney, t. Belmont co. Ohio.

Pultrova, a fortified town of the Ukraine, famous for a battle, in 1709, between Peter the Great and Charles XII. of Sweden, in which the latter was totally defeated. Lon. 34 25 E., lat. 49 26 N.

Pultusk, a town of Poland, on the Narw.

Puna, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 81 6 W., lat. 3 17 S.—A town of Charcas, in the diocese of Paz.—A seaport of Quito, capital of a district that is rich in salt, wax, timber, and cattle.

Punderpoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, regularly built and very populous. Lon. 75 26 E., lat. 17 42 N.

Punganoor, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in Balagaut. Lon. 78 32 E., lat. 13 21 N.

Punjab, a country in the NW. part of Hindoostan Proper, which includes the whole province of Lahore, and a great part of Mooltan.

Punjoor, a town of Ballogistan.

Purbeck, *Isle of*, a rough and heathy tract in Dorsetshire, Eng., to the S. of Poole Bay, insulated by the sea and rivers. It is famous for its stone quarries, the principal of which lie at the eastern extremity, Swanage, whence the stone is exported.

Purfleet, a village in Essex, Eng., on the Thames. It has extensive lime-works, and a large magazine of gunpowder.

Purification, a town of Mexico. Lon. 104 30 W., lat. 19 25 N.

Purneah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of a flat and fertile district. Lon. 87 23 E., lat. 25 47 N.

Purysburg, t. Beaufort district, S. C., on Savanbah river.

Putnam, co. SE. part of N. Y. Pop. 12,701.—Co. NW. part of Ohio. Pop. 230.—Co. Ga. Pop. 13,653.—P-t.

Washington co. N. Y. Pop. 718.—P-t. Muskingum co. Ohio.

Putney, a village in Surry, Eng., on the Thames, London. It is the birthplace of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and of Nicholas West, bishop of Ely, his contemporary.—P-t. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 1,510.

Puy, Le, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Loire.

Puy en Anjou, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire.

Puy de Dome, a department of France, containing a part of the old province of Auvergne.

Puy Moisson, a town in Lower Alps, France.

Puycerda, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. Lon. 1 50 E., lat. 42 36 N.

Puzzoli, or *Pozzuolo*, the ancient Puteoli, a celebrated but now inconsiderable city of Italy, on the Bay of Naples.

Pyrenées, mountains that divide France from Spain, and the most celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They extend from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, about 212 miles, and yield great quantities of timber for ship-building, and abundance of pitch and tar.

Pyrenees, Eastern, a department of France, containing the old province of Roussillon. It produces corn, excellent wine, olives, and oranges; also leather of a superior quality.

Pyrenees, Lower, a department of France, containing the old provinces of Lower Navarre and Bearn.

Pyrenees, Upper, a department of France, containing the old province of Bigorre. The valleys produce rye, millet, Spanish corn, and flax; and the mountains yield lead, iron, copper, slate, marble, and jasper.

Pyrmont, a town of Westphalia, belonging to the province of Waldeck. Lon. 9 20 E., lat. 51 57 N.

Pyrrstein, a town of Bavaria.

QUACKENBRUCK, a town of Hanover.

Quadra and Vancouver Island, on the NW. coast of America, so named by Captain Vancouver, who coasted it in 1792.

Quang-ping, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 114 30 E., lat. 36 47 N.

Quang-si, a province of China, in which a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon insects, are found.

Quang-tong, a province of China, abounding in gold, jewels, silks, pearls, tin, quicksilver, brass, iron, steel, sugar, saltpetre, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; besides fruit of all kinds.

Quatre Bras, a village of Brabant, near Ligny, where a severe action took place between the English and French two days before the battle of Waterloo.

Quebec, a strong city and the capital of Lower Canada, situate on the left bank of the St. Lawrence. Pop. in 1831, 27,592. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the former erected on the summit of a limestone rock, called Cape Diamond, and the latter round the base of the eminence, on the border of the river. The city has several dock-yards; and vessels of every description, from 50 to 1000 tons, are constructed of materials found in the country. Lon. 71 10 W., lat. 46 47 N.

Queda, a city and seaport on the west coast of Malacca, capital of a kingdom. Lon. 100 27 E., lat. 6 0 N.

Quedlinburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle.

Quelpaert, an island in the eastern seas, to the south of Corea.

Queen Ann, co. E. part of Md. Pop. 14,396.—P. t. Prince George co. Md., on the Patuxent.

Queen Charlotte Island, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767. Lon. 133 4 W., lat. 19 18 S.

Queen Charlotte Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, explored by Captain Carteret in 1767. The inhabitants are vigorous and active; and their weapons are bows and arrows pointed with flint. Lon. 126 6 E., lat. 10 42 S.

Queen Charlotte Sound, at the north extremity of the Island of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait. Lon. 174 14 E., lat. 41 6 S.

Queen County, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 miles long and 29 broad, divided into 51 parishes. It was formerly full of woods and bogs, but is now considerably reclaimed, and much improved in cultivation.

Queensborough, a borough in Kent, Eng., in the Isle of Sheppy. The chief employment of the inhabitants is fishing, and oysters are here in great plenty. Lon. 0 49 E., lat. 51 23 N.

Queensbury, t. Warren co. N. Y., on the Hudson. Pop. 3,080.

Queensferry, a borough of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, on the Frith of Forth.

Queen's, co. South part of N. York. Pop. 22,276.

Queenstown, a town of U. Canada; on the river Niagara, 7 miles below the falls. —P. t. Queen Ann's co. Md.

Quei-ling, a city of China. Lon. 109 51 E., lat. 25 12 N.

Quentin, St., a strong town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a considerable manufacture of lawns and cambrics.

Quercy, an old province of France, now forming the department of Lot.

Queretaro, a populous city of Mexico. Lon. 103 11 W., lat. 21 37 N.

Querfurt, a town of Prussian Saxony.

Querimba, a cluster of small but fertile islands on the coast of Mosambique. Lon. 41 30 E., lat. 11 43 S.

Querquini, or **Kerkeni**, a group of islands near the E. coast of Tunis. Lon. 10 50 E., lat. 35 34 N.

Quesnoy, Le, a fortified town in the department of Nord, France.

Quiberon, a town in Morbihan, France.

Quicaro, or **Quibo**, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Veragua. Lon. 82 30 W., lat. 7 25 N.

Quilimancy, a seaport of Caffraria. Lon. 37 50 E., lat. 18 8 S.

Quilleboeuf, a town in Eure, France.

Quillota, a city of Chili, famous for hemp and honey. Lon. 71 18 W., lat. 32 56 S.

Quiloa, a seaport of Zanzibar, capital of a kingdom, with a small citadel. Lon. 39 38 E., lat. 8 30 S.

Quimper, a city of France, capital of the department of Finisterre.

Quin, a village of Ireland, in Clare co.

Quincy, p. t. Norfolk co. Mass., 9 SE. Boston. Pop. 2,192. Here is a quarry of excellent granite. The Quincy railroad extends from this place to Neponset river, 3 miles.

Quingey, a town in Doubs, France.

Quirpon, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, near the N. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55 22 W., lat. 51 40 N.

Quito, a country of South America, lying between two chains of the Andes, on a plain elevated 9,370 feet above the level of the sea. The lands are generally well cultivated, abound in every kind of vegetable production, and feed a great number of cattle of all kinds. Some of the mountains are volcanoes, and their vicinity is constantly exposed to danger from eruptions and earthquakes. Hats, cotton stuffs, and coarse woollen cloths, are made here in great abundance.

Quizama, a province in the S. part of the kingdom of Angola, full of mountains and badly cultivated, but producing plenty of honey, wax, and salt.

Quoja, an inland country of Guinea, lying east of Sierra Leone.

RAAB, a town and fort of Hungary, capital of a county. Lon. 17 43 E., lat. 47 39 N.

Raaza, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, between the mainland of Rosshire and the Isle of Skye. Lon. 6 0 W., lat. 57 32 N.

Rabat, a city and seaport of the kingdom of Fas, with a strong castle. Lon. 6 37 W., lat. 34 4 N.

Racca, a town of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 39 4 E., lat. 36 5 N.

Racket, r. N. Y., which enters the St. Lawrence.

Radeberg, a town of Saxony.

Radeburg, a town of Saxony, with a castle. It is celebrated for earthen ware.

Radnor, *New*, a borough in Radnorshire, Wales, nominally the county town, though a small place; but it has an extensive jurisdiction. Lon. 2 45 W., lat. 52 10 N.

Radnorshire, a county of Wales, 30 miles long and 25 broad, containing 291,200 acres, divided into six hundreds and 49 parishes, and having four market-towns. Its principal rivers are the Wye and Teme.

Ragland, a village in Monmouthshire, Eng., famous for its castle, in which Charles I. passed much of his life in a magnificent style; and it was the last in Cromwell's time that surrendered to General Fairfax.

Ragnit, a town of East Prussia.

Ragusa, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. —A city and seaport of Austrian Dalmatia. It has a considerable trade with the Turks, particularly in hides and tallow. Lon. 18 30 E., lat. 42 55 N. —A barren territory of Dalmatia, on the coast of the Gulf of Venice.

Rahway, p.t. Essex co. N. J.

Raidroog, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglout, chief of a fertile district. Lon. 76 56 E., lat. 14 40 N.

Rain, or *Old Rain*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, near the river Ury.

Rain Lake, a lake of N. America, sometimes called a river, which forms the water communication between Lake of the Woods and Lake Superior, and a boundary between the United States and Upper Canada.

Rainford, a village in Lancashire, Eng., noted for its manufacture of tobaccos.

Raisin, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. —R., Michigan Ter., which flows into Lake Erie.

Raissen, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Malwah, chief of a hilly district. Lon. 77 52 E., lat. 23 21 N.

Rajpepla, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujerat.

Rajpoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan.

Rakelsburg, a town of Germany, in Sti-

ria, with a great trade in wine and iron. Lon. 15 58 E., lat. 48 45 N.

Raleigh, the capital of N. Carolina, in Wake co., on the Neuse, near the centre of the state. Pop. 1,700. It is a handsome town; but its state-house was nearly destroyed by fire in 1831, together with the beautiful statue of Washington, by Canova, which it contained.

Ramada, a town of Colombia. Lon. 72 10 W., lat. 11 10 N.

Ramagiri, a town in Mysore, Hindoostan.

Ramanad, a town in the Carnatic, Hindoostan, with a trade in piece goods, cotton, &c.

Ramapo, p.t. Rockland co. N. Y., 35 N. New York. Pop. 2,837.

Rambert, St., a town in Ain, and another in Loire, France.

Rambervillier, a town of France, in Vosges.

Rambra, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

Rambouillet, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise.

Rame Head, a promontory on the S. coast of Cornwall, Eng., the western entrance into Plymouth Sound. Lon. 4 12 W., lat. 50 19 N.

Ramgur, a town in Bahar, and another in Orissa, Hindoostan.

Ramilles, a town of the Netherlands, memorable for a great victory obtained by the Duke of Marlborough over the French, on Whitsunday, 1706.

Ramisseram, an island in the Gulf of Manara, at the W. end of Adam's Bridge. Lon. 79 26 E., lat. 9 17 N.

Ramla, a town of Syria, in Palestine, the ancient Arimathea, of which the greater part is now in a ruinous state.

Rammekens, a seaport of the Netherlands, in the Isle of Walcheren.

Rammelberg, a lofty and extensive mountain of Germany, in Hartz Forest.

Rampoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi.

Ramsbury, a village in Wiltshire, Eng., near Marlborough, noted for fine beer.

Ramsey, an island on the coast of Wales, separated from Pembrokeshire by a narrow channel, called Ramsey Sound. —A town of the Isle of Man, on the NE. coast. Lon. 4 26 W., lat. 54 18 N. —A market-town in Huntingdonshire, Eng.

Ramsey-Mere, a lake in the NE. part of Huntingdonshire, Eng.

Ramsgate, a seaport of Kent, Eng., in the Isle of Thanet, near the Downs. The harbor is nearly circular, protected by a castle, and has a magnificent stone pier, wet and dry docks, storehouses, and a lighthouse. Ramsgate is a member of the port of Sandwich, and much frequented as a bathing-place. Lon. 1 24 E., lat. 51 20 N.

Ranai, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes and taro. Lon. 105 51 W., lat. 20 48 N.

Rancagua, or **Triana**, a town of Chili, capital of the province of Rancagua. Lon. 70 42 W., lat. 34 19 S.

Randalstown, a borough of Ireland, in Antrim county, with a trade in linen.

Randers, a town in North Jutland.

Randolph, co. W. Va. Pop. 5,000.—Co. N. C. Pop. 12,400.—Co. Indiana. Pop. 3,912.—Co. Illinois. Pop. 4,436.

—P-t. Orange co. Vt. Pop. 2,743.

—P-t. Norfolk co. Mass., 15 S. Boston. Pop. 2,200.

Rangoon, a seaport of Birmah, with a fort. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1814, and taken by the British in 1825. Lon. 96 10 E., lat. 26 48 N.

Rannoch Loch, a lake of Scotland, in the N. part of Perthshire.

Rapallo, a town of the dutchy of Genoa.

Raphoe, a town in Donegal county, Ireland.

Rapides, parish, La. Pop. 7,559.

Rappahannoc, a river of Virginia, which takes its rise in the mountains called the Blue Ridge, and flows into Chesapeake Bay.

Rapperschwil, a town of Switzerland.

Raritan, r. N. J., which runs into Arthur Kill Sound, and helps to form the fine harbor of Amboy.

Rascia, the eastern division of Slavonia.

Raseborg, a seaport of Finland. Lon. 23 18 E., lat. 60 16 N.

Raspenburg, a town of Upper Saxony, near which are some medicinal springs.

Rastadt, a town of Suabia, in the dutchy of Baden, with a noble castle.

Rastof, a town of Russia, capital of a province, in the government of Voronetz. Lon. 42 37 E., lat. 47 2 N.

Rathcoole, a town of Ireland, in Dublin county.

Rathcormick, a borough of Ireland, in Cork county, near the river Bride.

Rathdowny, a town in Queen county, Ireland.

Rathdrum, a town of Ireland, in Wicklow county, with a trade in flannels.

Rathfryland, a town in Down county, Ireland.

Rathkeal, a town of Ireland, in Limerick county, on the river Deel.

Ratibor, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality, with a castle.

Ratisbon, or **Ragensburg**, a strong city of Bavaria, capital of the principality of Ratisbon. It has a great trade in salt, for which it is a depot, and sends large quantities of corn and wood to Vienna. Lon. 12 6 E., lat. 48 58 N.

Ratoath, a borough of Ireland, in Meath county, now a poor place.

Ratofzell, a strong town of Suabia.

Rattenberg, a fortified town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a citadel.

Ratray Head, a dangerous promontory in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 7 miles E. of Kinnaird's Head.

Ratzeburg, a fortified town of Denmark, noted for excellent beer.

Raumo, a town of Finland Proper.

Raunditz, a town and castle of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe.

Ravenglass, a seaport in Cumberland, Eng., on an inlet of the Irish Sea. Lon. 3 30 W., lat. 54 22 N.

Ravenna, a city of Italy, capital of Romagna, with several colleges, numerous religious houses, and a ruinous citadel. Lon. 12 5 E., lat. 44 25 N.—P-t. and cap. Portage co. Ohio; 135 miles NE. Columbus. Pop. 806.

Ravensberg, a town of Westphalia, and another in Suabia.

Ravestein, a town of the Netherlands.

Ravey, or **Rauvee**, a river of Hindoostan, rising in Lahore, one of the five Punjab branches of the Indus.

Rawa, a town of Portugal, with a castle.

Raymond, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 1,000.

Raynham, p-t. Bristol co. Mass., on Taunton river; 32 miles S. Boston. Pop. 1,209. Iron ore abounds here.

Re, an island of France, separated from Lower Charente by the strait of Breton.

Readfield, p-t. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 1,884.

Reading, a borough and the capital of Berkshire, Eng., on the Kennet. The principal manufactures are canvass, blankets, ribands, and pins; and great quantities of malt, flour, and timber are sent hence to London. Lon. 0 52 W., lat. 51 28 N.—P-t. Berks co. Pa., on the Schuylkill. Pop. 5,850. It is a flourishing and regularly built town, inhabited chiefly by Germans.—P-t. Middlesex co. Mass., 14 N. Boston. Pop. 1,506.—P-t. Fairfield co. Ct. Pop. 1,709.—P-t. Steuben co. N. Y. Pop. 1,568.

Realajo, a fortified seaport of Mexico. Lon. 87 44 W., lat. 12 42 N.

Reculver, a village in Kent, Eng., at the mouth of a small branch of the Stour.

Red Lake, a lake of the U. States, in the Northwest territory, lying S. of the Lake of the Woods. It is 60 miles long and 15 broad.

Red River, one of the western branches of the Mississippi, rising in New Mexico, and flowing SE. into the Mississippi, 240 miles above N. Orleans. It is 1,800 miles long, and has a very serpentine course.

—A stream of Lake Winnipeg, rising near the sources of the Mississippi and

flowing N. and NE. 170 miles into the S. end of the lake.

Red Sea, a sea that extends 1,300 miles from north to south, between Africa and the country of Arabia, and is 200 miles broad in the widest part. This sea is separated from the Mediterranean Sea on the N., by the Isthmus of Suez: and it communicates on the S., by the Strait of Babelmandel, with the Indian Ocean.

Redbridge, a village in Hampshire, Eng., at the mouth of the Test, near Southampton.

Redear, a village in North Yorkshire, Eng., on the seacoast, near Gisborough.

Redon, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine.

Redruth, a town in Cornwall, Eng., seated in the heart of a mining country.

Redstone, t. Fayette co. Pa.

Reedy Island, isl. in the Delaware, 50 miles below Philadelphia.

Rees, or **Rhense**, a town of the Prussian states of the Rhine.

Reetz, a town of Brandenburg.

Reggio, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on the strait of Messina. Lon. 16 0 E., lat. 38 4 N. — A city of Italy, capital of a duchy, included in that of Modena, with a strong citadel.

Regis, St., a town of Lower Canada. Lon. 74 10 W., lat. 45 0 N.

Regnano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near the Tiber.

Reher, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi.

Rehoboth, p-t. Bristol co. Mass., 37 SW. Boston. Pop. 2,468.

Reichenau, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, with a castle.

Reichenbach, a town of Silesia. — Another in Voigtland, Saxony.

Reichenberg, a town and castle of Germany, near the Rhine. — A town of Bohemia.

Reichenfels, a town of Germany.

Reichenhall, a town of Bavaria, with a rich salt spring.

Reiner, a town of Prussian Silesia.

Reisenberg, a town in Oberland, Prussia.

Rembang, a town and fort on the N. coast of Java, with a safe harbor. Lon. 111 19 E., lat. 6 42 S.

Remberviller, a town in Vosges, France.

Remiremont, a town in Vosges, France.

Reno, St., a town of the dutchy of Genoa.

Renss, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y. Pop. 1,400.

Remy, St., a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone.

Renehen, a town of the dutchy of Baden.

Rensburg, a fortified town of Denmark.

Renfrewshire, a county of Scotland, 28 miles long, and 12 broad. In the north part, toward the borders of the Clyde, the soil is fertile, but the south is mountainous

and rather barren. Besides the Clyde, it is watered by the Gryfe, and the White and Black Cart. The largest town is Paisley, but the borough of Renfrew is the county-town, the principal trade of which is thread, but there are soap and candle works, and some employment in the silk and muslin manufacture.

Reini, a town of European Turkey.

Rennes, a city of France, capital of the department of Ille and Vilaine. Lon. 1 42 W., lat. 48 7 N.

Rensselaer, co. E. part of N. Y. Pop. 49,472.

Rensselaerville, p-t. Albany co. N. Y. Pop. 3,689.

Repaillo, a town of Savoy, in Chablais.

Repeham, a town in Norfolk, Eng.

Reppen, a town of Brandenburg.

Requena, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, and a manufacture of silks. Lon. 1 9 W., lat. 39 44 N.

Resht, a city of Persia, capital of Ghilan. Lon. 49 50 E., lat. 37 20 N.

Resolution Island, in the Atlantic Ocean, the N. side of the entrance into Hudson Strait. Lon. 65 0 W., lat. 61 40 N.

Resolution Isle, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, 160 leagues E. of Otaheite. Lon. 141 15 W., lat. 17 23 S.

Retel, a town in Ardennes, France.

Retford, East, a borough in Nottinghamshire, Eng., on the Idle.

Reithem, a town of Hanover, in the dutchy of Zell, seated on the Aller.

Retimo, a seaport of Candia, famous for its silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil. Lon. 24 38 E., lat. 35 20 N.

Retusari, a small island at the top of the gulf of Finland, 8 miles W. of St. Petersburg.

Revel, a town in Upper Garonne, France.

— A government of Russia. — A seaport of Russia, capital of the government of Revel. Lon. 24 11 E., lat. 59 26 N.

Revello, a town of Piedmont, near the Po.

Revero, a town of Italy, on the Po.

Revilla, a town of Mexico, in New-Leon.

Reus, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

Reuss, a river of Switzerland.

Reutlingen, a town of Wirtemberg.

Rewah, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. Lon. 81 19 E., lat. 24 34 N.

Rewary, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi.

Reyes, a city of Colombia, in the province of St. Martha, seated in a fertile valley. Lon. 73 30 W., lat. 10 6 N.

Rhamanie, or **Rackmanie**, a town and fort of Egypt, on the west branch of the Nile.

Rhayader, a corporate town in Radnorshire, Wales, situate on the Wye.

Rhea, co. E. Ten. Pop. 8,182.

Rheims, a city of France, in the department of Marne. The kings of France

have been successively crowned here, probably because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptized in the cathedral, in the year 496. The remains of an amphitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. This city has manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woolen stuffs, and produces excellent wine. Lon. 4 2 E., lat. 49 15 N.

Rhein, a town of Prussia, in Natangen.

Rheinau, a town of Switzerland.

Rheinberg, a town of Germany.

Rheineck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a castle.—A town of Switzerland, on the Rhine, which has a great trade in timber.

Rheinfelden, a town of Suabia, the best of the four Forest-Towns.

Rheinfels, a fortress of Germany, the Prussian grand dutchy of the Rhine.

Rheingau, a fertile vale of Germany, in the dutchy of Nassau.

Rheinthal, a district of Switzerland, lying along the Rhine, and now included in the canton of St. Gall.

Rhine, one of the largest rivers on the continent of Europe. It rises in Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, and is formed of three streams; the Further Rhine, from the head of the valley of Disentis; the Middle Rhine, from the valley of Madelo, an appendage of St. Gothard; and the Hither or Upper Rhine, from the Mount Avicula. The first two torrents united are called the Lower Rhine, which receives the Upper Rhine at Elchenau; and the height is here about 6,180 feet above the sea. It was the ancient boundary of Gaul and Germany, and is still the natural barrier of modern Germany and France. In its course towards the Zuid-er Zee, it branches into four streams, and that which retains the name of the Rhine flows towards Leyden, and enters the sea by a sluice at the village of Catwyck.

Rhine, Lower, a circle of Germany, which extends on both sides the Rhine, from the circle of Suabia on the S. to that of Westphalia on the N. It includes the territories of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the palatinate of the Rhine, and the county of Lower Isenburg.—A department of France, containing the N. part of the old province of Alsace.

Rhine, Upper, a department of France, containing the S. part of the old province of Alsace, and the insulated principality of Montbeliard, belonging to Germany.

—A circle of Germany, which extends across the Rhine from Lorrain in France on the S., to the circle of Lower Saxony on the N. It includes the landgraviate of Hesse, Wetteravia, the counties of Catzenellenbogen and Waldeck, the free town of Frankfort, and the territories of

Fulda, Spire, Worms, Deux Ponts, and Montbeliard.

Rhine, Palatinate of the, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine. It is also called the Lower Palatinate, to distinguish it from the palatinate of Bavaria, sometimes called the Upper Palatinate.

Rhinebeck, p-t. Dutchess co. N Y., on the Hudson. Pop. 2,938.

Rhode Island, an island in the state of the same name, in Narraganset Bay, 15 miles long from NE. to SW. with a mean breadth of 2 1-2 miles, containing about 37 square miles. It affords excellent pasturage and maintains more than 30,000 sheep.—One of the U. States, bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by the ocean and W. by Connecticut. It has an extent of 1,600 square miles, being the smallest state in the Union, and is divided into 5 counties. Pop. in 1800, 69,122; in 1830, 97,212. Narraganset Bay nearly divides this state into two parts. The principal rivers are the Pawtucket or Blackstone river, the Pawtuxet and the Pawcatuck. These and several small streams abound in water-falls, which are applied to the working of cotton and other factories. There are no mountains in the state, nor any hilly tracts, yet the general face of the country is somewhat rough and rocky. The climate is pure and salubrious. The soil of the parts bordering on Narraganset Bay is fertile. Considerable quantities of anthracite coal exist in the state, but the mines are little worked at present. Iron ore occurs in the northern parts, and beds of serpentine are found at Newport. In no state in the Union is so large a proportion of the population and capital employed in manufacturing as in R. Island. The commerce is chiefly confined to the ports of Newport and Providence. Brown University, at Providence, is the chief literary institution of the state.

Rhodes, a celebrated island of the Archipelago, at the entrance of the Gulf of Macri. The Saracens became possessors of it in 665; and, in 1309, it was taken from them by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who afterwards took the name of knights of Rhodes. They retained it till 1525, when it was taken by the Turks, after an obstinate resistance; and the small number of knights that remained were afterwards removed to Malta.—The capital has the same name; and on a part of the harbor stood the famous Colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, but which was thrown down by an earthquake 56 years after its erection. Lon. 28 14 E., lat. 36 26 N.

Rhone, a large river of Europe, rising in Mount St. Gothard, Switzerland. After flowing W. and N. through the whole of

Valais, it enters the Lake of Geneva, and then running S. separates the canton of Geneva and dutchy of Savoy from France. Penetrating France, it flows W. to Lyon, then S. by Vienne, Tournon, Pont St. Esprit, Valence, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarascon, and Arles, and enters the Mediterranean by several mouths.—A department of France, so named from the river Rhone, which flows on its east side. It includes the old provinces of Beaujolois and Lyonnais.

Rhone, Mouths of the, a department of France, on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the influx of the Rhone; containing the SW. part of the old province of Provence.

Rhynberg, or **Rhinsberg**, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark.

Riazan, a fertile government of Russia.

Ribadavia, a town of Spain, in Galicia.

Ribas, a town of Spain, in New Castile.

Ribble, a river that rises in West Yorkshire, Eng., above Settle, crosses Lancashire by Clitheroe and Preston, and enters the Irish Sea.

Ribeira Grande, the capital of St. Jago, the largest of the Cape Verd Islands. Lon. 23 24 W., lat. 14 50 N.

Ribemont, a town in Aisne, France.

Riberac, a town in Dordogne, France.

Ribnik, a town in Ratibor, Silesia.

Ribnitz, a town of Lower Saxony.

Riceborough, p-t. and cap. Liberty co. Ga., on Newport river.

Richelieu, a town in Indre and Loire, France, founded by Cardinal Richelieu.

Richfield, p-t. Otsego co. N. York. Pop. 1,752.

Richford, t. Franklin co. Vt. Pop. 704.

Richland, p-t. Oswego co. N. Y., on lake Ontario. Pop. 2,733.—District, central part of S. C. Pop. 11,465.—Co. N. part of Ohio. Pop. 24,007.—T. Belmont co. Ohio.—T. Clinton co. Ohio.

Richmond, a borough in North Yorkshire, Eng., on the Swale, the capital of a district called Richmondshire, which abounds in lead-mines, and was formerly a county of itself. Richmond has a manufacture of woollen stockings, caps, &c. Lon. 1 35 W., lat. 54 28 N.—A picturesque and pleasant village in Surrey, Eng., with a bridge over the Thames. It was anciently called Sheen; but Henry VII. named it Richmond, on account of his having been Earl of Richmond in Yorkshire. Here was a palace, in which Henry VII., Edward III., and Queen Elizabeth, expired. Richmond is still distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, in which is an observatory; and its extensive royal park.—Co. N. Y. Pop. 7,084.—Co. E. Va. Pop. 6,056.—Co. N. C. Pop. 9,325.—Co. Ga. Pop. 11,644.—P-t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 1,313.—P-t. Cheshire co. N. H. Pop. 1,301.—P-t. Chittenden co. Vt. 1,109.—P-t. Ontario co. N. Y. Pop.

1,876.—P-t. Washington co. R. I. Pop. 1,362.—P-t. Berkshire co. Mass. Pop. 844.

Richmond, city, the capital of Virginia, in Henrico co., on the N. side of James river, at the head of tide water. Pop. 16,060. The town rises gradually from the water, and has a fine, picturesque appearance. The capitol is built upon the highest summit, and commands a delightful prospect. Most of the houses are of brick, and many are elegant. There is a state armory here, in which 4 or 5,000 muskets and rifles are annually made. Richmond enjoys a flourishing trade, both inland and by sea, and has an extensive back country, abounding with tobacco, wheat, and coal. Lon. 77 31 W., lat. 37 31 N.

Rickmansworth, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng., seated on the Coln.

Ride, or **Ryde**, a town in Hampshire, Eng., on the north-east coast of the Isle of Wight, facing Portsmouth.

Ridgefield, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct., 35 W. New Haven. Pop. 2,322.

Ridgway, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y.

Ridlingen, a town of Wirtemberg.

Rieberg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county, with a castle.

Riesengebirge, that part of the Sudetic mountains separating Bohemia and Moravia from Silesia.

Rieti, a town of Italy, in Spoleto.

Rieur, a town in Upper Garonne, France.

Riez, a town in Lower Alps, France.

Riga, a fortified town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia, on the Dwina, and, next to Petersburg, the most commercial place in the empire. The principal exports are timber, corn, hemp, flax, iron, masts, pitch, leather, hides, and tallow. There is a floating wooden bridge over the Dwina, 2,600 feet long and 40 broad; in winter, when the ice sets in, it is removed; and in spring it is replaced. Lon. 24 2 E., lat. 56 56 N.—P-t. Monroe co. N. Y. Pop. 1,908.

Riley, t. Oxford co. Me.

Rimini, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with many remains of antiquity.

Rindge, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. Pop. 1,269.

Ringkøping, a seaport of Denmark. Lon. 8 15 E., lat. 56 8 N.

Ringsted, a town of the Isle of Zealand.

Ringwood, a town in Hampshire, Eng.

Rinteln, a strong town of Hesse Cassel, capital of the county of Schauenburg.

Rio de Contas, a town of Brazil, in the province of Bahia, which has mines of gold.

Rio de Formosa, a river of Benin, and the principal estuary (of which there are many) which enters the Gulf of Guinea.

Rio de la Plata. See **Plata**.

Rio Grande, a river that rises in the S. part of Senegambia, and flows NNW. and W. to the Atlantic.

Rio Grande do Norte, a province of Brazil, forming the N.E. extremity.

Rio Grande do Sul, a province of Brazil, and the most southern one.

Rio Grande do St. Pedro, a river of the above province.

Rio Janeiro, a river of Brazil, which enters the Atlantic Ocean at St. Sebastian, the capital of Brazil.—A province of Brazil, so named from the above river, and lying near the tropic of Capricorn. The country is picturesquely mountainous; and produces cotton, sugar, coffee, rum, cocoa, pepper, indigo, rice, and tobacco, with abundance of fruit and garden-stuff, but no bread-corn. It has numerous mines of gold; and precious stones are found in great quantities.

Rio de Miranda, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, and enters the Bay of Biscay.

Rio Negro, a large river, the course of which is 1,200 miles, rising in the E. part of Popayan, flowing E. into Portuguese Guyana, and SE. through that province, to the Amazon, below the town of Rio Negro.

Rio del Norte, a river that rises in the mountainous district on the N. border of San Luis Potosi, and runs S. through the whole of that country into Mexico, where it flows E. and SE. till it enters the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 25 30 N.

Rio Pardo, a town of Brazil, in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, with a fort.

Riobamba, a province of Quito. Riobamba, its capital, is situate at the extremity of an extensive valley in lon. 77 20 W., lat. 1 38 S.

Riom, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on a hill.

Rions, a town in Gironde, France.

Ripen, a fortified town of Denmark, in North Jutland, capital of a diocese, with a castle, two colleges, and a public library. Lon. 8 40 E., lat. 55 23 N.

Ripley, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng., seated on the Nyd.—Co. Indiana. Pop. 3,957.—P-t. Somerset co. Me. Pop. 644.

—P-t. Chataque co. N. Y. Pop. 1,647.

—P-t. Brown co. Ohio.—P-t. Bond co. Illinois.

Ripon, a borough in West Yorkshire, Eng., on the Ure. In the neighborhood is the celebrated Studley Park, including the venerable remains of Fountain Abbey. Lon. 1 29 W., lat. 54 11 N.

Rishorough, a borough in Buckinghamshire, Eng.

Riverhead, f. Suffolk co. N. Y., on Long Island. Pop. 2,016.

Rivoli, a town of Piedmont, near Turin with a magnificent castle.

Rivolo, a town of Italy, on the Lake Garda.

Roa, a town of Spain, in Old-Castile.

Roane, co. E. Ten. Pop. 7,895.

Roanne, a town in Loire, France. Lon. 5 58 E., lat. 46 4 N.

Roanoke, a river of N. Carolina, formed by the junction of the Staunton and Dan, the first of which rises in Virginia. It enters by several mouths into the S. part of Albermarle Sound.—An island of N. Carolina, on the south side of Albermarle Sound, famous for being the spot where Sir Walter Raleigh made the first British settlement in America. Lon. 75 56 W., lat. 35 56 N.

Robbinsston, p-t. Washington co. Me., on Passamaquoddy Bay. Pop. 618.

Robertson, co. W. Ten. Pop. 13,302.

Robeson, co. N. C. Pop. 9,355.

Rohin-Hood Bay, on the coast of Yorkshire, Eng., between Scarborough and Whitby.

Roca Cape, or the *Rock of Lisbon*, is the most western point of Portugal and of Europe. On the summit is a remarkable monastery, said to be 3,000 feet above the sea. Lon. 9 35 W., lat. 38 42 N.

Rocella, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near which is a coral fishery.

Rochdale, a market-town in Lancashire, Eng., on the Roch. It has great traffic in slate, stone, and coal; and considerable manufactures of cotton and woollen goods.

Roche, a fortified town of Switzerland. *Roche*, or *Roche en Ardennes*, a town of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg.

Roche Bernard, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan.

Roche Guyon, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise.

Roche Posay, a town in Vienne, France.

Roche sur Yon, a town in Vendee, France.

Rochechouart, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne; with a castle.

Rocheport, a town of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, with a castle. Lon. 5 10 E., lat. 50 12 N.—A seaport in Lower Charente, France, with a famous harbor, arsenal, and magazine. Lon. 0 58 W., lat. 45 50 N.—A town in Jura, another in Mayenne and Loir, and another in Morbihan, France.

Roche foucault, a town in Charente, France.

Rochelle, La, a fortified seaport of Lower Charente, with a harbor surrounded by a prodigious mole, 4,423 feet in extent. Lon. 1 10 W., lat. 46 9 N.

Rochemaure, a town in Ardèche, France.

Rochester, a city in Kent, Eng., on the Medway. Its castle, now in ruins, sur-

rendered it of great importance. —P-t. Strafford co. N. H. Pop. 2,155. —P-t. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 1,332. —P-t. Plymouth co. Mass., 48 S. Boston. Pop. 3,556. —P-t. Ulster co. N. York. Pop. 2,440.

Rochester, p-t. Monroe co. N. Y., at the falls of Genesee river, 6 miles from its mouth. Pop. 10,885. It was founded in 1812, and is already the fourth town in the state in point of numbers. It stands upon the great canal, 7 miles from lake Ontario, with a ship navigation by Genesee river, within 2 miles of the town, and a communication with New York, Quebec, and the great lakes. It is a place of much trade and opulence, and the streets are handsome and regular. It has 11 churches, 2 banks, a museum, an atheneum, and several literary institutions and newspapers. Here are 13 large flour mills, built of stone, which grind 342,000 barrels of flour annually. Here are also cotton and woollen manufactories and numerous saw mills.

Rochford, a market-town in Essex, Eng.

Rochlitz, a town of Saxony, in Misnia. **Rockbridge**, co. Va. Pop. 14,244. This county takes its name from the celebrated natural bridge within its limits.

Rockcastle, co. Ken. Pop. 2,875. **Rockingham**, a town in Northamptonshire, Eng., on the Welland. —Co. SE. part of N. H. Pop. 44,452. —Co. N. part of N. C. Pop. 12,920. —P-t. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 2,272. —P-t. Richmond co. N. C.

Rockland, co. S. part of N. York. Pop. 9,388. —T. Sullivan co. N. York. —T. Burks co. Pa.

Rock Landing, p-v. Halifax co. N. C., on the Roanoke.

Rockport, p-v. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on lake Erie. Pop. 361.

Rocky Mount, a town of Virginia, chief of Franklin county.

Rocky Mountains, a great ridge in the western part of N. America, extending nearly the whole length of the country, from New Biscay to the Icy Sea, which seems to consist of several ranges, rising successively above each other, till the most distant mingles with the clouds.

Rocroy, a town in Ardennes, France.

Rodby, a seaport of Denmark. Lon. 11 45 E., lat. 54 45 N.

Rodenburg, a town and castle of Hesse. **Roder**, a town of France, capital of the department of Aveyron.

Roding, a river in Essex, Eng., which rises near Dunmow, runs south to Ongar, and gives the name of Rodings to this part of the county. It then flows between Epping and Hainault forests, to Barking, below which it joins the Thames.

Rodman, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y., 160 N. W. Albany. Pop. 1,901.

Rodosto, a seaport of European Turkey. Lon. 27 37 E., lat. 41 1 N.

Rodriguez, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying 100 leagues E. of Mauritius. Lon. 63 0 E., lat. 19 30 S.

Roer, a river of Germany, which flows by Duren, Juliers, and Wassenberg, and joins the Meuse at Buremonde.

Rogerwick, or **Port Baltic**, a seaport of Russia, in the province of Revel. Lon. 23 20 E., lat. 59 10 N.

Rohan, a town in Morbihan, France.

Rochilund, or **Rohilla**, a territory of Hindoostan Proper.

Rokelle, a river of Western Africa, in Sierra Leone, which joins the ocean below Free Town.

Rolle, a town in Vaud, Switzerland.

Rolpak, a town of Hindoostan, in Nepal. Lon. 82 5 E., lat. 29 22 N.

Romagna, a province of Italy, fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruit, and having, also, mines, mineral waters, and salt-works.

Romainmotier, a town of Switzerland.

Romani, a town of European Turkey.

Romania, or **Rumelia**, a province of Turkey, in Europe, formerly called Thrace, and the largest of all the Turkish provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn, and has mines of silver, lead, and alum.

Romans, a town in Drome, France.

Rome, a city of Italy, formerly the most renowned, and emphatically styled the "Mistress of the World," situate in the Campagna di Roma, forming the capital of the Ecclesiastical State, and being the residence of the Pope. It is built on 7 hills and the intermediate valleys, along the banks of the Tiber, over which it has four bridges. Some of the principal streets are of considerable length and perfectly straight, in which are splendid palaces and houses belonging to the nobility; there are also many noble squares, which have fountains or obelisks in their aren. The church of St. Peter, which was finished in 1621, is entirely covered, both within and without, with marble. The length is 730 feet, the breadth 520, and the height, from the pavement to the top of the cross that crowns the cupola, 450. The Pantheon, erected above 120 years before the Christian era, to the honor of all the gods, is the most perfect of the Roman temples that now remain, but the Colosseum is the most stupendous monument of antiquity. The Pope has three superb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican, near St. Peter's church: the library of this palace is deemed the largest and richest in the world. Beside the university, which consists of several colleges, there are numerous academies, literary

societies, &c. &c. Lon. 12 29 E., lat. 41 54 N.—T. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 883.

Rome, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y., 111 miles W. Albany. Pop. 4,360. It is pleasantly situated, half a mile from the Erie canal.

Romford, a market-town in Essex, Eng.

Romkala, a town of Syria, with the remains of an ancient and strong castle.

Romney, p-t. Hampshire co. Va., on the Potomac.

Romney, New, a market-town in Kent, Eng., seated on a hill in Romney Marsh. It is one of the five cinque-ports, and once contained five churches and a priory; but since the sea has retired, it is much reduced.—Old Romney, now a small place, is a mile to the west. Lon. 0 56 E., lat. 50 59 N.

Romney Marsh, a grazing tract in the most southern part of Kent, Eng., between Hithe, Dungeness, and Rye Haven. It is 20 miles long, and 8 broad, containing about 50,000 acres of firm land, and some of the richest pasture in England.

Romorentin, a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, with a castle.

Romsey, a town in Hampshire, Eng., near Southampton.

Romulus, p-t. Seneca co. N. Y. Pop. 2,089.

Roncesvalles, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate in a valley, to which it gives name.

Ronciglione, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a fortified castle.

Ronda, a town of Spain, in Granada. Lon. 5 9 W., lat. 36 46 N.

Ronne, a seaport of Denmark. Lon. 14 55 E., lat. 55 10 N.

Ronneburg, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg.

Rooderpoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi.

Root, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y. Pop. 2,750.

Rootstown, p-t. Portage co. Ohio.

Roque, St., a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

Roquefort, a town in Landes, France.

Roquemauve, a town in Gard, France.

Rouetas, a town of Spain, in Granada.

Rosa, Mount, a mountain of the Penine Alps, near Piedmont, forming a circle of gigantic peaks, and rising 15,600 feet above the sea.

Rosario, a town of Mexico, in Culiacan, near which are the rich mines of Copala.—A town of the provinces of Buenos Ayres.

Rosbach, a village of Upper Saxony.

Rosbach, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, with a castle on a mountain.

Roscoe, p-t. Coshocton co. Ohio.

Roscommon, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, watered by the Shannon, 56 miles long and from 10 to 35 broad, divided into 56 parishes. It is a tolerable level country, producing excellent corn and pasture, yet there are some lofty hills and extensive bogs. Its capital is a borough of the same name.

Roscree, a town in Tipperary county, Ireland.

Rose, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 978.

Rosenburg, a town of Silesia, with a small castle.—A town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin.

Rosenheim, a town of Bavaria.

Roses, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a fort and a citadel. Lon. 3 7 E., lat. 42 17 N.

Rosetta, or *Raschid*, a town of Egypt, one of the pleasantest in the country. Lon. 30 23 E., lat. 31 23 N.

Rosiers-aux-Salines, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe.

Roslin, a village of Scotland, near Edinburgh, on the river North Esk. Here are the remains of a castle, on an almost insulated rock; and a beautiful chapel, one of the most entire pieces of Gothic architecture in Scotland.

Ross, a market-town in Herefordshire, Eng., on the Wye. It owes most of its improvements and charitable institutions to John Kyrle, commonly called the Man of Ross, whose benevolent character is interestingly delineated by the pen of Pope.—A town of Ireland, in Cork co. Lon. 8 58 W., lat. 51 32 N.—Co. Ohio. Pop. 24,053.—T. Alleghany co. Pa.—Townships in Jefferson, Greene and Butler cos. Ohio.

Ross, New, a borough of Ireland, in Wexford co. on the Barrow; it has an extensive trade. The town of Old Ross is four miles to the east. Lon. 6 45 W., lat. 52 20 N.

Rossano, a strong town of Naples. Lon. 16 33 E., lat. 39 48 N.

Rossshire, a county of Scotland, 80 miles long and 70 broad; divided into 30 parishes. It wholly encloses the county of Cromarty, except the east extremity; and though in the middle it is mountainous and dreary, the eastern part is variegated with woods, lakes, and rivers, teeming with game, waterfowl, and fish.

Rossie, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. Pop. 650.

Rossum, a town of Saxony, with a good trade in wool, flannel, and cloth.

Roslock, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenberg. Lon. 12 20 E., lat. 54 10 N.

Rostrevor, a town of Ireland, in Down county, with considerable salt-works.

Rota, a town and castle in Andalusia.—One of the Ladrone Islands.

Rotas, a town and fort of Hindoostan,

in Bahar, chief of a district. Lon. 83 50 E., lat. 24 38 N.

Rotenberg, a town of Switzerland, in Lucern.—A town of Suabia, in the county of Hohenburg, with a castle.—A town in Verden, Hanover.—A town of Germany.—A town in Hesse, Germany, with a palace.—A town of Brandenburg, New Mark.

Rotenburg, a town and fortress of Franconia, capital of a lordship.

Roth, a town and castle of Francopia, in the principality of Anspach.

Rothbury, a market-town in Northumberland, Eng., seated on the Coquet.

Rothenburg, a town of Wirtemberg, capital of a territory.

Rother, a river that rises in Sussex, Eng., forms the boundary between that country and Kent for a short space, and enters the English Channel at Rye.

Rotherham, a town in West Yorkshire, Eng., on the Don. It is famous for considerable iron-works in the vicinity.

Rotherhithe, a village in Surry, Eng., on the Thames, a mile and a half below London bridge. At this place, a tunnel under the river has been attempted.

Rothsay, a borough of Scotland, in the Isle of Bute, and capital of Buteshire. It has a considerable trade in the herring fishery, and several cotton works. Lon. 4 53 W., lat. 55 48 N.

Rotterdam, a city of the Netherlands, in South Holland, and, next to Amsterdam, the most considerable place for trade and the beauty of its buildings. Lon. 4 29 E., lat. 51 56 N.—One of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 174 30 W., lat. 20 16 S.

Rottingen, a town of Bavaria.

Rouen, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine. The principal manufacture is linens, which are much esteemed. In the market-place is the statue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here by the English for alleged sorcery, in 1430. Rouen is the birthplace of the two Corneilles and of Fontenelle. Lon. 1 2 E., lat. 49 20 N.

Rouergue, an old province of France, now forming the department of Aveyron.

Roum, or **Rumiyah**, a country of Asiatic Turkey, extending from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea, between Caramania on the west, and Diarbekir and Armenia on the east.

Rouse's Point, p.v. Clinton co. N. Y., on the western point of the outlet of lake Champlain. A large castle of hewn stone has been erected at this spot by the U. States, and claimed by the British as within the boundary of Canada.

Rousillon, an old province of France, now the department of Eastern Pyrenees.

Roveredo, a town of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, seated near the Adige.

Rovigno, a seaport of Austrian Istria, with two good harbors and quarries of fine stone. Lon. 13 58 E., lat. 45 11 N.

Rovigo, a delegation of Austrian Italy, with a capital of the same name, 18 miles NNE. from Ferrara.

Rowan, co. N. C. Pop. 20,796.

Rowe, p-t. Franklin co. Mass. Pop. 716.

Rowley, p-t. Essex co. Mass., 28 N. Boston. Pop. 2,044.

Roxburghshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Teviotdale. It is of an irregular figure, and the greatest extent, in every direction, is 30 miles, divided into 31 parishes. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Teviot, and Liddel. The face of the country exhibits a rough appearance of mosses, hills, and mountains, interspersed with narrow valleys, well watered, and fertile in corn.

Rozbury, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass., adjoining Boston. Pop. 5,249. It is properly a suburb of the city, and is connected with it by the neck and the western causeway.—T. Orange co. Vt.—T. Cheshire co. N. H.—P-t. Litchfield co. Conn. Pop. 1,122.—P-t. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. 3,214.

Royal Isle, isl. lake Superior, 40 miles long and 13 wide. It belongs to the U. States.

Royalston, p-t. Worcester co. Mass., 70 W. Boston. Pop. 1,494.

Royalton, p-t. Niagara co. N. Y. Pop. 3,138.—P-t. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 1,893.

Royston, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng.

Ruabon, a town in Denbighshire, Wales.
Ruatan, or **Rattan**, an island in the Bay of Honduras, 25 miles from the coast. Lon. 86 50 W., lat. 16 20 N.

Rubicon, an ancient river of Italy.

Rubiera, a town of Italy, near Modena.

Rudesheim, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, celebrated for its wine.

Rudkioping, a fortified seaport of Denmark, and the only town in the Island of Langeland. Lon. 11 0 E., lat. 55 1 N.

Ruffack, a town in Upper Rhine, France.

Ruffe, a town in Charente, France.

Rugby, a town in Warwickshire, Eng., on the Avon, with a celebrated school.

Rugeley, a town in Staffordshire, Eng., with manufactures of felts and hats.

Rugen, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Pomerania, opposite Stralsund.

Rugenwald, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, with a castle. Here is a good salmon fishery, and a great trade in linen. Lon. 16 17 E., lat. 54 25 N.

Rum, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides. It is hilly and rocky; but feeds a considerable number of small sheep, whose flesh and wool are valuable. Lon. 6 25 W., lat. 57 4 N.

Rumney, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 993.

Rumney, or **Rhyney**, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and, separating the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, enters the Bristol Channel.

Run, *The*, a salt morass of Hindoostan, bounding the province of Gujerat on the W., communicating with the gulf of Cutch, and extending several hundred miles.

Rungpoor, a town in Bengal, producing much rice, silk, opium, and tobacco. Lon. 89 5 E., lat. 25 47 N.

Rupert, p-t. Bennington co. Vt. Pop. 1,318.

Rappin, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, capital of a circle.

Raremonde, or **Roermonde**, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Limburg.

Ruscak, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, defended by a castle.

Rush, a town of Ireland, in Dublin co., with a harbor for small craft on the Irish Sea. The ling cured here, of which much is exported, is esteemed for its superior flavor.—Co. Indiana. Pop. 9,918.—**Towns in Centre, Dauphin, Northumberland, Susquehannah, and Schuylkill cos. Pa.**

Rushford, p-t. Alleghany co. N. Y. Pop. 1,119.

Rushville, p-v. Fairfield co. Ohio.

Rusoer, a port of Norway, in the province of Christiansand. Lon. 9 23 E., lat. 58 42 N.

Russell, co. Va. Pop. 6,717.—P-t. Hampden co. Mass. Pop. 539.

Russelsheim, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Maine.

Russellville, p-t. and cap. Logan co. Ken. Pop. 1,358.

Russey, a town in Doubs, France.

Russia, a most extensive empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe. This empire forms a square, whose sides are upwards of 2,000 miles each; but not a third of the country is sufficiently peopled, or properly cultivated. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Dwina, and Obi, which abounds with fish. Medicinal and saline springs are not uncommon; and there are mines of fine silver, iron, copper, and other minerals. There are manufactures of leather, linen, woollen-stuffs, velvet, and silk; brass, iron, steel, and tin are also wrought. The home commodities are sables, black furs, the skins of foxes, ermines, hyenas, lynxes, bears, panthers, wolves, martens, white hares, &c.; iron, talc, tallow, wax, corn, honey, potash, tar, linseed and train oil, castor, isinglass, hemp, flax, thread, Siberian musk, soap, feathers, timber, &c. To these commodities may be added almost all the merchandise of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. The established religion of the

governments is that of the Greek church; but a considerable number of Russians profess the Mahomedan religion, and a greater number are still Pagans. The language is an improved version of the Slavonian; and the letters of the alphabet have a great resemblance to the Greek characters. The Russians, in general, are robust, well-shaped, and of pretty good complexion. The dress of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashion; and all wear a covering of fur six months of the year. Persons of both sexes wear a cross on their breasts, which is put on when they are baptized, and never laid aside while they live. The sovereign of Russia is absolute and despotic in the fullest sense of those terms. The first who bore the title of czar was Basil, son of Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. The title of emperor was first assumed by Peter I., who, by his actions, justly acquired the surname of Great, and finished his glorious course in the year 1725. Petersburg is the metropolis of the empire.

Russia, p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y. Pop. 2,458.

Rostchuk, a strong city of European Turkey. Lon. 25 44 E., lat. 44 3 N.

Rutchester, a village in Northumberland, Eng., near Hexham; the Vindobala of the Romans. Severus's wall runs on the middle of the east rampart, and Adrian's vallum passes at a little distance to the S. of it.

Rutherford, co. N. C. Pop. 17,557.—Co. W. Ten. Pop. 26,133.

Rutherfordton, p-t. and cap. Rutherford co. N. C.

Rutherglen, a borough in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Ruthin, or **Rhuthyn**, a corporate town of Wales, in Denbighshire. Lon. 3 30 W., lat. 53 5 N.

Rutland, co. W. part of Vt. Pop. 31,295.

—P-t. Worcester co. Mass., 56 W. Boston. Pop. 1, 276.—P-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 2,339.—P-t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 971.—P-t. and cap. Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 2,753.

Rutlandshire, the smallest county of England, 15 miles long and 11 broad, containing 95,360 acres, divided into 5 hundreds, and 52 parishes. The soil varies much; but, in general, is fertile, particularly the rich vale of Catmose, which runs from the W. side to the centre of the county. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Guash, or Wash.

Ruttumpoor, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a large district of the same name. Lon. 82 25 E., lat. 22 21 N.

Ruwennelle, a town of Ceylon.

Ryucotta, a town of Hindoostan, with a fort, and a high fortified rock.

Ryan, Loch, a bay of Scotland, in the NW. part of Wigtownshire.

Rydal-Water, a lake in Westmoreland, Eng., a little to the W. of Ambleside.

Rydroog, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of a fertile district.

Rye, a borough and seaport in Sussex, Eng. It is an appendage to the cinque ports; and its exports are corn, malt, hops, and other products of the country; and hence are sent considerable supplies of fish to the London markets. Lon. 0 44 E., lat. 50 57 N.—T. Rockingham co. N. H., 4 S. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,172.—P-t. Westchester co. N. Y. Pop. 1,602.

Ryegate, a borough in Surry, Eng.—P-t. Caledonia co. Vt., on the Connecticut. Pop. 1,119.

Ryepoor, a strong town of Hindoostan. Lon. 82 13 E., lat. 21 15 N.

Rymenant, a town of South Brabant.

Rynbach, a town of Germany.

Ryswick, a town of the Netherlands.

SAADA, or *SAADE*, a strong town of Arabia. Lon. 44 55 E., lat. 17 50 N.

Saale, a river of Gerinany, which rises in the NE. part of Franconia, flows N. through Upper Saxony, and enters the Elbe above Magdeburg.

Saalfeld, a town of Saxe Coburg, on the Saale, with a castle on a mountain.—A town of East Prussia.

Saardam, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland. Here Peter the Great resided, and worked as a common shipwright.

Saatz, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, which yields hops of the best quality.

Saba, a fertile island of the W. Indies, inhabited by a few Dutch families, almost all shoemakers. Lon. 63 17 W., lat. 17 39 N.

Sabara, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Gernes, capital of a district.

Sabat, or *Sabat*, a town and fortress of European Turkey, in Servia.

Sabia, a kingdom on the coast of Caffraria. The country is fertile and populous, is crossed by a river of the same name, and has mines of gold and many elephants.

Sabie, a seaport of Denmark. Lon. 10° 18 E., lat. 57 20 N.

Sabina, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, abounding in oil and wine.

Sabine, a river of Louisiana, which rises in Texas in about lat. 33 N., and flows SSE. 300 miles to the gulf of Mexico, in lat. 29 50 N.

Sabionetta, a town of Italy, in Milanese.

Sable, a town in Sarte, France.

Sable, Cape, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod-fishery. Lon. 65 33 W., lat. 43 30 N.

Sables d'Olonne, a town of France, in department of Vendée.

Sablestan, a mountainous province of Persia.

Sacai, a city and seaport of Japan, in the Island of Nippon, with several castles, &c. Lon. 136 5 E., lat. 34 58 N.

Sacarappa, p-v. Cumberland co. Me., 4 N. Portland.

Sachsenhausen, a town of Germany, making part of Frankfort on the Maine.—Another near Waldeck.

Sacket's Harbor, a town of New York, in Jefferson co., with one of the best harbors in the state. It is situated at the E. end of lake Ontario, and is strongly defended by forts and batteries.

Saco, r. which rises in the Notch of the White mountains, in N. H., and flows SE. through Maine into the sea.—P-t. York co. Me., at the mouth of the above river. Pop. 3,219. It has several manufactories and a large trade in lumber.

Sacramento, St., a town of Brazil.

Sadadoo, a kingdom of Nigritia, extending along the right bank of the Fuleme. Lon. 9 22 W., lat. 13 33 N.

Saddleback, a mountain in Cumberland, Eng., near Keswick, so called from its form. It is 2,787 feet above the level of the sea. On one side is an immense cavity, once the crater of a volcano, at the bottom of which is a lake about 20 acres in dimension.

Saddle Mountain, an eminence in Williamstown and Adams, Berkshire county, Mass. It is 4,000 feet in height.

Saffy, a seaport of Morocco, with a castle. Lon. 8 58 W., lat. 32 28 N.

Sagg Harbor, s-p. N. Y., in Suffolk co., at the E. end of Long Island.

Sagadahoc, r. Me., which falls into the Androscoggin at Rumford.

Saginaw Bay, an arm of lake Huron in Michigan Territory.

Saghalien, or *Amour*, a river of Chinese Tartary, extending about 1,800 miles.

Saghalien, or *Sachalin*, a large island in the sea of Okotsk. The centre is mountainous, and well wooded with pine, willow, oak, and birch; but the shores are level, and well adapted to agriculture. The natives, called Ainos, are a mild and intelligent race, and resemble the Tartars in form.

Saghalien Ula Hotun, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Telticcar. It is covered with woods, in which are a great number of sables. Lon. 127 25 E., lat. 50 6 N.

Sagor, an island in Bengal, lying on the E. side of the mouth of the Hoogly. It is almost covered with jungle, and contains many tigers.

Sagres, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarve, with a harbor and a fort. Lon. 9 0 W., lat. 37 2 N.

Saguenay, a river of L. Canada, which issues from lake St. John, and flows E.

above 100 miles to Tadousac, where it enters the St. Lawrence.

Sahagun, a town of Spain, in Leon.

Sahara, or the *Desert*, a vast country of Africa, 2,000 miles in length and 400 in breadth. This dreary waste is, in general, of an even surface, without a tree, shrub, or any other landmark. Some parts consist of solid rocks; others of what is called soil, baked nearly as hard as marble by the intense heat of the sun; and many parts are covered with sand, which is whirled about by every wind, and sometimes formed into immense heaps, from one to four hundred feet in height. The northern and eastern quarters are here and there interspersed with spots of astonishing fertility; these are called oases, or islands, which are crowded with inhabitants, and governed by petty princes. The natives, consisting of various tribes, are wild and ignorant, and profess the Mahomedan religion, unless where they approach the country of the Negroes.

Saharunpoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, capital of a fertile district. Lon. 77 26 E., lat. 29 56 N.

Said, a name sometimes given to Upper Egypt, commencing at Siont and extending south to the borders of Nubia. It is the largest and the least fertile part of Egypt.

Saida, or *Seyd*, a town in Palestine, on the coast of the Mediterranean, the remains of the ancient Sidon, with a fort and a castle. It is a trading town, and the chief emporium of Damascus and the interior country. Lon. 33 5 E., lat. 33 23 N.

Saintes, three of the Caribbee Islands, between Gundaloupe and Dominica. Lon. 61 45 W., lat. 15 52 N.——A town of France, capital of the department of Lower Charente, with a great trade in wine and brandy. Lon. 0 33 W., lat. 45 45 N.

Saintfield, a town in Down co. Ireland.

Saintonge, an old province of France, now forming, with a small territory of Aunis, the department of Lower Charente.

Sakara, a village of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 20 miles above Cairo.

Sal, one of the Cape Verd Islands, lying to the E. of St. Nicholas. Its chief production is salt. Lon. 22 56 W., lat. 16 38 N.

Sala, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, near which is a famous silver and lead mine.

Salamanca, a city of Spain, in Leon, with a famous university, consisting of 24 colleges. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain; and there are several magnificent churches and convents, adorned with images and pictures. Lon. 5 43 W., lat. 41 24 N.——A town of Mexico, in Mechoacan.

Salanche, a town of Savoy, with a considerable trade in cattle, cheese, iron tools, &c.

Saldanha Bay, on the south-west coast of Africa. Lon. 18 0 E., lat. 32 54 S

Salcoats, a town in Ayrshire, on the Atlantic: it has a considerable trade in salt and coal; also, in ship-building.

Salem, a province of Southern Hindoostan.——Co. N. J. Pop. 14,155.——P-t. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 1,310.——P-t. Orleans co. Vt. Pop. 230.——P-t. New-London co. Ct. Pop. 974.——P-t. Washington co. N. Y. Pop. 2,972.——P-t. and cap. Salem co. N. J.——The name of 25 other towns in the U. States.

Salem, p-t. Essex co. Mass., 14 miles N.E. Boston, 24 S. Newburyport. Pop. 13,836. It is the second town in the state for wealth, population, and trade. It is irregularly built on a peninsula, and has a secure harbor, but not sufficiently deep near the shores to allow large ships to approach the wharves without being lightened. The commerce of the place is flourishing, and it was one of the first towns in the U. States that entered into the E. India trade. The streets of the town are narrow, and the houses generally of wood; but there are many elegant private mansions, and in the centre of the town is an enclosed common planted with trees. Salem has an atheneum with a library of 5,000 volumes; a museum belonging to the E. India Marine Society, 3 banks, and 11 churches. Lon. 70 54 W., lat. 43 34 N.

Salerno, a fortified town of Naples, with a castle and a university. Lon. 14 53 E., lat. 40 35 N.

Silers, a town in Cantal, France.

Salies, a town in Lower Pyrenees, France.

Salignac, a town in Upper Vienne, France.

Salina, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y., on Onondaga lake. Pop. 6,920. Here are large establishments for manufacturing salt.

Salinas, a town of Spain, in Biscay.

Saline River, a branch of the Quachitta in Arkansas.——A branch of the Ohio in Illinois. On the banks of this stream are extensive salt-works owned by the U. S.

Salines, a seaport on the S. coast of Cyprus, on a bay of its name, and the chief place of commerce in the island. Lon. 33 43 E., lat. 34 57 N.

Salini, one of the Lipari Islands.

Salins, a town of France, in the department of Jura, with famous salt-works.

Salisbury, or *New Sarum*, a city, the capital of Wiltshire, Eng. It stands in a chalky soil, almost surrounded by the Avon, Willy, Nadder, and Bourn; and is rendered particularly clean by a small stream flowing through every street. Here is a fine

cathedral, the spire of which is the loftiest in the kingdom. Salisbury has manufactures of flannels, linseys, hardware, and cutlery. Lon. 1 47 W., lat. 51 4 N.

Salisbury, p-t. Merrimack co. N.H. Pop. 1,379.—P-t. Addison co. Vt. Pop. 907.

—P-t. Essex co. Mass., on the Merrimack; 46 NE. Boston. Pop. 2,519.—P-t. Litchfield co. Ct. Pop. 2,580.—P-t. Herkimer co. N.Y. Pop. 1,999.—T. Bucks co. Pa.—P-t. and port of entry, Somerset co. Md.—P-t. Rowan co. N.C.

Salisbury Plain, an open tract in England, which formerly extended from the city of Salisbury 25 miles E. and 25 W. In this plain are traces of many Roman and British Antiquities, the most remarkable of which is Stonehenge.

Saltec, a large seaport on the western coast of Morocco.

Salm, a town in the dutchy of Luxemburg, with an ancient castle, on a mountain.—Another, in Meurte, France, with a castle.

Salobrena, a town in Granada, with a great trade in sugar and fish.

Salona, a town of Dalmatia.—Another of European Turkey.

Salonica, the ancient Thessalonica, a city of European Turkey, capital of Macedonia. It is a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greeks and Jews. Lon. 22 53 E., lat. 40 43 N.

Salces, a town and fortress of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees.

Salsette, an island of Hindoostan, to the north of that of Bombay. It is fertile in rice, fruit, and sugar-canes.

Salta, a city of Tucuman, of great resort on account of the large quantities of corn, wine, salt, mules, horses, and other commodities, which are sent hence into Peru. Lon. 63 50 W., lat. 24 17 S.

Saltash, a borough in Cornwall, Eng., near the mouth of the Tamar, with a trade in malt.

Saltfleet, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng.

Salt River, a stream of Kentucky, flowing into the Ohio.—A river of Mississippi flowing into the Missouri.

Saluda, a river of S.C., joining the Congaree at Columbia.

Saluzzo, a marquise of Italy, in Piedmont. Its capital, Saluzzo, is near the source of the Po, 28 miles S. of Turin.

Salvador, St., one of the Bahama Islands.—The capital of the kingdom of Congo.—A town in Guatemala, Mexico, capital of a fertile district. Lon. 14 20 E., lat. 5 40 S.

Salvador, St. See *Bahia*.

Salvages, small uninhabited islands, lying between the Canaries and Madeira. Lon. 13 54 W., lat. 30 0 N.

Salvaterre, a strong town of Portugal.—*Saxa*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Magdeburg, famous for its salt-works.

Salzburg, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron.—The capital is a fortified city of the same name, which has a strong castle on a mountain, a university, and two noble palaces.

Samana, a seaport of St. Domingo, on the N. side of a fine bay of its name. Lon. 69 20 W., lat. 19 10 N.

Samandraki, or *Samondraki*, an island of the Archipelago. Lon. 25 17 E., lat. 40 34 N.

Samar, or *Tenday*, one of the Philippine Islands, south-east of that of Luconia.

Samarang, a fortified town on the north coast of Java, and the most considerable settlement, next to Batavia, in the island. Lon. 110 26 E., lat. 6 57 S.

Samarcand, the capital of Usbec Tartary, in Bokharia, with a castle and a university. The silk paper made here is in great request, and it has a considerable trade in excellent fruit. Lon. 64 15 E., lat. 39 37 N.

Samballas, a name given to a multitude of small islands extending along the N. shore of the Isthmus of Panama, to a very considerable distance.

Sambas, the capital of a kingdom, on the west coast of Borneo. Lon. 109 30 E., lat. 1 2 N.

Sambre, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in Picardy, and joins the Meuse at Namur.

Samogitia, a former province of Poland. It is full of forests and high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce abundance of honey.

Samos, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, and to the east of the Isle of Nicaria. Lon. 27 13 E., lat. 37 46 N.

Samoyedes, once a powerful nation of Tartary, but now dispersed.

Sampson, co. N.C. Pop. 11,768.

Samsøe, a fertile island of Denmark, on the east coast of North Jutland. Lon. 10 33 E., lat. 56 2 N.

Samsoun, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a bay of the Black Sea. Lon. 36 8 E., lat. 41 15 N.

Sana, a city and the capital of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a hill. Lon. 45 10 E., lat. 15 24 N.—A town of Peru, capital of a district, fertile in fruit and corn. Lon. 79 36 W., lat. 6 52 S.

Sambornstown, p-t. Strafford co. N.H. Pop. 2,866.

Sancorre, a town in Cher, France; its wines are much esteemed.

Sancian, an island of China, on the coast of Quang-tong, famous for being the burying-place of Francis Xavier, whose tomb is to be seen on a small hill.

Sanda, one of the Orkney Islands. Lon. 2 15 W., lat. 59 21 N.

Sana, a small island on the W. coast of Scotland, near the Mull of Cantyre.

Sandbach, a market-town of Cheshire, Eng., on the Welock.

Sandorsville, t. and cap. Washington co. Ga. Pop. 2,327.

Sandford, p-t. Broome co. N. Y. Pop. 931.

Sandgate, a village in Kent, Eng., near Hithe, with a castle built by Henry VIII. Here are many bathing-machines, and capital warm-baths, with good accommodations for visitors.—T. Bennington co. Vt. Pop. 933.

Sandhamn, a seaport in Upland, Sweden.

Sandhurst, a village in Berkshire, Eng., near Workingham, in which is a royal military college.

Sandisfield, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass., 112 SW⁴ Boston. Pop. 1,655.

Sando, an island of Japan, on the north coast of Niphon. Lon. 139 30 E., lat. 38 35 N.

Sandomir, a strongtown of Poland, capital of a palatinase.

Sandover, t. Rockingham co. N. H.

Sandown, a village in Hampshire, Eng., in the Isle of Wight. It stands on a bay of its name, and has a fort erected by Henry VIII.

Sandusky, r. Ohio, which flows into Sandusky bay in lake Erie.—Co. Ohio. Pop. 2,881.—T. Richland co. Ohio.

Sandusky City, p-t. Huron co. Ohio, on Sandusky bay. Pop. 591. It has a good harbor, and maintains a constant intercourse with Buffalo and Detroit by steamboats.

Sandwich, a market-town in Kent, Eng. It is one of the cinque ports, and walled round; but the walls are much decayed, and only one of the gates is standing. Near it is the interesting ruin of Richborough Castle, the Rutupie of the Romans. Lon. 1 20 E., lat. 51 16 N.—P-t. Stratford co. N. H. Pop. 2,743.—P-t. Barnstable co. Mass., on Cape Cod; 54 miles SE. Boston. Pop. 3,367.

Sandwich Island, in the Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of New-Ireland. Lon. 149 17 E., lat. 2 53 S.—Another in the same ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 168 33 E., lat. 17 41 S.

Sandwich Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook in 1778. They are 11 in number, extending from 18 54 to 23 15 N. lat., and from 150 54 to 160 24 W. lon. The inhabitants, in their persons, language, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders than to their less distant neighbors, either of the Society or Friendly Islands. They are of a mild and affectionate disposition, and very hospitable to strangers. They are very industrious; and their natural capacity seems in no respect below the common standard of

mankind. They live together in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houses, built closely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. Their weapons are spears, daggers, clubs, and slings; and for armor they wear strong mats, which are not easily penetrated. Human sacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war or signal enterprise, but on the death of every considerable chief.

Sandwich Land, a desolate country in the Southern Ocean, to the south-east of the Island of Georgia. Lon. 27 45 W., lat. 59 54 S.

Sandy, a village in Bedfordshire, Eng., on the Ivel, near Biggleswade.

Sandy Desert, an extensive tract of country in Hindoostan, which, although in general it consists of an arid unproductive sand, yet it contains many cultivated spots.

Sandy Hook, a peninsula on the coast of N. Jersey in Monmouth co. On the N. point is a lighthouse. Lon. 74 9 W., lat. 40 30 N.

Sandy Point, a seaport of St. Christopher, on the NW. side of the Island. Lon. 63 28 W., lat. 17 20 N.

Sangamon, r. Il., which rises in the centre of the state and flows into the Illinois.—Co. Illinois. Pop. 12,960. Springfield is the capital.

Sangarra, a country of Western Africa, east of Soolima, inhabited by a tall, warlike, industrious race.

Sangerfeld, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y. Pop. 2,272.

Sangerhausen, a town of Prussian Saxony.

Sangerville, p-t. Penobscot co. Me.

Sanguher, a borough in Dumfriesshire, on the Nith, with a ruined castle on an eminence. It has a trade in coal, and a manufacture of carpets and stockings.

Saisanding, a large trading town of Nigritia, in Bambarra.

Santa Fe, the chief town of New-Mexico; seated on the Rio del Norte. Lon. 104 52 W., lat. 36 12 N. It is a great mart for trade between the Mexican provinces and the U. States. This traffic is carried on by caravans of mules and horse-wagons, which proceed generally from St. Louis in Missouri.

Santa Fe de Bogota, a city of S. America, the capital of Colombia, with a university. Lon. 74 8 W., lat. 4 6 N.

Santander, or *St. Andero*, a seaport of Spain, in Asturias. Lon. 3 47 W., lat. 43 27 N.

Santarem, a town in Estramadura.—Another in Brazil.

Santee, r. S. C., which enters the ocean by two mouths a little S. of Georgetown. About 130 miles from its mouth it branches into the Congaree and Wateree.

Santillana, a town of Spain, capital of Asturias de Santillana. Lon. 3 58 W., lat. 34 23 N.

Santona, a town of Spain, in Asturias.

Santorin, the ancient Thera, the richest and most populous island of the Archipelago.

Santos, a seaport of Brazil, in the province of St. Paulo, in a bay of its name. Lon. 46 24 W., lat. 23 59 S.

Saona, an island near the E. end of that of St. Domingo. Lon. 68 35 W., lat. 18 14 N.

Saone, *Upper*, a department of France, including the north part of the old province of Franche Comte.

Saone and Loire, a department of France, including the south part of the old province of Burgundy.

Sapienza, three small islands and a cape, in the Mediterranean, near the S. coast of Morea. Lon. 21 32 E., lat. 36 50 N.

Saracens, a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came from the deserts of Arabia, and against whom the crusades were so long directed. There are now no people known by this name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain are called Moors.

Saragossa, a handsome city of Spain, capital of Aragon, with a university. It is said to have been built by the Phenicians; and the Romans sent a colony hither in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of *Cæsarea Augusta*, which by corruption has been changed into *Saragossa*. This city has few manufactures, and but little trade. It is seated in a large plain, which produces all kinds of fruit in great abundance. Lon. 0 48 W., lat. 41 45 N.

Sarangpoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, chief of a hilly but fertile district. Lon. 76 30 E., lat. 23 36 N.

Saratof, a government of Russia, divided into 12 districts.

Saratoga, co. E. part of N. Y. Pop. 36,616.—P. t. Saratoga co. N. Y. Pop. 2,461. Here Gen. Burgoyne surrendered his army to Gen. Gates in 1777.

Saratoga Springs, p. t. Saratoga co. N. Y., 39 miles N. of Albany. Pop. 2,204. In this town and its neighborhood are the celebrated mineral springs, which draw to this quarter in the summer months, visitors from all parts of the Union. The names of the principal springs, in Saratoga are Rock Spring, Congress Spring, and Columbia Spring. Large houses for entertainment, with neat bathing-houses, are erected for the accommodation of visitors. The U. States Hotel, with its gardens and out-buildings, occupies a space in the centre of the village of about five acres. There are many other fine hotels at this place, which also contains a reading room, a printing office, and a library.

Saratoga Lake, a lake in the neighborhood of the above springs, 9 miles long and 3 broad.

Sarawan, a large province of Balloogistan, so very rugged and mountainous, that there is scarcely a level place exceeding a few miles in circuit.

Sarburg, a town of Germany, on the Sarre.—A town in Meurte, France.

Sardinia, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacio, and having 44 small islands belonging to it. The chief part of the country is waste, but, where cultivated, it is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. Here are also mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum; and quantities of cheese and salt are made.—P. t. Erie co. N. Y. Pop. 1,114.

Sargans, a town of Switzerland, in which are mineral springs, and the richest iron-mine in the country. Lon. 9 25 E., lat. 47 4 N.

Sargel, a seaport of Algiers, with a castle. Lon. 2 15 E., lat. 36 30 N.

Sari, a city of Persia, capital of Mazanderan, and the residence of a Persian prince. Lon. 52 42 E., lat. 36 38 N.

Sark, a small island in the English Channel, lying six miles E. from the Island of Guernsey, on which it depends.

—A river of Scotland, which rises in the SE. part of Dumfriesshire, and flows into the head of the Solway Frith. It is for some miles the boundary between Scotland and England, and its mouth forms a good harbor at the village of Sark-fort.

Sarlat, a town in Dordogne, France.

Sarlouis, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle.

Saros, a strong castle of Hungary, in the county of the same name.

Sarp, or *Sarpen*, a town of Norway, in Christiansand. Near it is a great cataract, which may be heard at the distance of 20 miles.

Sarre, a river that rises in France, near Salin, flows north by Sarburg, Sarbruck, Sarlouis, and Sarburg in Germany, and joins the Moselle a little above Treves.

Sarredal, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that it is used for windows.

Sarsina, a town of Italy, in Romagna.

Sart, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nætolia; the ancient Sardis, capital of Lydia.

Sarthe, a department of France, including the east part of the old province of Maine.

Sarum, *Old*, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng., near Salisbury, which is now reduced to a single house. It once covered the summit of a steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but nothing is now to be seen except the ruins and traces of the walls.

Sas van Ghent, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in Flanders.

Saskatchewan, r. N. America, flowing easterly into lake Winnipeg.

Sassafras, a village in Kent co. Md., on Sassafras river.

Sassari, a city of Sardinia, with a castle and a university. Lon. 8 45 E., lat. 40 48, N.

Sasseram, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. Here is a great reservoir of water, and in the centre of it rises the magnificent mausoleum of Shere Khan, the Afghan.

Satalia, or *Adalia*, a strong city of Asia-tic Turkey. Lon. 30 46 E., lat. 36 52 N.

Satara, a town and fort of Hindoostan. Lon. 74 12 E., lat. 17 42 N.

Sater, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, near which is a rich iron-mine.

Satgong, the ancient royal port of Bengal, 4 miles from Hoogly.

Saubermutty, a river of Hindoostan.

Saugerties, p-t. Ulster co. N. Y., on the Hudson. Pop. 3,750.

Saugus, p-t. Essex co. Mass., 7 NE. of Boston. Pop. 960.

Sauks, an Indian tribe of N. America, dwelling, along with the Fox Indians, between the Mississippi and lake Michigan. They are brave, warlike, and generous.

Saulieu, a town in Côte d'Or, France.

Saumur, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with an ancient castle, and a famous bridge over the Loire.

Sautgur, a town of Hindoostan, in Barmahal, among the eastern Gauts.

Sauveterre, a town in Lower Pyrenees. — Another in Avelron. — And another in Gironde, France.

Sava, a trading-town of Persia, in Irak.

Savage Isle, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook in 1774. It received this name from the rude and inhospitable behavior of the inhabitants, who were stout well-made men, and naked except round the waist. It is of a round form, and appeared to be covered with trees, shrubs, &c. Lon. 169 30 W., lat. 19 2 S.

Savannah, a river of the United States, which separates Georgia from S. Carolina. It is navigable for boats of 100 feet keel from Augusta to Savannah, and thence for large vessels to its entrance into the Atlantic, at Tybe Island.

Savannah, city, Chatham co. Ga., on the western bank of the river of the same name, 17 miles from the sea, with a good ship navigation for that distance. Pop. 7,308. The site of the town is high and pleasant. The streets are wide and regular, with spacious squares and many handsome edifices. It contains 10 churches, a theatre, an exchange, a hospital and a public library. It is an unhealthy place in

summer, but enjoys considerable commerce, and is the great mart for the cotton planters of the whole state. Lon. 81 10 W., lat. 32 8 N.

Save, a river that rises in Germany, on the NW. confines of Carniola, runs east through that country, separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and joins the Danube, near Belgrade.

Savendroog, a strong fort of Hindoostan.

Saverdun, a town of Arliege, France.

Saverna, a town in Lower Rhine, France.

Savona, a strong town of the dutchy of Genoa, with two castles.

Savoniers, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, near which are caverns famous for their petrification.

Savoy, a dutchy of Europe, between France and Italy. The air is cold on account of high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow; but the valleys are fertile in corn and wine. The lakes are full of fish; and the principal rivers are the Isere, Arc, and Arve. The Savoyards, from the nature of their country, are generally very poor; and great numbers seek a livelihood in France, England, and other countries, as showmen, ballad-singers, &c. — P-t. Berkshire co. Mass., 120 NW. Boston. Pop. 923.

Saz, a town of Spain, in Murcia. — Another in Zurich, Switzerland, with a castle.

Saxenburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, near which are three forts. Lon. 13 12 E., lat. 46 44 N.

Saxmundham, a town in Suffolk, Eng.

Saxony, *Upper*, a circle of Germany, comprising 31,500 square miles, including the dutchy of Saxony, the margravate of Misnia, the landgrate of Thuringia, the principalities of Brandenburg, Merseburg, Nauburg, Anhalt, Coburg and Querfurt, the counties of Barby, Mansfeld, Henneberg, Schwartzburg, Stolberg, and Hohenstein, and the dutchy of Pomerania. — *Lower Saxony*, is also a circle of the same empire, and covers 17,950 square miles, including the dutchies of Magdeburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Luneburg, Holstein, Lauenburg, and Mecklenburg; the principalities of Halberstadt, Ratzburg, and Hildesheim; and the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubec.

Saxony, *Dutchy of*, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines; and is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe. It belonged to the King of Saxony, but was ceded, in 1815, to the King of Prussia.

Saxony, *Kingdom of*, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It was made a kingdom in 1807; but, in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna, its boundaries were considerably reduced.

Saybrook, p-t. Middlesex co. Ct., at the mouth of Connecticut river; 18 W. New-London. Pop. 4,980.

Saycock, one of the islands of Japan, divided from Nippon by a narrow channel. Lon. 132 28 E., lat. 34 0 N.

Sayn, a town and castle of Westphalia. **Saypan**, one of the Ladrone Islands, and the most fertile of them all. Lon. 146 10 E., lat. 15 22 N.

Sca Fell, a mountain in Cumberland, and one of the highest in England, being 3,166 feet above the level of the sea. The rivers Mite and Esk flow from it, and contribute to form the harbor of Ravenglass.

Scalanora, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 27 31 E., lat. 37 54 N.

Scarborough, a seaport and borough in N. Yorkshire, Eng., seated in the recess of a beautiful bay, and on a high rock that has such crazy sides as to be almost inaccessible. The harbor is one of the best in the kingdom, with a commodious quay, several ship-yards, and a strong battery. Lon. 0 10 W., lat. 54 18 N. — A town and fort on the SE. side of the Island of Tobago, of which it is the capital. Lon. 60 30 W., lat. 11 6 N. — P-v. Cumberland co. Me., 11 W. Portland.

Scardona, a town of European Turkey. **Scarpanto**, an island in the Mediterranean, lying SW. of Rhodes. It is mountainous and rocky, abounds in cattle and game, and has quarries of marble. Lon. 27 40 E., lat. 35 45 N.

Scarpe, a river of France, which rises near Aubigne, in Pas de Calais, passes by Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, and enters the Scheld, at Montagne. **Shaffhausen**, a canton of Switzerland, abounding in vineyards, but affording little corn.

Schaghticoke, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y., on the Hudson. Pop. 3,002. **Schandau**, a town of Saxony, in Misnia, frequented for its medicinal springs.

Scharding, a town of Bavaria. **Scharnitz**, a fortified town on the borders of Bavaria, in the Tyrol. **Schauenburg**, a principality of Westphalia. It is mountainous and woody, but contains much fertile land, quarries of limestone and freestone, and mines of alum, coal, copper, and iron.

Scheibenberg, a town of Saxony, in Misnia, near which are mines of silver and iron. **Scheld**, a river that rises in Aisne, France, passes by Cambray, Bouchain, Valenciennes, and Condé; then enters the Netherlands, and flows by Tournay, Oudenard, Ghent, Dendermond, Antwerp, and Fort Lillo, below which it divides into two branches. One of these, called the Eastern Scheld, flows by Bergen-op-Zoom; the other, the Western Scheld, proceeds to Flushing; and both, forming most of

the islands that constitute the province of Zealand, enter the German Ocean.

Schelestat, or **Schlestat**, a fortified town of France, in Upper Rhine.

Schelling, an island of the Netherlands, lying at the entrance of the Zuider Zee. Lon. 5 0 E., lat. 53 20 N.

Schennitz, a town of Hungary, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals, and for hot-baths. Lon. 18 59 E., lat. 48 27 N.

Schenck, a fortress of the Netherlands.

Schenectady, co. E. part of N. Y., bordering on the Mohawk. Pop. 12,334. — City and cap. Schenectady co. N. Y., on the Hudson, 15 NW. Albany. Pop. 4,258. Union college at this place was founded in 1795. The Mohawk and Hudson railroad is designed to extend hence to Albany.

Scheningen, a town of Lower Saxony, near which is a salt-mine.

Schiedam, a town of the Netherlands, famous for numerous distilleries of Geneva.

Schirvan, a province of Asia, subject to Russia. The soil produces abundance of rice, wheat, and barley, and feeds many cattle. This country has also abundance of silk, cotton, and timber.

Schlackenwald, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with an excellent tin-mine.

Schlawe, a town of Lower Pomerania.

Schleusingen, a town of Upper Saxony.

Schlitz, a town of Saxony, with a castle.

Schlusselfurg, a town and fortress of Russia. Lon. 30 55 E., lat. 59 55 N.

Schmiedberg, a town of Silesia. The vicinity abounds in iron ore, and almost all the inhabitants are smiths. — A town of the duchy of Saxony, noted for excellent beer.

Schodack, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y., on the E. bank of the Hudson. Pop. 3,795.

Schoharie, co. central part of N. Y. Pop. 27,910.

Schoharie, p-t. and cap. Schoharie co. N. Y., on a stream of the same name flowing into the Mohawk. Pop. 5,146.

Schonbrunn, a village of Austria, 3 miles SW. of Vienna.

Schonen, or **Scania**, a province of Sweden, in Gotthland, almost surrounded by the Sound and the Baltic. It produces all the necessaries of life in abundance, and is deemed the storehouse and granary of Sweden.

Schongau, a town of Bavaria, surrounded by a plain wall and some towers.

Schomoven, a town of the Netherlands, celebrated for its gardens and salmon-fishery.

Schorndorf, a town of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle.

Schouten Island, in the Pacific Ocean,

near the NE. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 135 50 E., lat. 0 50 S.

Schonen, an island of the Netherlands, forming the north part of Zealand.

Schrattenthal, a town and castle of Austria, on the frontiers of Moravia.

Schuyler, p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y., on the Mohawk. Pop. 2,074.

Schuylkill, r. Pa., which rises NW. of the Kittatinny mountains, and is navigable from above Reading to its entrance into the Delaware, 5 miles below Philadelphia.——Co. E. part of Pa. Pop. 29,783.

Schwartzburg, an ancient castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia.

Schwartzburg, a town of Bavarian Franconia, in a principality of the same name.——A town of Saxony, in Misnia.

Schwartzenburg, a town of Switzerland.

Schwatz, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a silver and copper mine.

Schwedt, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, with a magnificent castle.

Schnieidnitz, a strong city of Silesia, capital of a principality, with a castle. All kinds of leather are manufactured here. Lon. 16 32 E., lat. 50 44 N.

Schweitz, a canton of Switzerland, which, being for the most part rugged and mountainous, consists chiefly of pasture, raises little corn, and has no wine. The Roman Catholic religion is here exclusively established.

Schweins, a town of Prussian Westphalia, near which are medicinal springs.

Schwerin, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Lon. 11 33 E., lat. 53 56 N.

Schwinburg, a town of Denmark, with the best harbor in the island. Lon. 10 40 E., lat. 55 10 N.

Sciati, an island of the Archipelago. Lon. 23 40 E., lat. 39 24 N.

Sciglio, a town of Naples, on the side of a rocky promontory, called Scylla, or Cape Sciglio.

Selly, a cluster of thirty-eight isles and numerous rocks at the entrance of the English and St. George's Channels, lying almost 10 leagues W. of the Land's End, in Cornwall. The Selly rocks have been fatal to many ships entering the English Channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when three men-of-war perished, with Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and all their crews.——There is also a group of isles or shoals, called by the same name, in the Pacific Ocean; they were discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767, and are described as very dangerous to navigators.

Scio, or *Chio*, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Asia. The wine of Scio, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem; but the island is now principally disesteemed by the profitable

culture of mastic; it has also some trade in silk, cotton, and figs.——The capital of this island is a seaport of the same name, and is the best-built town in the Archipelago. It has an excellent harbor, which has two lighthouses.

Scioto, r. Ohio, which rises near the sources of the Sandusky, and runs into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It is navigable for boats 139 miles.——Co. S. part of Ohio. Pop. 8,730.——The name of 5 towns in Ohio.

Scioto, p-t. Cayuga co. N. Y., on Cayuga Lake. Pop. 2,091.

Sciro, or *Sciros*, an island of the Archipelago, to the west of Metlin. Lon. 24 33 E., lat. 38 54 N.

Scituate, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass., 17 SE. Boston. Pop. 3,740.——P-t. Providence co. R. I., 12 WSW. Providence. Pop. 6,853.

Sclavonia, a country of Europe, lying between the rivers Drave and Danube on the N., and the Save on the S. It is a fertile level country, and belongs to the house of Austria. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Rascians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Slavonia is the mother of four others—Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

Scour, or *Scoun*, a village of Scotland, near Perth. Here is a noted palace, on the site of a more ancient one, where the kings of Scotland used to be crowned, on a celebrated stone, which is now removed to London.

Scopia, or *Uskub*, a town of Turkey, in Macedonia, celebrated for the manufacture of Morocco leather. Lon. 21 15 E., lat. 42 40 N.

Scotland, the northern portion of the Island of Great Britain. It is bounded on the N. by the North Sea, E. by the German Ocean, S. by England and the Irish Sea, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. To Scotland also appertain the islands on its W. coast, called the Hebrides, or Western Islands, and those to the NE., called the Orkney and Shetland Islands. From N. to S. it extends 270 miles, and the greatest breadth is 150, but in some places not above 30; and no part is distant above 40 miles from the coast. It contains 29,167 square miles, or 18,666,880 acres, divided into 33 counties. Scotland is separated into two districts, the Highlands and the Lowlands: the former is applied to the mountainous part to the N. and NW. of the Grampian Hills, and the latter to the more level district on the E. and SE. The principal rivers are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, Northern Dee, Esk, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee; the lochs, or lakes, are numerous, and some of them extensive. The climate is very various. The northern extremity is ex-

tremely cold; but, from its insular situation, the frosts are far from being so intense as in parts of the continent no further to the north. The products of the country are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, freestone, limestone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine rock-crystals, pearly, variegated pebbles, &c. It feeds vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep; they are both small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the latter emulates the finest Spanish wool. The established religion is the Presbyterian, which is modelled principally after the Calvinistical plan settled at Geneva, and on the general principle of an equality of ecclesiastical authority among its presbyters.

Scott, co. SW. part of Va. Pop. 5,702.

—Co. N. part of Ken. Pop. 14,677.

Co. SE. part of Indiana. Pop. 3,097.

P-t. Cortland co. N. Y. Pop. 1,452.

Scourie, a town of Scotland, on the W. coast of Sutherlandshire. Lon. 4 52 W., lat. 58 24 N.

Scriba, p-t. Oswego co. N. Y., on lake Ontario. Pop. 2,073.

Scriven, co. NE. part of Ga. Pop. 4,776.

Scutari, a celebrated town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia.

Scylla, a rock near the entrance of the Strait of Messina, 200 feet high, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated Charybdis.

Seabrook, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H., on the coast. Pop. 1,086.

Seaford, a town of Sussex, Eng., and one of the Cinque Ports. Its fort is kept up, but its trade and harbor are inconside-
rable.

Seal, t. Pike co. Ohio. Pop. 1,173.

Seara, a large province of Brazil. Its extensive coast is in general flat and sandy; and the interior has hills covered with woods, which contain the best pines in all Brazil. It also produces honey and cotton, and abounds in cattle.

Searsmont, p-t. Waldo co. Me. Pop. 1,151.

Seaton, a town in Haddingtonshire, Scot., with a considerable trade in salt and coal.

Sebago Pond, in Cumberland co. Me., 18 m. NW. Portland. It is 12 miles long, and is connected with the sea at Portland by a canal.

Sebastia, a town of Syria, in Palestine, the remains of the ancient city of Samaria.

Sebastian, St., a city and seaport of Spain, in Biscay, with a strong castle on the summit of a mountain. The harbor is small, secured by two moles with a narrow entrance for the ships; and the town is surrounded by a double wall, and fortified toward the sea. Lon. 1 55 W., lat. 43 24 N. —A town of Mexico, in Chia-

metlan. Lon. 105 56 W., lat. 24 20 N. —A town of the province of Caracas, celebrated for excellent cacao.

Sebastian, St., or *Rio Janeiro*, the capital of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro, with a citadel on a hill, and several forts. Regular land and sea breezes prevail here; and the summer, or rainy season, lasts from October till March or April; but the climate may be considered as salubrious. St. Sebastian became the residence of a viceroy in 1763, and it was the seat of the royal family of Portugal from 1808 to 1821. Lon. 43 20 W., lat. 22 54 S.

Sebastian, Cape, St., a cape at the NW. extremity of Madagascar. Lon. 46 25 E., lat. 12 30 S.

Sebasticook, r. Me., which flows into the Kennebec from the east.

Sebastopol, or *Aktiar*, a seaport of Russia, and the first maritime town of the Crimea. It has one of the most secure harbors in the world, while for size it might contain all the Russian fleets. It stands on part of the site of the ancient city of Chersonesus. Lon. 33 22 E., lat. 44 25 N.

Sebec, p-t. Penobscot co. Me., 88 NNW. Castine. Pop. 903.

Sebenico, a strong seaport of Austrian Dalmatia, with a fort and castle. Lon. 15 53 E., lat. 43 55 N.

Sebon, the largest river in the empire of Morocco. It rises in a forest near the foot of Atlas, flows near the city of Fas, passes by that of Mequinas, and enters the ocean at Mamora. It abounds with a rich species of salmon, called shebbel.

Sechelles, or *Mahe Islands*, a group in the Indian Ocean, only three of which are inhabited. Lat. 4 to 5 S.

Sechura, a town of Peru, inhabited by Indians, who are chiefly employed in fishing. Lon. 81 10 E., lat. 5 55 S.

Sedan, a strong town of France, in Ardennes, deemed one of the keys of the country.

Sedberg, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng., near the Rother.

Sedgemoor, a wild tract in Somersetshire, Eng., between King's Weston and Bridgewater; famous for the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth, by the troops of James II., in 1685.

Sedgwick, p-t. Hancock co. Ma. Pop. 1,606.

Seckonk, p-t. Bristol co. Mass., 38 SSW. Boston. Pop. 2,134.

Seer, a seaport of Arabia, in Oman. Lon. 54 38 E., lat. 25 10 N.

Seez, a town in Orne, France.

Sageberg, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, with a castle on a high mountain.

Sagedin, a strong and populous town of Hungary, with a castle. Lon. 20 22 E., lat. 46 15 N.

Sagestan, or *Seistan*, a province of Persia, formerly one of the most flourishing

provinces of the empire, but now in a deplorable condition.

Segni, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. Organs are said to have been invented here.

Sego, a city of Nigritia, capital of Bambara, consisting of four walled towns. Lon. 2° 26' W., lat. 14° 5' N.

Segorbe, a city of Spain, in Valencia. Here are many well-cultivated gardens and a famous fountain. The vicinity abounds in every kind of fruit, and in the adjacent mountains are quarries of fine marble. Lon. 0° 28' W., lat. 39° 52' N.

Segovia, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle. It is supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 3,000 paces in length, supported by 277 arches of a prodigious height, in two stories. Here the best cloth in Spain is made. Lon. 4° 12' W., lat. 41° 3' N.

Segovia, New, a town of Mexico, in Nicaragua. Lon. 86° 50' W., lat. 13° 45' N.—A town in the Isle of Lucania, with a fort. Lon. 120° 59' E., lat. 18° 39' N.

Segura, a town of Spain, in Murcia, seated among mountains.—A town of Portugal, Beira, with a fort on a mountain.—Another in Tlascala, Mexico.

Seiks, a nation in the NW. part of Hindoostan, possessing the whole province of Lahore, the principal part of Mooltan, and the W. part of Delhi. The Seiks are a tribe sprung from Hindoos and Mahomedans. They are in general strong and well made, accustomed from their infancy to the most laborious life and hardest fare. They have the Hindoo cast of countenance, somewhat altered by a long beard; are as active as the Mahrattas, and much more robust; and their courage is equal to that of any of the natives of India. Their army consists almost entirely of horse, of which it is supposed they could bring 270,000 into the field. They have no infantry in their own country, except for the defence of their towns and villages; but they generally serve as infantry in foreign armies. The Seiks, unlike the Hindoos, admit proselytes, abolish the distinctions of tribe or caste, and eat all kinds of flesh except that of cows.

Seine, a river of France, which rises in the department of Côte d'Or, flows by Chatillon, Troyes, Melun, Paris, Mantes, and Rouen, and enters the English Channel at Havre de Grace.—A small department of France, which includes Paris, and a district of about seven miles round that city.

Seine, Lower, a department of France, including the NE. part of the old province of Normandy.

Seine and Marne, a department of France, including the SE. part of the old province of the Isle of France.

Seine and Oise, a department of France,

including the SW. part of the old province of the Isle of France.

Selby, a town in Yorkshire, Eng. It is the birthplace of Henry I., whose father, William I., built an abbey here; and the conventual church is now the parish church. It is seated on the Ouse, over which is one of the completest timber bridges in the kingdom.

Selenginsk, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Irkoutsk, with a fort. Lon. 107° 28' E., lat. 51° 16' N.

Selësk, or *Seleskeh*, the ancient Seleucia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. Lon. 33° 58' E., lat. 36° 24' N.

Selkirkshire, a hilly county of Scotland, 28 miles long and 18 where broadest. The chief rivers are the Tweed, Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gala. Its capital is the borough of Selkirk, in which are manufactures of stockings, inkle, and leather.

Seltzer, or *Lower Seltzer*, a town of Germany, celebrated for a spring of mineral water.

Semendria, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, with a citadel.

Seminoles, a tribe of Indians in Florida, about 5,000 in number. They were subdued by the American troops in 1818, previous to which they were hostile and formidable, and more numerous than at present.

Sempione, or *Simplon*, a mountain of Italy, in Milanese, one of the highest of the Italian Alps, whose pointed summits are perpetually covered with snow.

Sempronius, p-t. Cayuga co. N. Y., 159 W. Albany. Pop. 5,705.

Senmur en Auxois, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, with a castle.

Senmur en Briennois, a town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire.

Seneca, lake, N. Y., in Onondaga co. It is 35 miles long and from 2 to 4 broad.—R., N. Y., which flows from Seneca lake NE. into the Oswego, in Cicero. Its whole course is about 60 miles.—Co. N. Y. Pop. 21,031.—P-t. Ontario co. N. Y., on the W. side of Seneca lake. Pop. 6,161.—The name of three towns in Ohio.

Senegal, a river that rises in the southern part of Senegambia, in lon. 11° 15' W., lat. 11° 25' N., 36 miles S. by E. of the source of the Gambia. It is infested with crocodiles; and its mouth, nearly two miles wide, is incommoded by a shifting bar, which renders the passage dangerous and difficult.

Senegambia, a country on the western coast of Africa, so called from two great rivers, the Senegal and Gambia, which here enter the ocean. It contains several petty kingdoms, and numerous forests that yield abundance of gum.

Senes, a town in Lower Alps, France.

Senlis, a town in Oise, France

Senna, a city of Persia, in Irak, standing in a luxuriant vale, rich in fruits, tobacco, and grain. Lon. 47 5 E., lat. 35 12 N.

Sennar, a populous city of Nubia, capital of a kingdom. Lon. 33 30 E., lat. 13 34 N.

Sens, a town in the department of Yonne, France. Here are manufactures of velvet, cotton, leather, and glue. Lon. 3 17 E., lat. 48 12 N.

Sephoury, a town of Syria, in Palestine, the ancient Sephor or Sapphura, which was fortified by Herod.

Sera, or **Sira**, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a stone fort of a good size. Lon. 76 58 E., lat. 13 37 N.

Serai, a town of European Turkey, capital of Bosnia. Lon. 19 15 E., lat. 44 14 N.

Serampore, a Danish town of Bengal, situated on the Hoogly, 12 miles N. of Calcutta.

Serecipe, a province of Brazil, of a triangular form. The surface is uneven, but it has scarcely a hill of any considerable height.

Serena, a town of Spain, in Estramadura.

Serfo, or **Serfante**, an island of the Archipelago, full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadstone. The inhabitants are all Greeks. Lon. 25 10 E., lat. 37 19 N.

Serimagur, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Gurwal. Lon. 78 44 E., lat. 30 11 N.

Seringapatam, or **Patana**, a fortified city of Hindoostan, capital of the southern district of Mysore, situate on a small island, defended by a strong fort, which, in 1799, was carried by the British by an assault, in which Tippoo Saib was killed. Seringapatam has since been in the possession of the British. Lon. 76 45 E., lat. 12 25 N.

Seringham, island of the south of India, in the river Cavery, half a mile N. of the fortress of Trinchinopoly.

Servia, a province of European Turkey.

Servitia, a town of Turkey, in Macedonia, and a great mart of trade.

Sesto, a town of Italy, in Milanese.

Sestos, a strong castle of European Turkey.

Sestre, **Grand**, or **Great Paris**, a town of Guinea, on the Grain Coast. Lon. 7 0 W., lat. 4 50 N.

Se tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 108 25 E., lat. 27 10 N.

Se tchuen, a province of China. It produces a great quantity of silk, and is rich in iron, tin, lead, amber, sugar-canes, lapis lazuli, musk, rhubarb, &c.

Sellege, or **Sutulege**, a river of Hindoostan, the most easterly of the Punjab branches of the Indus.

Sellege and **Jumna**, a country of Northern Hindoostan, so named from the two rivers that flow on its W. and E. borders. The surface, in general, is very hilly, in-

tersected by woody dells. This country was long possessed by numerous petty chiefs, and occupied by intestine warfare; but it was ceded by a treaty, in 1816, to the British.

Sette, a town of Guinea, which has a great trade in logwood. Lon. 10 20 E., lat. 2 0 S.

Settia, a town of the island of Candia. Lon. 26 2 E., lat. 35 3 N.

Settle, a town in Yorkshire, Eng., on the Ribble; it has several cotton-mills.

Sevenoaks, a town in Kent, Eng. Here is a freeschool, first erected by Sir William Sevenoaks, Lord Mayor of London, in 1418, who is said to have been a founding, charitably educated by a person of this town. Queen Elizabeth having augmented its revenues, it was called **Queen Elizabeth's school**; and the whole was rebuilt in 1727.

Severina, **St.**, a fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, seated on a craggy rock.

Severino, **St.**, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona.—A town of Naples.

Severn, a river that has its rise in the mountain Plynlimmon, in Wales, and enters the sea, where its mouth is called the Bristol Channel.—A river of Maryland, which waters Annapolis, and enters Chesapeake Bay by a broad estuary.

Severndroog, a small rocky island of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan. It is 86 miles south by east from Bombay.

Severus' Wall, in the W. of Scotland, a work of the Roman emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. Some parts yet remain, and it is now frequently called **Graham's Dike**.

Sevier, co. E. Ten. Pop. 5,117.

Sevigny, a town in Ardennes, France.

Seville, a city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquivir. It is of a round form, and fortified by strong walls flanked with high towers. The cathedral is by some supposed to be the largest church in the world next to St. Peter's at Rome; the churches and convents are opulent and beautiful; and there are several palaces, a university, and 120 hospitals, richly endowed. The principal manufactures are silk, tobacco, and snuff. It is one of the most commercial towns in Spain, and the country around is extremely fertile in corn, wine, oil, &c. Lon. 5 59 W., lat. 37 14 N.

Sevres, **Two**, a department of France, including the middle part of the old province of Poitu.

Spualic, a chain of mountains in Hindoostan, separating the province of Gurwal from that of Delhi.

Sezause, a town in Marne, France.

Shaftsbury, a borough in Dorsetshire, Eng. It stands on a hill, where water is

so scarce, that the poor get a living by fetching it from a great distance.—P-t. Bennington co. Vt. Pop. 2,143.

Shamly, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi. *Shandaken*, p-t. Ulster co. N. Y. Pop. 966.

Shannon, the largest river of Ireland, which issues from Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, and divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; it then flows SW. to the city of Limerick, below which it forms a long estuary, and enters the Atlantic Ocean.

Shanoor, a city of Hindoostan, in Beja-poor, enclosed by a wall and ditch. Lon. 75 26 E., lat. 14 59 N.

Shapinsah, one of the Orkney Islands. The coasts are level and produce grass and corn, but the middle part is high, and fit only for sheep-pasture.

Shapleigh, p-t. York co. Me. Pop. 1,480. *Sharon*, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 271.—P-t. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 1,459.

—P-t. Norfolk co. Mass., 18 S. Boston. Pop. 1,024.—P-t. Litchfield co. Ct. Pop. 2,613.—P-t. Schoharie co. N. Y. Pop. 4,247.

Sharpsburg, p-v. Washington co. Md. —P-v. Hamilton co. Ohio.

Sharpstown, p-t. Salem co. N. J. *Shawangunk*, p-t. Ulster co. N. Y. Pop. 2,681.

Shawgur, a town of Hindoostan, in Aurungabad, situated on the Godavery, 42 miles SE. of Aurungabad.

Shawneetown, p-t. Gallatin co. Illinois, on the N. bank of the Ohio, 9 miles below the mouth of the Wabash. The U. States salt-works, in the forks of Saline river, are 12 miles from this place, and the town has considerable trade in salt.

Sheepscot, r. Me., which flows into the Atlantic E. of Kennebeck river.

Sheerness, a town in Kent, Eng., on the NW. point of the Island of Sheppy, at the mouth of the main branch of the Medway, with a considerable fort.

Sheffield, a town in Yorkshire, Eng., long celebrated for its various hardware manufactures, and where, also, are several foundries for iron, brass, and white metal. The carpet manufacture is very considerable, and numerous looms are employed in weaving hair-seating. Here are also lead-works and a cotton-mill, and the neighborhood abounds with coal. It is seated at the conflux of the Sheaf with the Don, which is navigable within three miles of the town. Lon. 1 29 W., lat. 53 20 N.

Sheffield, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass., 125 W. Boston. Pop. 2,392.—P-t. Caledonia co. Vt. Pop. 720.

Shefford, a market-town in Bedfordshire, Eng., on the Ivel.

Shelburne, a town of Nova Scotia, at the head of a bay called Port Roseway. Lon.

65 0 W., lat. 43 46 N.—P-t. Coos co. N. H. Pop. 312.—P-t. Chittenden co. Vt. Pop. 1,123.—P-t. Franklin co. Mass., 100 NW. Boston. Pop. 985.

Shelby, co. central part of Al. Pop. 5,521.—Co. W. Ten. Pop. 5,052.—Co. N. part of Ken. Pop. 19,039.—Co. W. part of Ohio. Pop. 3,571.

Shelbyville, p-t. and cap. Shelby co. Ken. Pop. 1,201.—P-t. and cap. Bedford co. W. Ten.

Sheldon, p-t. Franklin co. Vt. Pop. 1,427.—P-t. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 1,731.

Shella, a town of Morocco, which none but Mahomedans are allowed to enter.

Shelter Island, isl. off the E. end of Long Island, N. Y.

Shenandoah, r. Va., which rises in Augusta co., flows NE. 200 miles through a fertile valley bounded by mountains, and enters the Potomac at Shepherdstown.

Shenandoah, East, co. W. Va. Pop. 8,327.

Shenandoah, West, co. W. Va. Pop. 11,423.

Shepherd's Isles, a cluster of islands, part of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, to the south of Mallicollo. Lon. 168 42 E., lat. 16 53 S.

Shepherdstown, p-t. Jefferson co. Va., on the S. side of the Potomac.

Sheppy, an island in Kent, Eng., at the mouth of the Thames, which contains the towns of Queenborough and Sheerness, and several villages.

Shepton Mallet, a town in Somersetshire, Eng.

Sherborn, a town in Dorsetshire, Eng. Lon. 2 41 W., lat. 50 54 N.

Sherbro, a fort of Guinea, at the mouth of Sherbro river, which separates the country of Sierra Leone from the Grain Coast. Lon. 11 0 W., lat. 7 0 N.

Sherburn, a town in Yorkshire, Eng., on the Werk.

Sherburne, t. Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 452.—P-t. Middlesex co. Mass., 21 SW. Boston. Pop. 900.—P-t. Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 2,574.

Sherman, t. Fairfield co. Ct. Pop. 947. *Sherstel*, the ancient Julia Cesarea, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara. Lon. 1 48 E., lat. 36 26 N.

Shetland, or *Zelland*, the general name of about 40 islands, many of them very small, lying 100 miles NNE. of Caithness, in Scotland, lying between 59 56 and 61 15 N. lat. The climate, habits of the inhabitants, &c., are much the same as in the Orkneys.

Shibam, a city of Arabia, capital of the province of Hadramaut. Lon. 49 40 E., lat. 15 25 N.

Shields, North, a seaport of Northumberland, Eng., on the river Tyne, near its mouth. It has wide and airy streets in

every direction, and, with South Shields, on the opposite side of the river, may be deemed the port of Newcastle. Lon. 1 4 W., lat. 54 58 N.

Shields, South, a town in the county of Durham, Eng., on the river Tyne. Many trading vessels are built here; and it has very considerable salt-works, and several glass-works.

Shieldsborough, t. Hancock co. Mississippi, on the bay of St. Louis, 40 NE. N. Orleans.

Shifnal, a town in Shropshire, Eng.

Shiloh, a village in Ireland, in Wicklow county. Here are the remains of a forest, once the most celebrated in Ireland for its oak, which was exported to various parts, and is still shown in the roof of Westminster Hall, and in some ancient buildings on the continent.

Shin, Loch, a lake in the S. part of Sutherlandshire, Scot.

Shippensburg, p-t. Cumberland co. Pa., 140 W. Philadelphia.

Shippingport, t. Jefferson co. Ken., on the Ohio, 2 miles below Louisville.

Shipston, a town in Worcestershire, Eng.

Shiraz, a city of Persia, capital of Fars, seated at the end of a spacious and fertile vale, bounded on all sides by mountains. Here are many fine mosques and noble edifices, good bazars and caravansaries, and manufactures of swords, fire-arms, fine pottery, and glass-ware. Lon. 52 44 E., lat. 29 34 N.

Shirley, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. Pop. 991.—T. Huntingdon co. Pa.

Shoomska, one of the Kurile Islands, three leagues south of Cape Lopatka, in Kamschatka. The inhabitants consist of a mixture of natives and Kamschatdales.

Shooters' Hill, a village in Kent, Eng., near London, situate on a lofty hill, which was formerly a place of resort for the exercise of archery.

Shoreham, a borough in Sussex, Eng., commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the Old, which lies near it, and is now of little account.—P-t. Addison co. Vt. Pop. 2,317.

Short Creek, t. Harrison co. Ohio. Pop. 2,185.

Shrewsbury, a borough and the capital of Shropshire, Eng., seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, over which are two bridges. It is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth called Welsh webs, and for other Welsh commodities. Near this town, in 1403, was fought the battle between Henry of Monmouth, afterwards Henry V., and Henry Percy, nicknamed Hotspur, in which the latter was defeated and slain. Lon. 2 41 W., lat. 52 43 N.

Shrewsbury, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 89.—P-t. Worcester co. Mass. Pop.

1,386.—P-t. Monmouth co. N. J.—P-t. York co. Pa.

Shropshire, a county of England, 50 miles long and 40 broad, containing 858,240 acres, divided into 13 hundreds and 216 parishes, and having 17 market-towns. The soil is generally fruitful, especially in the north and east parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; but the south and west, being mountainous, are less fertile, yet yield sufficient pasture for sheep and cattle. This county abounds with lead, copper, iron, limestone, freestone, pipe-clay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Teme.

Shuhre Babie, a city of Persia, in Kirman, now much decayed.

Shumla, a strong city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. It contains above 16,000 houses, and has a good interior trade. Lon. 26 40 E., lat. 43 32 N.

Shutesbury, p-t. Franklin co. Mass., 90 WNW. Boston. Pop. 987.

Siam, a large kingdom of Asia, divided into Upper and Lower. It is a flat country, and in the rainy season is overflowed by the river. There are mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, tin, and copper; and plenty of pepper, rice, cotton, aloes, eagle-wood, and musk. The woods abound with elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers; beside which there are crocodiles and large serpents. The Siamese, both men and women, go almost naked, having only a piece of calico or silk girded round their waists; but the better sort wear rich garments. The men are of an olive color, with little beard; but the women are of a straw complexion. They excel in the fabrication of gold, in fire-works, and in miniature-painting. The religion and language of the Siamese resembles that of the Birmans; and their temples and priests are very numerous. —The capital is a city of the same name.

Siampa, a province of Cochin China.

Siang-yang, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 111 40 E., lat. 32 5 N.

Siaskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, near the Lake Ladoga.

Siberia, a country of Asia, comprehending the principal Asiatic part of the Russian empire. It extends 3,500 miles from E. to W., and 1,200 from N. to S., containing the half of Asia. The S. part is fertile, producing all the necessities of life; but the N. and E. parts are extremely cold, presenting vast marshy plains, covered with almost perpetual snow, and pervaded by enormous rivers, which, under masses of ice, pursue their course to the arctic ocean. The principal riches of Siberia consist in fine skins and furs, and mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, and copper. Several kinds of precious stones are

found here, particularly topazes of a very fine lustre; it also affords magnets of an extraordinary size, and even whole mountains of loadstone. The inhabitants are of three sorts: the natives of the country, Tartars, and Russians. The Siberians dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers. Their garments are the skins of wild beasts, and their riches consist in bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle. Siberia is the place to which criminals, and persons under the displeasure of the court, are commonly banished from Russia. Through this vast tract the Russian caravans every year carry their merchandise to China.

Sicily, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from Calabria, in Italy, by a narrow channel, called the Strait of Messina, has the title of a kingdom, and is divided into three provinces, called Val di Noto, Val di Mazara, and Val di Demona. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and under the same government; the productions of the two countries are nearly the same. Sicily is famous for horses and mules; and the cattle are all red, strong, and compact, with large horns. There are snakes of a great size in the forests; asps and scorpions, whose venom is very active; and harmless lizards, of a beautiful green color. In this island is the celebrated volcano, called Etna.

Sidaye, a strong town on the N. coast of Java, with a harbor. Lon. 113 15 E., lat. 6 40 S.

Sidmouth, a town in Devonshire, Eng.

Sidney, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. 1,410. —P-t. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 2,191.

Sidra, a spacious Gulf of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Tripoli, anciently called Syrtis. Its shores are occupied by Arabs, who are scattered about in bodies of 200 or 300 each.

Siengen, a town and castle of Westphalia, capital of a principality.

Siena, a city of Tuscany, capital of Siennese, with a university and a citadel. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches. The Italian language is spoken here with the greatest purity. Lon. 11 11 E., lat. 43 24 N.

Siennese, a province of Tuscany, lying S. of Florentino, on the Mediterranean.

Sierra Leone, a country in the western part of Guinea. Its limits are from the Grain Coast on the SE., to Cape Verga on the NW. The wet season, from May to October, is ushered in and terminated by stormy weather. The cultivated parts are rich in rice and millet; and, upon the whole, it is one of the best countries on the coast. The Negroes are in general of mild external manners, and noted for

their hospitality. —A river in this country, called by the natives Mitomba. Its source is uncertain, but its mouth, at Free-town, is 9 miles wide.

Sierra Morena, mountains of Spain, which divide Andalusia from Estramadura and New Castile.

Sigmaringen, a town and castle of Sudbia.

Sigtuna, a town of Sweden, in Uppland.

Siguena, the ancient Saguntum, a city of Spain, in New Castile, with a university and a castle, in which is an arsenal. Lon. 2 51 W., lat. 40 58 N.

Sikkim, a principality of Northern Hindoostan. The surface in general is hilly and jungly, but much cultivation is carried on near the Teessa and its different branches.

Silberberg, a strong town of Silesia.

Silesia, a large duchy of Germany, the principal rivers of which are the Oder, Bober, Neisse, Queis, and Oppa. A long chain of mountains bounds Silesia on the west; and the highest mountain, called Zotenberg, is in the principality of Schweidnitz. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones, beside antimony, saltpetre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quicksilver, agate, jasper, and even some gems. This country is divided into Upper and Lower Silesia, and the county of Glatz.

Silistria, or *Distra*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. Lon. 27 6 E., lat. 44 15 N.

Silkeborg, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, with a castle.

Silla, a town of Nigritia, in Bambara.

Sillee, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. Lon. 85 55 E., lat. 23 20 N.

Silver Creek, t. Green co. Ohio.

Silvermines, a village of Ireland, in Tipperary county. Here are rich lead-mines, in which some virgin silver has been found.

Silves, a town of Portugal, in Algarve.

Simancas, a town of Spain, in Leon.

Simbirsk, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kasan. Lon. 48 34 E., lat. 54 22 N.

Simcoe, Lake, lake, U. Canada, communicating with Lake Huron, through the river Severn.

Simi, the ancient Syme, an island in the Mediterranean, between the island of Rhodes and the continent. Lon. 27 33 E., lat. 36 35 N.

Simoga, a town and fort of Hindoostan.

Simon, St., an island of the U. States, on the coast of Georgia.

Simplon, a mountain on the borders of Italy and Switzerland.

Simpson, co. Ken. Pop. 6,099.

Simsbury, p-t. Hartford co. Conn. Pop. 2,221.

Sinai, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, in

the peninsula, at the north end of the Red Sea, between the Gulf of Suez and Akaba. It consists of a ridge of eminences; some of them perpendicular, and others of very difficult ascent. Lon. 34 5 E., lat. 28 38 N.

Sincapoor, an island at the S. extremity of the Malaya peninsula. Lon. 103 15 E., lat. 1 10 N.

Sinde, a province, or independent principality, of Hindoostan. It extends along both banks of the Indus, from its mouth to the frontiers of Mooltan. In soil and climate, and the general appearance of the surface, it resembles Egypt; the country being an extended valley, confined on one side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a desert; and the Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through this level valley, and enriching it by its annual inundations. The inhabitants are principally Mahomedans, but there are a considerable number of Hindoos.

Sines, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo.

Sin-gan, a city of China, capital of Chen-si, and the largest and most beautiful in the empire, next to Peking. Lon. 108 44 E., lat. 34 16 N.

Singhea, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar.

Sing Sing, p-v. Westchester co. N. Y., on the Hudson; it is the seat of the new state prison.

Sinigaglia, a seaport of Italy, with a castle and two harbors. Lon. 13 15 E., lat. 43 43 N.

Sinoub, or *Sinope*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. Lon. 35 5 E., lat. 42 0 N.

Sion, a mountain of Syria, on the south side of Jerusalem, of great celebrity in sacred history.—A town of Hindoostan, at the north end of the island of Bombay.

Sion, or *Sitten*, a town of Switzerland, capital of Valais.

Siout, or *Osiot*, the present capital of Upper Egypt; in which are several mosques, the ruins of an amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the Romans. Lon. 31 34 E., lat. 27 25 N.

Siox Indians, the most powerful tribe of N. America, consisting of seven independent bands, each under its own chief. They inhabit most of the country between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, S. of N. lat. 46. Their number is stated at 21,700.

Siphanto, the ancient Siphnos, one of the best cultivated islands of the Archipelago, to the west of Paros. Lon. 25 15 E., lat. 37 9 N.

Sir Charles Hardy Island, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Carteret, in 1767. It is low, level, and covered with wood. Lon. 154 20 E., lat. 4 41 S.

Sir Charles Saunders' Island, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 151 4 W., lat. 17 28 S.

Siraf, a town of Persia, in Laristan. Lon. 53 25 E., lat. 35 20 N.

Siravan, a town of Persia, in Kustistan. Lon. 51 5 E., lat. 31 50 N.

Sirkind, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, formerly a famous city, but now an extensive mass of ruins. Lon. 76 19 E., lat. 30 35 N.

Sirius, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 162 30 E., lat. 10 52 S.

Sisitan, a seaport on the E. coast of Luzonia, one of the Philippine Islands. Lon. 123 45 E., lat. 14 20 N.

Sittingbourn, a corporate town in Kent, Eng.

Sivas, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, with a castle. Lon. 36 45 E., lat. 39 8 N.

Sivray, a town in Vienne, France.

Siwah, a country of Africa, on the confines of Egypt and Barca. It affords abundance of vegetable productions, with corn and oil; and is well supplied with water from small streams.—The capital, of the same name, contains the ruins of the celebrated temple of Jupiter Ammon; and in the neighborhood are many catacombs, which were the burying-places of the ancient inhabitants. Lon. 27 10 E., lat. 28 12 N.

Skagen, or *Skaw*, a cape that is the northern extremity of Denmark; and from which there extends into the sea a long sandbank, called Skager Rack. Lon. 10 35 E., lat. 57 44 N.

Skara, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. Lon. 14 0 E., lat. 58 16 N.

Skeen, a town of Norway, in Aggerhuys noted for its mines of iron and copper.

Skene, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, near a lake of the same name.

Skeneateles, p-t. Onondaga co. N. York, near Skeneateles lake. Pop. 3,812.

Skibbereen, a town of Ireland, in Cork county, with woollen and linen manufactures.

Skiddaw, a mountain in Cumberland, Eng., near Keswick, 3,036 feet above the sea.

Skipton, a market-town in West Yorkshire, Eng. The river Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal pass this town, and near it are some cotton-works.

Skiness, a town in Argyleshire, Scotland, with a castle of great size and antiquity.

Skye, an island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Hebrides. A great quantity of kelp is manufactured here, and it abounds with limestone, marble, &c.; but the basaltic columns, resembling the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, are its greatest curiosity. A cave in this island afforded an asylum, in 1746, to the disappointed Pretender and his faithful guide, for two nights. Lon. 6 12 E., lat. 57 12 N.

Slake, a town of Ireland, in Meath co., with a castle and extensive flour-mills.

Slave Coast, a maritime tract of Guinea, between the Gold Coast and Benin, comprehending the kingdoms of Whidah and Ardra.

Slave Lake, in the NW. part of North America. It receives many streams on the north and south shores, and is full of islands.

Staeaford, a market-town in Lincolnshire, Eng., on the Stae, which is navigable hence to the Witham.

Steswick, a duchy of Denmark, in the south part of Jutland, separated on the south from Holstein by the river Eider.

Sligo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 25 miles long and 22 broad; divided into 39 parishes. The soil is in general fertile, but rather boggy toward the coast. The chief rivers are the Sligo and Moy, and it has many small lakes. The linen manufacture flourishes in this district. Its capital is a borough of the same name, which has a castle. Near it is also a place called the Giant's Grave, where many large stones are placed in a similar manner to those of Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain.

Slippery Rock, t. Butler co. Pa. — T. Mercer co. Pa.

Stitchama, a seaport of Sweden, in the Island of Gotthard. Lon. 18 36 E., lat. 57 28 N.

Sluten, a fortified town in Friesland.

Sluys, or *L'Escluse*, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders. Lon. 3 25 E., lat. 51 19 N.

Smaland, the most southern province of Sweden, chiefly consisting of barren rocks, forests, marshes, and heaths, and having mines of iron and copper.

Smalkalden, a town of Upper Saxony, belonging to Hesse Cassel. Lon. 10 47 E., lat. 50 45 N.

Smarden, a market-town in Kent, Eng.

Smethwick, a village in Staffordshire, Eng., near Birmingham. Here is a great manufacture of gun-barrels, and an iron-foundry, belonging to the Soho works.

Smith, co. W. Tennessee. Pop. 21,492.

— T. Washington co. Pa. — T. Belmont co. Ohio.

Smithfield, a town of Virginia, in Isle of Wight county. — P.t. Providence co. R. I. Pop. 3,994. Here are manufactures of cotton, paper, muskets, sithes, &c., and quarries of limestone and whetstone.

A town of North Carolina, capital of Johnston co. — P.t. and cap. Johnston co. N. C. — P.t. Madison co. N. Y. Pop. 2,636.

Smithland, a town of Kentucky, chief of Livingston co.

Smithtown, a town of the state of New York, in Suffolk co. Pop. 1,686.

Smithville, a town of North Carolina, chief of Brunswick co. Lon. 78 30 W., lat. 33 50 N.

Smolensk, a city, capital of a government of Russia, of its name, situate on the fron-

tiers of Lithuania. Lon. 32 33 E., lat. 54 50 N.

Smyrna, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandise. The imports from England consist of woollen cloths, camlets, lead, tin, and hardware; these are exchanged for cotton, coffee, mohair, drugs, raisins, galls, figs, &c. Lon. 27 7 E., lat. 38 28 N.

Smyrna, p.t. Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 1,897.

Smyrna, New, a town of Florida.

Snaith, a market-town in West Yorkshire, near the Aire.

Sneck, or *Snitz*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Friesland.

Snetsham, a market-town in Norfolk, Eng.

Snowdon, a mountain of Wales, in the centre of Caernarvonshire, and the most noted eminence in the whole region of the Welsh hills. The height of this mountain, from the level of the sea to the highest peak, is 3,571 feet. It was held sacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnassus was by the Greeks. From its summits may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland.

Snowhill, a town of Maryland. Lon. 75 26 W., lat. 38 8 N.

Snowhill, p.t. and cap. Worcester co. Md.

Soar, a river in Leicestershire, Eng., which rises from two sources in the SW. part of the county, flows by Leicester and Mountsorrel, passes Loughborough, and then separates this county from Nottinghamshire to its entrance into the Trent.

Society Isles, seven islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook in 1769, and so called in honor of the Royal Society. The soil, productions, people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are nearly the same as at Otaheite. The English missionaries have met with no inconsiderable success amongst these islanders.

Socota, a town of Abyssinia, capital of the mountainous district of Lasta. Lon. 38 57 E., lat. 12 10 N.

Socotora, or *Socotra*, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying 49 leagues from Cape Gardafan, on the coast of Africa. It abounds in fruit and cattle, and is particularly noted for fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mahomedans, with a mixture of paganism.

Sodbury, or *Chipping Sodbury*, a market-town in Gloucestershire, Eng.

Sodor, a village in Icolmkill, one of the Hebrides of Scotland.

Sodus, p.t. Wayne co. N. Y., on the S. side of Lake Ontario, with an excellent harbor. Pop. 3,528. It is 80 miles E. of Niagara.

Soest, a town of Prussian Westphalia.

Sofala, a kingdom on the coast of Caffraria. The coast is low, the interior woody, and difficult of access. The chief exports are slaves, ivory, gold-dust, and rice.

Sofia, or **Sophia**, a populous city of European Turkey, capital of Bulgaria. Lon. 23 58 E., lat. 42 56 N.

Suguo, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a province of the same name. Lon. 11 55 E., lat. 6 0 S.

Soham, a market-town in Cambridgeshire, Eng., seated on a fen of the same name, near Soham Mere, which takes up 1,000 acres of land.

Soho, a village in Staffordshire, Eng., near Birmingham, famous for its immense iron-works. Here is also made every article common to the Birmingham trade.

Soignies, a town of the Netherlands.

Soissonois, an old territory of France, in the Isle of France, which, with that of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aisne.

Soissons, a city of France, in the department of Aisne. Lon. 3 19 E., lat. 49 23 N.

Soldin, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, with cloth and woollen manufactures, and a trade in hops.

Solenof, a lake of Independent Tartary, lying midway between the Caspian Sea and the Lake Aral.

Soleure, or **Solothurn**, a canton of Switzerland, which stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chain of the Jura.

Solfatara, or **Lago di Bagni**; a lake of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near Tivoli, formerly called Lacus Albulus, on the banks of which stood the temple and oracle of Faunus.

Solfatara, a mountain of Naples, supposed to have a subterraneous communication with Mount Vesuvius.

Solihull, a town in Warwickshire, Eng.

Solimoës, a country of South America, occupied by numerous Indian tribes, speaking divers idioms. The soil is rich, and productive of plants and trees of great utility.

Solkamsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, famous for its salt-pits. Lon. 57 26 E., lat. 59 16 N.

Soller, a town of Majorca, in a celebrated vale of orange-trees.

Solms, a former principality of Germany, now part of Hesse Darmstadt.

Solo, or **Surakarta**, the native capital of Java, and the residence of the emperor. Lon. 110 53 E., lat. 7 34 S.

Solow, p-t. Somerset co. Me., on the Kennebec. Pop. 768.—P-t. Cortland co. N. Y. Pop. 2,033.

Solor, an island of the East Indies, to the S. of Celebes and W. of Flores. Lon. 3 E., lat. 9 0 S.

Solsana, a city of Spain, in Catalonia.

Solva, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a harbor on St. Bride Bay.

Solway Frith, an arm of the sea, between Cumberland, in England, and Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, in Scotland. A number of rivers pour into this frith on the Scottish side, the principal of which are the Dee, Orr, Nith, Esk, and Annan.

Solymania, or **Sherezur**, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Lower Kurdistan. Lon. 45 17 E., lat. 35 28 N.

Sombrere, one of the Nicobar Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

Sombrerole, a town of Mexico, in Zacatecas, the seat of the council of mines.

Sombrero, a cluster of uninhabited islands in the West Indies, belonging to the British. Lon. 63 37 W., lat. 18 34 N.

Somers, p-t. Holland co. Conn. Pop. 1,439.—P-t. Westchester co. N. Y. Pop. 1,997.

Somerset, co. Me. Pop. 35,778. Norridgewock is the capital.—Co. W. District of Pennsylvania. Pop. 17,441.—Co. of Maryland. Pop. 20,155.—A township of Windham co. Vt.—P-v. of Somerset and Washington co. Pa.; Perry, Belmont and Franklin cos. Ohio; and Pulaske co. Ken.—P-t. Bristol co. Mass. Pop. 1,024.—Co. N. J. Pop. 17,689.

Somersetshire, a county of England, 65 miles long and 45 broad, containing 1,050,880 acres, divided into 42 hundreds and 475 parishes, and having 2 cities and 28 market towns. The soil in the NE. quarter is in general stony, and possesses a lofty mineral tract called Mendip Hills. On the west side are Quantock Hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the NW. corner is the sterile region of Exmoor. The southern part is high, but well cultivated; and throughout the county, vales of the greatest fertility are interspersed. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Thone, Brew, and Avon. Bath and Wells are the two cities, but Ilchester is the county town.

Somerton, a market-town in Somersetshire, Eng., formerly a considerable place, whence the county took its name. Between this town and Bridgewater is a rich tract, called Sedgemoor, memorable for the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth, in 1685.

Somerville, p-v. Somerset co. N. J.—P-v. Fayette co. Pa.—P-v. Morgan co. Alabama.

Somme, a department of France, including the W. part of the old province of Picardy.

Sommerdyck, a town of the Netherlands, in S. Holland, chief of the Island of Overflackee.

Sommerfeld, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, with manufactures of fine cloth.

Sommiers, a town in Gard, France.

Somoroastro, a town of Spain, on the coast of Biscay, with a famous iron-mine.

Sonderborg, a seaport of Denmark, with an ancient castle, in which Christian II. was confined 13 years. Lon. 9 49 E., lat. 54 57 N.

Sone, a river of Hindoostan, which has its source in the high table-land of Gundwana, near to that of the Nerbudda.

Sonehut, a small town and mud fort of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, the seat of a raja. Lon. 82 33 E., lat. 23 33 N.

Song-kiang, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 120 45 E., lat. 31 0 N.

Sonnaberg, a town and castle of Germany, in Tyrol.—A town in the principality of Saxe Meiningen, with a great trade in whet-stones, looking-glasses, nails, &c.

Sopra, a province of Mexico. It is a hilly and arid country, but famed for excellent horses and cattle. The N. part is called Pimeria, and inhabited by the Pimas nation of Indians.

Sooloo, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying SW. of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is governed by a sultan; and his dominion extends over a great number of small islands between Mindanao and Borneo, called the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 121 15 E., lat. 5 57 N.

Soonda, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. Lon. 74 58 E., lat. 14 43 N.

Sooner-gong, a town in Bengal, famous for a manufacture of fine cloth.

Sophienberg, a town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a royal palace.

Sorau, a town of Lusatia, with manufactures of cloth, and a trade in yarn and linen.

Sorel, or **Chambly**, a river of Lower Canada, which issues from Lake Champlain, and flows N. to the St. Lawrence, which it enters at the town of Sorel.

Soria, a town of Spain, in Old Castile.

Sorrento, a seaport of Naples, in Principato Citra, the birthplace of Tasso.

Sos, a town of Spain, in Aragon.

Sospello, a town of the Sardinian States, with a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs.

Souillac, a town in Lot, France.

Sound, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the Categat into the Baltic.

Sourabaya, a large town on the NE. coast of Java, capital of a district. Lon. 112 55 E., lat. 7 14 30 S.

Soure, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura.

Souri, a town of Persia, in Laristan. Lon. 55 30 E., lat. 26 18 N.

Sou-tcheou, a celebrated and populous city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 120 0 E., lat. 31 22 N.

South Sea. (See *Pacific Ocean*.)

Southam, a market-town in Warwickshire, Eng.

South Amboy, t. Middlesex co. N. J.

Southampton, a borough and a county in Hampshire, Eng.; it stands between the Itchen and Test, which here flow into an inlet of the sea, called Southampton Water. It possesses a considerable trade, and has a particular connexion with Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark. Three miles hence, to the SE., are the picturesque remains of Netley Abbey. Southampton has manufactures of silks and carpets, and is the birthplace of Isaac Watts, in 1674. Lon. 1 24 W., lat. 50 54 N.—Co. in the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 16,073.—P-t. Suffolk, N. Y., on Long Island. Pop. 4,850.—Townships in Bucks, Franklin, Cumberland and Bradford cos. Pa.

Southend, a village in Essex, Eng., near Rochford. It is the nearest place to the metropolis for sea-bathing, and has good accommodation for genteel company.—A village in Argyleshire, Scot.

Southfleet, a village in Kent, Eng., near Gravesend. Some stone coffins, urns, &c., were lately dug up here, which evince it to have been a Roman station.

Southington, p-t. Hartford co. Conn. Pop. 1,844.

Southold, p-t. Suffolk co. N. Y., on Long Island. Pop. 2,900.

Southwark, a borough in Surry, Eng., which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London. Southwark was long independent of London, but Edward III. granted it to the city; it was then called the village of Southwark, and afterwards named the bailiwick. In the reign of Edward VI. it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of Bridge-Ward Without. On the death of the alderman of this ward, he is succeeded by the next in seniority, to whatever ward he may belong; this being considered as a sinecure, and consequently the most proper for "the father of the city." Here are six churches, a Roman chapel, many places of worship for dissenters, and several charitable foundations, particularly the hospitals of St. Thomas and Guy; also the King's Bench and Marshalsea prisons, and the county jail.

Southwell, a market-town in Nottinghamshire, Eng.

Southwold, a town in Suffolk, Eng.

Souigny, a town in Allier, France.

Sovano, a town of Tuscany, in Siensese.

Sow, a river in Staffordshire, Eng., which rises in the W. part of the co., and joins the Trent.

Sowerby, a town in Yorkshire, Eng.

Spa, a town of the Netherlands, in the

province of Liege, famous for mineral waters.

Spain, a kingdom of Europe, 700 miles long and 500 broad; containing the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Aragon, Estramadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valentia, Biscay, Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre. The soil is very fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground. The produce of the country is wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, salt, saltpetre, barilla, hemp, and sugar-canes, with the richest and most delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy; and its wines are in high esteem. Spain abounds in minerals and metals: cornelian, agate, jacinth, loadstone, turquoise-stones, quicksilver, iron, copper, lead, sulphur, gypsum, calamine, crystal, marbles of several kinds, porphyry, the finest jasper, and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts, are found here. The principal rivers are the Douro, Tago, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, Ebro, and Minho. The Spaniards in general are tall, their complexions swarthy, and their countenances expressive. The established religion is Catholic. Madrid is the capital.

Spalatro, or **Spalatto**, a strong seaport of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Venice. Lon. 16 33 E., lat. 43 34 N.

Spalding, a market town in Lincolnshire, Eng., seated on the Welland. It has a good trade in wool, corn, and coal; and much hemp and flax are grown in the neighborhood.

Spandau, a town of Prussia, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, with a fine fortress.

Spangenberg, a town and castle of Hesse.

Spanish Main, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which washes the N. part of S. America, from the Leeward Islands to the Isthmus of Darien.

Sparta, p-t. and cap. Hancock co. Ga. —Cap. White co. W. Ten.

Sparta, p-t. Livingston co. N. Y. Pop. 3,777.

Spartanburg, a district of S. Carolina. Pop. 21,148.

Spartel, Cape, a promontory on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 56 W., lat. 35 50 N.

Spartivento, Cape, a low point that forms the S.E. extremity of Italy. Lon. 16 40 E., lat. 37 50 N.

Spitt-town, a seaport of Barbadoes. Lon. 59 55 W., lat. 13 15 N.

Spencer, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. Pop. 1,618. —P-t. Toga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,253.

—Co. Indiana, Pop. 3,187.

Spey, a rapid river of Scotland, which issues from a small lake in the centre of Invernesshire, divides Elginshire from Banffshire for more than 20 miles, and the German Ocean at Garmouth.

Spezzia, or **Spetia**, a town of Sardinia, in the duchy of Genoa, with a good harbor. Lon. 9 37 E., lat. 44 10 N.

Spiegelberg, a town and castle of Hanover.

Spigno, a town of Piedmont, in Montserat, with a castle.

Spilsby, a market-town in Lincolnshire, Eng.

Spinalonga, a seaport of the Island of Candia, with a good harbor and a citadel. Lon. 25 48 E., lat. 35 20 N.

Spire, a late bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine. It is a mountainous country, covered with forests, but produces corn, wine, chestnuts, and almonds.

Spire, or **Spyre**, capital of the Bavarian province of the Rhine. Lon. 8 29 E., lat. 49 19 N.

Spirito Santo, a mountainous and woody province of Brazil, but producing gold, iron, crystals, amethysts, excellent timber, and abundance of cotton. —A town of Cuba, near the middle of the island.

Spirithead, a famous road in the English Channel, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

Spitzbergen, the most northern country of Europe, consisting of a group of dreary islands, lying between 9 and 24 E. lon., and 76 30 and 80 30 N. lat., having Greenland to the west, and Nova Zembla to the east. In 1607 it was visited by Hudson, the celebrated English navigator, and four years afterwards became the resort of the English for taking whales; since which period its shores have been annually visited by other European nations for the same purpose. Lon. 16 5 E., lat. 76 39 N.

Sporades, the name formerly given to those islands in the Archipelago, scattered along the shores of Europe and of Asia, and not grouped round Delos, like the Cyclades.

Spotland, a town in Lancashire, Eng., considerable for its trade and manufactures.

Spotsylvania, a co. of the E. district of Virginia. Pop. 11,920. Fredericksburg is the capital.

Spree, a river that rises in Bohemia, passes through Lusatia into Brandenburg, flows by Berlin, and joins the Havel opposite Spandau.

Springfield, a town of Massachusetts, capital of Hampden county. Lon. 72 35 W., lat. 42 10 N. There is an U. S. Armory here, comprising an arsenal, barracks, forges and workshops; 16,000 muskets are made annually. There are also cotton and paper manufactories. Pop. 6,784. —A town of Ohio, capital of Clark county. —Another, in Tennessee, capital of Robertson county. —Another, in Kentucky, capital of Washington co. —

There are numerous small towns and villages of this name throughout the states.

Spring Water, p-t. Livingston co. N. Y. Pop. 2,253.

Spern Head, a promontory on the SE. coast of Yorkshire, Eng., at the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouse. Lon. 0 15-E., lat. 53 38 N.

Squam Harbor, harbor of Mass., NE. of Cape Ann.

Squam Lake, a beautiful though small lake of New Hampshire.

Stablo, a town in the province of Liege, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey.

Stabroek, or *Georgetown*, a seaport of Demerara in S. America, and capital of the province. Pop. 8,000.

Stade, a town of Hanover, in the province of Bremen, with a fortress. Lon. 9 23 E., lat. 53 36 N.

Stadberg, a town of Prussian Westphalia.

Stadthagen, a strong town of Westphalia, chief of the county of Schaumburg.

Staffa, a famous island of Scotland, on the west side of that of Mull. Here is a magnificent cavern, called Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet in length; the entrance is a natural arch, 53 feet wide and 117 high, from which the cavern is lighted so that the furthest extremity may be seen; it is supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the fragments of others that have been broken off in forming it. On the north side of the island is another cavern, called the Cormorant's Cave, which exhibits the same appearance, but on a less scale.

Stafford, p-t. Tolland co. Conn., famous for its iron manufactures. Pop. 2,514.—P-t. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 2,367.—A county in the E. district of Virginia. Pop. 9,362.

Staffordshire, a co. of England, 55 miles long and 42 broad, containing 734,720 acres, divided into 5 hundreds and 139 parishes, and having a city and 19 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Peak, and Manyfold. The soil in the southern part is good and rich. The middle is level and plain. The northern part, called the Moorland, is hilly and full of heaths, but contains rich mines of copper, lead, and coal. There are also good stone quarries, plenty of alabaster, and limestone. This county is famous for potteries, and for the iron trade in all its varieties.—The capital is the borough of Stafford, seated on the river Sow. It has a fine square market place, and manufactures of leather and shoes.

Stagno, a seaport of Austrian Dalmatia. Lon. 17 50 E., lat. 43 12 N.

Staines, a market town in Middlesex, Eng., on the Thames, over which is an iron bridge.

Stalbridge, a town in Dorsetshire, Eng.
Staley, a village in Lancashire, Eng., noted for weavers, dyers, and pressers of woollen cloth.

Stamford, a borough in Lincolnshire, Eng., on the Welland. It has a good trade in coal, malt, and freestone. Lon. 0 31 W., lat. 52 42 N.—A town of Connecticut, in Fairfield co. Pop. 3,795.

Stamford, t. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. 1,597.

Stampalia, an island in the Archipelago. *Stanch*, or *Cos*, a fertile island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Nafolia. It is the birthplace of Hippocrates and Apelles; abounds with cypress and turpentine trees, and a variety of fruits, particularly grapes and melons.

Standon, a market-town in Hertfordshire, Eng., seated on the river Rib.

Standford, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. Pop. 5,521.—P-t. and cap. Lincoln co. Ken.

Stanhope, a town in the county of Durham, Eng., chiefly inhabited by miners.

Stanley, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng., near Edgeware. The common is so elevated a spot, that some trees here are visible from the German Ocean.

Stanfield, a town in Yorkshire, Eng., considerable for its manufactures.

Starbrock, a seaport of Guyana. Lon. 53 0 W., lat. 6 30 N.

Starnberg, a town and castle of Bavaria.

Stargard, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with a castle belonging to the prince.
Stargard, New, a town of Pomerania, with a considerable trade.

Stark, co. Ohio. Pop. 26,784.

Starksborough, p-t. Addison co. Vt. Pop. 1,342.

Start Point, a promontory on the coast of Devonshire, Eng. Lon. 3 48 W., lat. 50 13 N.

Stasfurt, a town of Prussian Saxony, with some good salt-works.

Staten Island, isl. N. Y., constituting the county of Richmond. It is 14 miles long, 8 wide, and lies 9 miles SW. New York city. The Quarantine Ground for vessels entering the port of N York, is on this island.

Staten Land, a barren craggy island near the SE. point of Terra del Fuego. The passage between them is the Strait of Le Maire. It is of a square form; and the eastern point, now generally passed by vessels going round Cape Horn, is called Cape St. John. Lon. 63 47 W., lat. 54 50 S.

Statesburg, p-t. and cap. Claremont co. S. C.

Statesville, p-t. and cap. Iredell co. N. C.

Staufenburg, a town and castle of Germany, in Hesse.

Staunton, r. Va., one of the chief branches of the Roanoke.—P-t. and cap. Augusta co. Va. Pop. 1,726.—T. Miami co. Ohio.

Stavanger, a seaport of Norway. Lon. 55 55 E., lat. 58 58 N.

Staveren, a town of Friesland, seated on the *Zuider Zee*; formerly a considerable city, but now much decayed. Lon. 5 13 E., lat. 52 54 N.

Stavropol, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasus, with a fort.

Steenbergen, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant.

Stege, a seaport of Denmark, on the N. coast of the Isle of Mona. Lon. 12 15 E., lat. 55 4 N.

Stegsburg, a seaport of Sweden, in East Gothland, seated on the Baltic. Lon. 16 40 E., lat. 58 16 N.

Stein, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich.—A town of Austria, on the N. side of the Danube.—A town and castle of Germany, in Carniola.

Stein am Anger, a town of Hungary, the Sabania of the Romans; it contains many antiquities.

Steinfurt, a town of Prussian Westphalia.

Steinheim, a town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, with a castle.

Steinhude, a town of Westphalia.

Steinhurst, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a castle.

Stenay, a town in Meuse, France.

Stendal, a town of Brandenburg, capital of the Old Mark. Here is a colony of French Calvinists, and several manufactures. Lon. 11 58 E., lat. 52 35 N.

Stephentown, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. Pop. 2,716.

Stettinberg, a town of Brandenburg.—Another, in Lower Saxony.

Sternburg, a town and castle of Moravia. *Sterling*, p-t. Windham co. Conn., with manufactures of cotton. Pop. 1,240.—P-t. Worcester co. Mass., 44 W. Boston. Pop. 1,789.—P-t. Cayuga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,436.

Sterzingen, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, celebrated for its sword-blades.

Stettin, a fortified seaport of Prussia, capital of Pomerania, on the Oder. It has numerous manufactures, and carries on a considerable trade to all parts of Europe. Lon. 14 44 E., lat. 53 30 N.

Stettin, New, a town of Pomerania, with a castle, on the frontiers of Prussia.

Steuben, co. N. Y. Pop. 33,975.—P-t. Washington co. Me. Pop. 695.—P-t. Oneida co. N. Y. Pop. 2,094. This township was granted to Baron Steuben for his services during the revolution.

Steubenville, p-t. and cap. Jefferson co. Ohio. Pop. 3,152. It is a flourishing place, with manufactures, two banks, and two newspapers.

Stevenage, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng. *Stevenston*, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland, famous for the coal strata in its vicinity.

Stevenswert, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, seated on the Meuse.

Stewart, co. W. Tenn. Pop. 6,898.

Stewart Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter in 1791, and named by him in honor of Admiral Keith Stewart. Lon. 163 18 E., lat. 8 26 S.

Stewarton, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland, near Irvine, with a manufacture of bonnets.—A town in Tyrone, Ireland.

Stewartstown, p-t. Coos co. N. H. Pop. 529.

Steyning, a borough in Sussex, Eng. In its church were buried St. Cuthman, and Ethelwolf, King of Wessex, father of Alfred.

Steyr, a town of Austria, which has a great trade in articles of iron and steel.

Steyreg, a town and castle of Austria.

Stickhausen, a town and castle of Hanover.

Stillwater, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y. Pop. 2,601. This spot is celebrated for a battle fought in 1777 between the armies of Gates and Burgoyne.

Stilton, a town in Huntingdonshire, Eng., celebrated for a rich kind of cheese, first publicly sold here at the Bell Inn, but principally made at Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire.

Stinchar, a river of Scotland, in the S. part of Ayrshire, which has a rapid course of 26 miles, and enters the ocean below Ballantrae.

Stiria, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, divided into Upper and Lower. Though a mountainous country, clothed with oak, beech, and pine, every kind of grain is well cultivated, and the white wine is very pleasant.

Stirlingshire, a small county of Scotland, divided into 22 parishes. Here are various remains of Roman antiquities, and it is crossed by the wall of Antoninus, which is here generally known by the name of Graham's Dyke. This county abounds in coal, ironstone, and limestone. The principal rivers are the Forth, Carron, and Avon; and the Great Canal crosses it from the mouth of the Carron. Stirling, a borough, is the capital, seated by the river Forth, on the side of a hill that terminates abruptly in a steep basaltic rock, on which is an ancient castle, once a strong place, and the scene of frequent and bloody contentions. In the town and neighborhood are manufactures of carpets, shalloons, &c.; the cotton trade is very flourishing; and it has a good salmon fishery.

Stockbridge, a borough in Hampshire, Eng.—P-t. Berkshire co. Mass., 130 W. Boston. It has manufactures, and quar-

ries of marble. Pop: 1,530.—P-t. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 1,333.

Stockholm, a city, and the capital of Sweden, with a castle, a magnificent palace; and several other handsome public buildings. It occupies, beside two peninsulas, seven rocky islands between the Lake Maeler and a bay of the Baltic. The water that divides the inhabitants of the different quarters in summer, unites them in winter; for it becomes a plain, which is traversed by horses in sledges, and by vehicles of all sorts placed on skates, along the sides of ships fixed in the ice. The harbor is an inlet of the Baltic, and the water of such a depth, that ships of the largest burthen can approach the quay. The Royal Academy of Sciences owes its institution to the celebrated Linné. The Royal Academy of Paintings and Sculpture has a fine collection of casts, from the antique statues at Rome, presented by King Adolphus Frederick; and the arsenal contains an immense number of trophies and standards; also, the hat and clothes worn by Charles XI. when he was killed. Stockholm has manufactures of iron, glass, china, silk, cotton, woollen, linen, &c. Lon. 18 4 E., lat. 59 21 N.

Stockport, a town in Cheshire, Eng., with considerable manufactures of cotton, printed goods, and hats.

Stockton, a town of Durham, Eng., on the Tees. Here are two docks for ship-building.

Stoddard, t. Cheshire co. N. H. Pop. 1,159.

Stoke, a village in Norfolk, Eng.—A village in Suffolk, Eng. It has a church on a hill, the tower of which is a mark to ships that pass the mouth of the harbor of Harwich.

Stoke, or *Stoke Poges*, a village in Buckinghamshire, Eng., near Windsor. Its churchyard was the scene of Gray's celebrated Elegy.

Stoke-upon-Trent, a large village in Staffordshire, Eng., a mile from Newcastle. It is situate on the river Trent, with the Grand Trunk or Trent and Mersey Canal running parallel, and passing through the town. Here are several wharfs and ware-houses, and many potteries.

Stokes, co. N. Carolina. Pop. 16,196.—T. Madison co. Ohio.—T. and cap. Montgomery co. N. C.

Stokesley, a town in Yorkshire, Eng.

Stolberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county, with a castle. Lon. 11 5 E., lat. 51 36 N.—A town of Saxony, in Misnia, in which great quantities of cloth are made.—A town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Juliers, noted for brass manufactures.

Stolpe, a town of Pomerania, famous for the amber found in its vicinity. Lon. 16 48 E., lat. 54 27 N.

Stone, a town in Staffordshire, Eng., on the Trent.

Stoneham, t. Middlesex co. Mass.—9 N. Boston. Pop. 732.

Stonehaven, a seaport of Scotland, and the county-town of Kincardineshire. It has a manufacture of brown linen, and some trade in dried fish and oil. Lon. 1 53 W., lat. 56 58 N.

Stonehenge, a celebrated Druidical monument of England, situated on Salisbury Plain. It consists of several huge stones, eight of which stand erect, and 12 are fallen to the ground; but which once evidently formed several concentric circles.

Stoney Point, p-v. Albermarle co. Va.—T. Iredell co. N. C.—T. Abbeville Dis. S. C.

Stonington, p-t. New London co. Ct. Pop. 3,401. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen, and is engaged in the whale-fishery. It was bombarded by the British in 1814, without effect.

Stornoway, a seaport of Scotland, on the E. side of the Isle of Lewis. Lon. 6 18 W., lat. 58 18 N.

Stortford, or *Bishop Stortford*, a market-town in Hertfordshire, Eng.

Stoughton, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass., 14 SE. Dedham. Pop. 1,591.

Stour, a river that forms the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, Eng.—

A river that rises in the S. part of Staffordshire, Eng., and flows into the Severn, opposite Stourport.—Another, rising on the most northerly point of Dorsetshire, and flows into the Avon, opposite Christchurch.—Another, in Kent, which rises in the Weald, flows by Wye and Canterbury, and divides into two streams; the smaller one, called the Sair, passes N. to the sea at Reculver, and the main branch flows SE. by Sandwich into Hope Bay, forming the Isle of Thanet.

Stourbridge, a corporate town in Worcestershire, Eng., on the Stour, with manufactures of glass, iron, and earthenware.

Stourminster, a town in Dorsetshire, Eng.

Stourport, a village in Worcestershire, Eng., near Kidderminster. It is a busy centre of inland navigation, seated opposite the place where the river Stour and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal enter the Severn, over which river it has a long stone bridge.

Ston, p-t. Washington co. Vt. Pop. 1,579.—P-t. Middlesex co. Mass. Pop. 1,921.—P-t. Portage co. Ohio.

Stow Market, a town in Suffolk, Eng., on the Orwell.

Stow on the Wold, a market-town in Gloucestershire, Eng.

Stone, a parish of Buckinghamshire, Eng., near Buckingham, celebrated for

the princely seat and grounds of the Duke of Buckingham.

Stowey, a town in Somersetshire, Eng., which had once a castle, of which no vestiges remain, except the ditch.

Strabane, a borough of Ireland, in Tyrone county, situate on the Mourne.—T. Washington co. Pa.

Stradbally, a town in Queen county, Ireland.

Stradella, a strong town of Italy, in Milanese, with a castle, near the Po.

Straford, co. E. part of N. H. Pop. 58,916.—P. t. Strafford co. N. H. Pop. 2,200.—T. Orange co. Vt. Pop. 1,935.

Stralsund, a seaport and the chief town of Hither Pomerania; the trade and commerce of which are considerable. Lon. 13 16 E., lat. 54 20 N.

Strangford, a town in Down county, Ireland.

Strangford Lough, an inlet of the sea, in the county of Down, on the E. coast of Ireland. It contains some good harbors, and 54 small islands, on which the burning of kelp employs a great number of hands.

Stranraer, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Wigtonshire. Lon. 4 57 W., lat. 55 0 N.

Strasbourg, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Rhine. The principal structures are built of a red stone, dug from the quarries which are along the Rhine. The citadel and fortifications have been so much augmented, that Strasbourg is considered one of the strongest places in Europe. In the cathedral is a clock, which shows the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, &c. Strasbourg is a place of considerable commerce, and has manufactures of tobacco, porcelain, steel, carpets, lace, cloth, leather, &c. Lon. 7 45 E., lat. 48 35 N.—A town of West Prussia, in the province of Culm, with a castle.

—Another, in Carinthia, Germany.—P. t. Lancaster co. Pa.—P. t. Franklin co. Pa.—P. v. Shenandoah co. Va.

Stratford, p. t. Coos co. N. H. Pop. 443.—P. t. Fairfield co. Ct. Pop. 1,807.—A village in Suffolk, Eng.—A village in Essex, Eng., near London.

Stratford-on-Avon, a town in Warwickshire, Eng., memorable as the birth-place of Shakspeare, in 1564, who was buried here in 1616.

Stratford, Fenny, a town in Buckinghamshire, Eng., on the Yssel, and the Roman Watling Street.

Stratford Stoney, a town in Buckinghamshire, Eng., on the Ouse. The inhabitants are principally lace-makers.

Stratham, p. t. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 838.

Strathaven, a town in Lanerkshire, Scotland.

Strathgyle, a district of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire.

Strathmore, a great valley of Scotland, which extends along the south foot of the Grampian Hills, traversing the kingdom from Dumbarton to Stonehaven, and is bounded on the S. by the Lennox, Ochil, and Sidlaw Hills. The whole valley is fertile, and interspersed with towns, villages, and elegant seats.

Strathy, a river in Sutherlandshire, Scot., which issues from Loch Strathy, and flows into a bay of the North Sea, to which it gives name. Lon. 3 43 W., lat. 58 43 N.

Stratton, a town in Cornwall, Eng.

Straubing, a town of Bavaria, with a castle.

Strausburg, a town of Brandenburg, with an old castle on a mountain.

Strelitz, a town of Silesia.

Strelitz, New, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Lon. 13 18 E., lat. 53 21 N.

Strichen, a town in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Stroemsholm, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, with an antique royal castle.

Strokestown, in Roscommon county, Ireland.

Stroma, a small island of Scotland, on the coast of Caithness, in the Pentland Frith. Near its N. end is a dangerous whirlpool.

Stromboli, the most northern and eastern of the Lipari islands, and an immense volcano. It rises in a conical form to the height of 3,000 feet; and toward the E. are three small craters ranged near each other, nearly at two-thirds of its height. Of all the volcanoes recorded in history, Stromboli seems to be the only one that flames without ceasing; and for ages past it has been looked upon as the great lighthouse of the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 15 40 E., lat. 38 40 N.

Stromness, a town of Scotland, on the SW. side of the island of Pomona.

Stromoe, the largest of the Feroe Islands, in the Northern Ocean. It has a town called Thorshaven, which is the capital of the islands, and the common market. Lon. 7 0 W., lat. 62 10 N.

Stromstad, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, famous for shell-fish. Lon. 11 10 E., lat. 58 53 N.

Strong, p. t. Somerset co. Me. Pop. 965.

Strongsville, p. t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, 125 NE. Columbus. Pop. 6,311.

Stronsa, one of the Orkney Islands.

Strontian, a town in Argyleshire, Scot., noted for rich lead-mines, in which a new kind of mineral was discovered in 1790, and named Strontites.

Stroud, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng., seated on a brook, the waters of which being peculiarly adapted to the dyeing of

scarlet, its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers.—A considerable village in Kent, Eng.

Stara, a river of Piedmont, which rises on the W. border, and flows by Coni and Fossano to Cerasco, where it joins the Tanaro.

Starbridge, p-t. Worcester co. Mass., 70 SW. Boston. Pop. 1,688.

Stuttgart, the capital of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, surrounded by walls and ditches. It has manufactures of silks, stockings, ribands, &c., and around it are numerous vineyards and gardens.

Suabia, a circle of Germany, which includes the kingdom of Wirtemberg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, the principalities of Hohenzollern, Oettingen, Furstenberg, Mindelheim, Augsburg, and Constance; also, Burgau, Brisgau, and some other territories.

Suturacreeka, a river of Hindoostan, which has its source in the south part of Bahar, whence it flows in a winding SE. course of about 25½ miles to the Bay of Bengal.

Suca, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli.

Success Bay, a bay of Terra del Fuego, on the W. shore of the Strait of Le Maire. Lon. 65 27 W., lat. 55 1 S.

Suda, a strong fort of the Isle of Candia.

Sudbury, a borough in Suffolk, Eng., on the Stour.—P-t. Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 812.—P-t. Middlesex co. Mass., 20 W. Boston. Pop. 1,424.

Sudersfors, a town of Sweden, the only place in the kingdom where anchors are forged.

Sudermania, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper. It is the most populous part of Sweden, abounds in corn, and has mines of divers metals.

Sudetes, a large mountain chain of Germany, separating the Austrian States from those of Saxony and Prussia.

Sudores, the southernmost of the Feroe Islands, in the Northern Ocean. Near it is a whirlpool, occasioned by a crater 61 fathoms deep in the centre, which in storms is very dangerous.

Suen-kaa, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 114 39 E., lat. 40 38 N.

Suez, a seaport of Egypt, with a castle, seated at the NW. extremity of the Red Sea, called the Gulf of Suez. Lon. 32 28 E., lat. 30 0 N.

Suffield, p-t. Hartford co. Ct. Pop. 2,696.—T. Portage co. Ohio.

Suffolk, a county of England, 58 miles long and 28 broad, containing 967,680 acres, divided into 21 hundreds and 510 parishes, and having 29 market-towns. The soil is various, but the country, in general, is level. That near the shore is sandy and full of heaths, yet abounds in rye, peas, turnips, carrots, and hemp. Copious beds of petrified shells, called shell-marl, are found in various parts be-

tween Woodbridge and Orford, and are used for improving light land. High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, in the inland part, yields good pasture, and feeds abundance of cattle. The chief produce is butter and cheese; and the principal rivers are the Stour, Waveny, Little Ouse, Larke, Deben, Gipping, and Orwell.—Co. E. part of Mass. Pop. 62,162.—Co. SE. part of N. Y. Pop. 26,960.—P-t. Nansmond co. Va.

Suir, a river of Ireland, which rises in Tipperary, and meets the Barrow at the head of Waterford Haven.

Sullivan, co. N. H. Pop. 19,687.—Co. N. Y. Pop. 12,372.—Co. Indiana. Pop. 4,696.—Co. E. Ten. Pop. 10,073.—P-t. Hancock co. Me. Pop. 538.—P-t. Cheshire co. N. H. Pop. 555.—P-t. Madison co. N. Y. Pop. 4,077.

Sullivan's Island, a low island at the entrance of Charleston harbor, S. C.

Sully, or *Souki*, a town of European Turkey, in a district of the same name.

Sully, a town in Loiret, France.

Sultz, a town in Upper Rhine, France, in which is a medicinal spring.

Sutza, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a salt-mine.

Sulzbach, a town and castle of the palatinate of Bavaria, in a duchy of its name.

Sulzburg, a town of Suabia, in Baden.

Sumatra, an island in the Indian Ocean, the most western of the Sunda Islands. It is 950 miles long, and from 160 to 200 broad. The equator divides it into almost equal parts; the one extremity being in 5 35 N., the other in 5 56 S. lat. A chain of mountains runs through its whole extent; and between the ridges there are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. The inhabitants consist of Malays, Achenese, Battas, Lampoons, and Rejangs; the latter are taken as a standard of description, with respect to the persons, manners, &c., of the Sumatrans. They are rather below the middle stature, have strong black shining hair, but no beard; and their complexion is yellow. The rites of marriage consist simply in joining the hands of the parties, and pronouncing them man and wife. A man may purchase as many wives as he may wish to have; but their number seldom exceeds eight. The original natives are pagans; but when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the eastern islands, learn to read the Arabic character, and submit to circumcision, they are said to become Malays; the term Malay being understood to mean Mooselmin. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, and monkeys. Storks of a prodigious size, parrots, and many small birds of beautiful plumage are also natives here, and the island swarms with insects

Rice is the only grain that grows in the country. There are sugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, &c.; also, most of the East India fruits in great perfection. Indigo, saltpetre, sulphur, arsenic, brazil-wood, the bread-fruit tree, pepper, cassia, camphor, benzoin, coffee, cotton, cabbage-tree, and silk cotton-tree, are the produce of Sumatra; and the forests contain many valuable species of wood. Gold, tin, iron, copper, and lead, are found. Sumatra is divided into many petty kingdoms, the chief of which are Acheen, Indrapore, Palenbang, and Jambi. The English have two factories on this island, Fort Marlborough and Bencoolen.

Sumbava, an island of the Indian Ocean, with a town of the same name and another called Buma, each the capital of petty princes.

Sunbhoonauth, a town of Hindoostan, in Nepaul, noted for a famous temple.

Sumbul, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi.

Summeikiounn, a town of Birmah; the inhabitants of which are solely employed in the manufacture of saltpetre and gunpowder.

Summerfield, p-v. Guilford co. N. C.

Summit, p-t. Schoharie co. N. Y. Pop. 1,733.

Sumner, co. W. Ten. Pop. 20,606.—P-t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 1,099.

Sumter, district, S. C. Pop. 28,278.

Sumterville, p-t. and cap. Sumter district, S. C., 100 NW. Charleston.

Sunapee, lake, N. H., 11 miles in length.

Sunart, Loch, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, which extends 20 miles E. into the county of Argyle, from the N. end of the Sound of Mull.

Sunbury, p-t. Northumberland co. Pa.—P-t. Liberty co. Ga., 45 SE. Savannah, on Newport river, which here forms a tolerable harbor.—P-t. Gates co. N. C.—A village of England on the Thames.

Sunda Islands, in the SE. part of the Indian Ocean. The chief of them are Borneo, Sumatra, and Java; the two latter separated by a channel called the Straits of Sunda.

Sunderbunds, a tract of country in Hindoostan, consisting of that part of the delta of the Ganges, in Bengal, which borders on the sea. In extent it is equal to the principality of Wales. Here a large quantity of excellent salt is made, and transported with equal facility; and here also is found an inexhaustible store of timber for fuel and boat-building.

Sunderburg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Alsens, with a castle. Lon. 10° 0' E., lat. 54° 51' N.

Sunderland, a seaport in the county of Durham, Eng., which, for the exportation of coal, is next in consequence to New-

castle. Here are several small dock-yards, manufactures of salt, glass, copperas, and earthen ware, and a trade in lime, grindstones, and other articles. Its cast-iron bridge is worthy of notice: it consists of one arch, having a span of 237 feet, and rising 100 feet above the level of the water, thus enabling ships to pass under it.—P-t. Franklin co. Mass., 90 W. Boston. Pop. 666.—P-t. Bennington co. Vt. Pop. 463.

Sundi, a province of Congo, lying along the river Zaire. Lon. 17° 55' E., lat. 45° 0' S.

Sundswall, a seaport of Sweden. Lon. 17° 50' E., lat. 62° 25' N.

Swifish, p-t. Pike co. Ohio.

Superior, Lake, a lake of N. America, so called from its being the largest on that continent, and supposed to be the greatest body of fresh water on the globe. It is elevated 641 feet above the level of the Atlantic tides, and extends from the Straits of St. Mary to the mouth of St. Louis river, following the windings of the shore 400 miles, with 50 to 150 miles in width. Sufficient depth of water is every where found for the largest vessels, but much of the shore is rockbound, and the climate is excessively severe.

Sur, or *Sour*, a town of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean, where stood the famous city of Tyre, destroyed by Alexander the Great. It is now a small place, and the inhabitants carry on a trifling fishery, and export tobacco, dried figs, and charcoal.

Surabaya, an important seaport on the N. coast of Java, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 112° 45' E., lat. 7° 14' S.

Surat, an ancient city of Hindoostan, in Gujerat, with a strong citadel. It is the emporium of the most precious productions of the kingdom. Here are Jews, Mahomedans, Gentoos, and Christians of various denominations. The country round Surat is fertile, except toward the sea, where it is sandy and barren. Before the English East-India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat. In 1860 a treaty was concluded with the Nabob of Surat, by which the management of the city and district was vested in the British, whose authority is now supreme. Lon. 73° 7' E., lat. 21° 12' N.

Surinam, a country of Guyana, extending along a river of the same name. It abounds with game, and produces fruit, indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, gum, and wood for dyeing. The woods are full of monkeys; and large serpents, venomous insects, and wild beasts, harass the colonists.

Surinagia, a seaport of Japan, in the Is-

land of Nipon, capital of a province, with a castle. Lon. 139 5 E., lat. 39 30 N.

Surry, a county of England, 37 miles long and 27 broad, containing 485,120 acres, divided into 14 hundreds and 140 parishes, and having 11 market towns, including Southwark. In the interior are wide tracts of sandy ground and barren heath, and in some places long ridges of hills; though the borders of the county are fertile. The principal rivers besides the Thames are the Mole, Wandle, and Wey. —P-t. Hancock co. Me. Pop. 561.

—P-t. Cheshire co. N. H. Pop. 539. —Co. E. Va. Pop. 7,108. —Co. NW. part of N. C. Pop. 14,501.

Susa, or *Sousa*, a seaport of Tunis, the chief mart of the kingdom for olive oil and linen. Lon. 10 35 E., lat. 35 34 N. —A town of Piedmont, with a citadel, capital of a province of that name.

Suse, a kingdom of the empire of Morocco. It is a fine country, abounding in corn, almonds, olives, and dates, which are the principal articles exported from the empire. —A river of Morocco, which rises in the Atlas, flows through the kingdom of Suse, and enters the Atlantic 20 miles S. of St. Cruz.

Susquehanna, a river of the U. States, which has its E. source in Otsego co. N. Y., and flows SSE. into Chesapeake Bay. —Co. NE. part of Pa. Pop. 16,777. —T. Dauphin co. Pa.

Sussex, a county of England, 70 miles long and 28 where broadest, containing 936,320 acres, divided into 5 rapes and 313 parishes, and having one city and 16 market-towns. The soil is various; that of the downs, and thence to the sea, is fertile in corn and grass; the middle abounds with meadows and arable ground; and the N. side is shaded by extensive woods. The chief commodities are corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, and glass; and it is famous for wheatears, which are taken in great numbers on the SE. downs. Sussex is not distinguished for any manufacture, but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles at Chichester. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. —Co. NW. part of N. J. Pop. 20,349. —Co. S. part of Del. Pop. 27,118. —Co. E. Va. Pop. 12,720.

Sutherlandshire, a northern county of Scotland, divided into 13 parishes. Some parts of this county, called forests, are trackless deserts, destitute of trees; or bleak mountains, abounding with wild roes. It has abundance of ironstone, limestone, and slate; also many veins of lead-ore.

Sutton, p-t. Merrimack co. N. H. Pop. 1,424. —P-t. Worcester co. Mass., 10-S. Worcester. Pop. 2,186. —P-t. Caledonia co. Vt. Pop. 1,005.

Sutton Colefield, a corporate town in

Warwickshire, Eng., seated in a barren chase.

Suzanne, St., a town in Mayenne, France, with a large pepper manufacture.

Swaffham, a town in Norfolk, Eng.

Swale, a river in Yorkshire, Eng., which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, flows E. by Richmond, and then SE. to its junction with the Ure, where the united stream forms the Ouse.

Swally, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujerat. Lon. 72 50 E., lat. 21 6 N.

Swalwell, a village in the county of Durham, Eng., on the Derwent. Here are iron-works, where the largest anchors and mooring-chains are made and exported.

Swan River, r. N. America, which falls into the Mississippi, about 40 miles from its source.

Swanton, t. Waldo co. Me. Pop. 633.

Swansborough, p-v. Onslow co. N. C. 40 SW. Newbern.

Swansea, a seaport and borough of Wales, in Glamorganshire, near the mouth of the Tawny.

Swanton, p-t. Franklin co. Vt., on lake Champlain. Pop. 2,158.

Swansey, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. Pop. 1,816. —P-t. Bristol co. Mass. Pop. 1,677.

Swarteberg, a town of Sweden.

Swartsluys, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in Overysseel.

Swecaborg, a strong and immense fort of Finland, built on seven small islands in the Gulf of Finland, opposite Helsingfors. In different parts are numerous cannon, and massive batteries of various heights; also, extensive dry-docks, and two basins for repairing ships of war and small vessels. The harbor is capable of containing sixty sail of the line; and the fort can accommodate 10,000 men within its walls.

Sweden, a kingdom of Europe, extending 1,000 miles from N. to S., and 350 from E. to W. It is divided into four general parts—Sweden Proper, Gothland, Nordland, and Lapland; and each of these is subdivided into provinces. This kingdom, though enclosed by mountains on the W. and N., is in general a very flat country; and the soil is fat and sulphurous. It is abundantly watered by numerous lakes, rivers, and canals, on the banks of which the palaces and villas are usually built. In winter the cold is severe, and in summer the heat is considerable, the air being serene all that time. All the rocks are covered with flowers in the summer-time, and the gardens have plenty of fruit trees, which are early in blossoming. The animals are horses, oxen, hogs, goats, sheep, bears, reindeer, elks, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. It has many rich copper and iron-mines, and vast forests of timber-trees. The chief exports are masts, boards, gun-

powder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, salt, skins, pitch, and resin. The Swedes are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labor. They are praised for their hospitality, honesty, cleanliness, and industry; and have several public schools and colleges, where the arts and sciences are taught. The established religion is the Lutheran, but all other sects are tolerated.—P-t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 487.—P-t. Monroe co. N. Y. Pop. 2,938.

Sweden, Proper, one of the four grand divisions of Sweden, comprehending five provinces, and Stockholm, capital of Sweden.

Swedesborough, p-t. Gloucester co. N. J., 16 SW. Philadelphia.

Suenborg, a seaport of Denmark, in Funen, with the best harbor in the island. Lon. 10 37 E., lat. 55 9 N.

Swilly, Lough, an inlet of the sea on the N. coast of Ireland, in Donegal county.

Swindon, a town in Wiltshire, Eng.

Swinshead, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng.

Swinna, a little island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situate near the middle of the Pentland Frith.

Swinton, a village in Yorkshire, Eng.

Switzerland, or *Helvetia*, a country of Europe, 220 miles long and 130 broad, separated from the adjacent countries by the Alps. It is divided into 22 cantons, each canton having its distinct internal government; and the general government of the country is by a diet, composed of a member from each canton. Switzerland has four passages over the Alps into Italy. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neufchatel; and the most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuss, and Limmat. The chief riches of this country consist of excellent pastures, in which many cattle are bred, and the goats and chamois feed on the mountains and in the woods. The Swiss are strong and robust, for which reason they are preferred by several nations for the military service. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious. Simplicity of manners, peculiar cleanliness, unaffected frankness, and love of freedom, are their most distinguishing characteristics. The inhabitants of some cantons are almost wholly Catholics, others are Calvinists, and some are nearly equal of both religions, living together in amity.

Switzerland, co. S. part of Indiana. Pop. 7,111.

Swords, a borough in Dublin county, Ireland.

Sycamore, p-t. Hamilton co. Ohio. Pop. 779.—T. Crawford co. Ohio.

Sydney, a town of New South Wales,

founded, in 1788, as a British settlement, and now the principal seat of the government. Here are several handsome buildings, and the town is rapidly improving. Lon. 151 23 E., lat. 33 48 S.

Syene, or *Asuan*, a town of Egypt, with a small fort on the right bank of the Nile. Lon. 32 58 E., lat. 24 8 N.

Sylt, an island of Denmark, on the W coast of Jutland, famous for oysters. Lon. 8 23 E., lat. 54 57 N.

Sylves, a town of Portugal, in Algarva. *Symphoropol*, the capital of Crimea, in the Russian province of Taurida. Lon. 33 40 E., lat. 44 52 N.

Syra, or *Syros*, an island of the Archipelago, which produces wine, figs, cotton, barley, and wheat, and has abundance of poultry. Lon. 24 55 E., lat. 37 30 N.

Syracuse, a strong seaport of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with an excellent harbor, defended by a castle. It contains many antiquities, and numerous quarries, caverns, catacombs, and other excavations. The temple of Minerva, erected 700 years B. C. is now the cathedral. Lon. 15 12 E., lat. 37 2 N.—P-v. Onondaga co. N. York, on the Erie canal. Great quantities of salt are manufactured here.

Syria, or *Suristan*, a province of Turkey, in Asia, divided into five pashalics or governments—Aleppo, Tripoli, Damascus, Acre, and Gaza; the latter, and a great part of the two former, are generally called Palestine. This province abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruit, as well as all kinds of pulse and garden-stuff. The inhabitants trade in silk, camlets, and salt. Syria was possessed by a succession of foreign nations, before the time of Ptolemy, when it became a province of the Roman empire. Five centuries after, it was annexed to the empire of Constantinople. In this situation it continued till the seventh century, when the Arabian tribes, under the banners of Mahomed, laid it waste. After that period, torn by civil wars and numerous invaders, it fell, at length, into the hands of the Turks, who have been its masters since about the year 1500.

Syriam, a seaport of Birmah. Lon. 96 17 E., lat. 16 50 N.

Staffad, a town of Syria, the ancient Japhet, with a strong castle.

Szalt, a strong town of Syria, in Palestine. Vast quantities of grapes are grown here, which are dried, and sold at Jerusalem.

Szatmar, a strong town of Hungary.

Szezard, a town of Hungary, capital of Tolna county, producing excellent red wine.

Szigetear, a strong town of Hungary, surrounded by the river Alma.

Szolos, a town of Hungary, capital of Ugoitz county, near the Theiss.

TAAS, a city of Arabia, in Yemen. Lon. 44 10 E., lat. 13 45 S.

Taata, a town of Upper Egypt. Lon. 31 25 E., lat. 26 13 N.

Tabaco, or **Taboga**, an island in the Bay of Panama. It is woody, and abounds with fruit-trees. Lon. 79 24 W., lat. 8 48 S.

Tabarca, an island on the coast of Barbary, at the mouth of the Zaine. Lon. 8 58 E., lat. 37 10 N.

Tabas, a city of Persia, in Chorasán.

Tabasco, a province of Mexico, in the intendency of Vera Cruz, with a capital of the same name, which lies in lon. 93 20 W., lat. 18 20 N.

Taberg, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, noted for rich mines of iron.

Table Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167 7 E., lat. 15 38 S.

Table Mountain, in South Africa, rising behind Cape Town, 3,316 feet above the sea, in a bay of the same name.

Tabor, a mountain of Syria, in Palestine, about midway between Nazareth and Tiberias. It is almost insulated, and overtops all the neighboring summits. The Christians consider Tabor a holy place, in honor of the Transfiguration; but the Latins and Greeks are at variance as to the exact spot.—A town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin.

Tabristan, a province of Persia, on the S. shore of the Caspian Sea.

Tabriz, or **Tauris**, a city of Persia, capital of Aderbijan. The inhabitants have a trade in cotton, cloth, and silks, and on the streams in the vicinity of the city are thousands of poplars, of which the timber-work of the houses is constructed. Lon. 46 25 E., lat. 38 4 N.

Tacames, or **Atacames**, a seaport of Quito, rich in wax, cacao, and emeralds. Lon. 79 30 W., lat. 0 52 N.

Tacazze, a river that rises in Abyssinia, flows N. and NW. into Nubia, and joins the Nile at Hak.

Tadcaster, a town in Yorkshire, Eng.

Tadousac, a town of Lower Canada. Lon. 69 16 W., lat. 48 2 N.

Tafalla, a town of Spain, in Navarre. Lon. 1 36 W., lat. 42 29 N.

Taff, or **Tae**, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and enters the Bristol channel.

Taflet, or **Taflett**, a country of Barbary, on the east side of Mount Atlas.

Tagnarog, a town and fort of Russia. Lon. 49 6 E., lat. 47 10 N.

Tugazza, a caravan station of Sahara, between Fez and Timbuctoo.

Taghazick, p-t. Columbia co. N. York. Pop. 1,654.

Taghmon, a borough in Wexford, Ireland.

Tagkannic Mountains, a branch of the

Green Mountain chain, extending from Vermont through the western part of Massachusetts into Connecticut.

Tagliamento, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, on the frontiers of Germany, and runs S. through Friuli and Trevisano, into the Gulf of Venice.

Tagoast, or **Tagavast**, a town of Sus, said to be the birthplace of St. Augustin.

Tahoorowa, one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren. Lon. 176 15 W., lat. 20 33 N.

Tain, a borough of Scotland, capital of Rosshire. Lon. 3 51 W., lat. 57 46 N.

Tajo, or **Tagus**, a river that has its source on the confines of Aragon, in Spain, runs through New Castile, crosses Estramadura, by Alcantara, into Portugal, where it flows by Abrantes and Santarem, forms the harbor of Lisbon, and enters the Atlantic Ocean.

Tai-ping, two first-rate cities of China.

Tai-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 121 2 E., lat. 28 55 N.

Tai-tong, a strong city of China. Lon. 113 0 E., lat. 40 5 N.

Tai-yuen, a large city of China. Lon. 111 56 E., lat. 37 54 N.

Talavera, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort, manufactures of silk, and a pottery; celebrated as the scene of one of the Duke of Wellington's great victories over the French.

Talbot, co. E. part of Md. Pop. 12,947. Easton is the capital.

Talcaguana, a seaport of Chili, on the SE. shore of the bay of Concepcion. Lon. 73 0 W., lat. 36 42 S.

Talli, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 100 6 E., lat. 24 54 N.

Tallagh, or **Tallow**, a borough of Ireland in Waterford county.

Tallahassee, p-t. and seat of government for the territory of Florida, in Leon co. on Wakulla river, 25 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 2,633. It has a healthy situation, and has been incorporated as a city.

Tallano, a seaport of Corsica. Lon. 9 18 E., lat. 51 20 N.

Tallahpoosa, the E. branch of Alabama river.

Tallmadge, p-t. Portage co. Oh'o, with a coal-mine. Pop. 1,220.

Talmont, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a harbor.

Taman, a town of Russia, in Taurida. Lon. 36 24 E., lat. 45 5 N.

Taman Strait, of the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, a channel that forms the communication between the Black Sea and the Sea of Asoph, and a separation between Europe and Asia.—The Bay of Taman extends E. from this Strait.

Tamar, a river that rises in the N. part

of Cornwall, Eng., on the borders of Devonshire, separates the two counties, and forms the harbor of Hamoaze, at Plymouth.

Tamara, the capital of the Island of Socotra, with a good harbor. Lon. 53 45 E., lat. 12 18 N.

Tambov, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name.

Tame, a river that rises in Staffordshire, Eng., and, entering Warwickshire, flows first E. and then N., till it reenters its native county at Tamworth, below which it joins the Trent.

Tampico, a seaport of Mexico, on the gulf of Mexico, with a tolerable harbor, which, however, admits only small vessels. It has a considerable commerce with the U. States and Europe. Lon. 98 36 W., lat. 22 40 N.

Tamworth, a borough in Staffordshire, Eng., on the Tame. Tamworth Castle is the seat of the Earl of Leicester.—P-t. Strafford co. N. H. Pop. 1,554.

Tanaro, a river that rises in Piedmont, flows by Cherasco, Alba, Asti, and Alexandria, and joins the Po, below Valenza.

Tandragee, a town of Ireland, in Armagh county, with an extensive linen manufacture and a considerable trade.

Taneytown, p-t. Frederick co. Md.

Tangermunde, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old Mark, with a castle.

Tangier, a seaport of the kingdom of Fas, with a castle, and surrounded by a wall. Lon. 5 54 W., lat. 35 48 N.

Tanjore, a city of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a principality. Lon. 79 11 E., lat. 10 42 N.

Tunkia, a town and fortress of Tibet. Lon. 87 22 E., lat. 28 21 N.

Tanna, a fertile island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides, on which are a volcano and some hot springs. The inhabitants are brave and hospitable; their arms are bows, slings, spears, and clubs. Lon. 169 41 E., lat. 19 32 S.—A town of Hindoostan. Lon. 73 6 E., lat. 19 11 N.

Tanasserim, a district of the Birman empire, extending along the seacoast.

Tao, the most southern of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Taouka, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, 65 leagues NE. of Otaheite. Lon. 145 9 W., lat. 14 30 S.

Tappahannock, p-t. Essex co. Va., on the S. side of Rappahannock river, 57 NE. Richmond.

Tappan, p-v. Rockland co. N. York, on Hudson river.

Tappanooly, a seaport on the W. side of Sumatra, situate on a small island. The English East-India Company have a factory here. Lon. 98 6 E., lat. 1 40 N.

Tar, or **Pamlico**, a river of N. Carolina, which flows into Pamlico Sound.

Tarancon, a town in New Castile, Spain.

Taransa, one of the Western Islands of Scotland. Lon. 8 55 W., lat. 58 2 N.

Tarantaise, a province of Sardinia, in Savoy.

Tarapaca, a town of Peru, in Arequipa. Lon. 70 6 W., lat. 20 17 S.

Tarare, a town in Rhone, France.

Tarascon, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, with a castle, and a trade in oil, brandy, starch, and silk stuffs.—Another, in the department of Arriege.

Taraz, a city of Western Tartary, capital of Turkestan. Lon. 66 30 E., lat. 44 20 N.

Tarazona, a city in Aragon, and a town in Mancha, Spain.

Tarbat, a town in Argyleshire, Scotland.

Turbert, a town of Ireland, in Kerry.

Tarbes, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Pyrenees, with an ancient castle and a college. Lon. 0 4 E., lat. 43 14 N.

Tarborough, p-t. and cap. Edgecombe co. N. C., on the S. side of Pamlico river. Pop. 971.

Tarem, a city of Persia, in Laristan.

Tarento, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a strong castle. Lon. 17 29 E., lat. 40 35 N.

Tarifa, a fortified town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle. Lon. 5 36 W., lat. 36 5 N.

Tarleton, p-t. Pickaway co. Ohio.

Tarma, a town of Peru, capital of a province, which has many mines of silver. Lon. 75 17 W., lat. 11 35 S.

Tarn, a department of France, the NW. part including part of the old province of Languedoc.

Tarnowitz, a town of Silesia, with a valuable iron-mine.

Taro, a river of Italy, which rises on the SW. border of the duchy of Parma, and flows NE. to the Po.—A town, near the source of this river.

Tarporley, a town in Cheshire, Eng.

Tarragona, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, with a university. It was very powerful in the time of the Romans, and has many noble monuments of antiquity. The ordinary exports are corn, wine, and brandy; but its harbor is not much frequented. This city was taken in 1811 by the French, who massacred the inhabitants. Lon. 1 16 E., lat. 41 10 N.

Tarrega, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

Tarnus. See **Terasso**.

Tartary, a country of Asia, which reaches from the Eastern Ocean to the Caspian Sea, and from Corea, China, Tibet, Hindoostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. It may be considered under two grand divisions—Eastern and Western Tartary. The greatest part of the former either belongs to the Emperor of China, is

tributary to him, or is under his protection; a considerable part of Western Tartary has been conquered by the Russians; and that part of it E. from the Mountains of Imaus, or Belur, to the Caspian Sea, is called Independent Tartary, which has for ages been attached to Persia. These countries include the central part of Asia, and are inhabited by Tartars of different denominations and manners; some particulars concerning whom will be found under the heads of the various countries they inhabit.

Tartas, a town in Landes, France.

Tarvis, a town in Carinthia, Germany.

Tasco, a city of Mexico, with rich silver-mines. Lon. 99 29 W., lat. 18 35 N.

Tassacorta, a town of the Isle of Palma, one of the Canaries. Lon. 17 58 W., lat. 28 38 N.

Tassing, an island of Denmark, between Funen and Langeland. Lon. 10 47 E., lat. 55 7 N.

Tassisudon, a city of Hindoostan, and the capital of Bootan. In the vicinity is a long line of sheds, where brazen gods are forged, and other ornaments disposed about their religious edifices. There is also a considerable manufacture of paper, from the bark of a tree named deah. Lon. 98 48 E., lat. 27 50 N.

Tate, p-t. Clermont co. Ohio.

Tatnall, co. E. part of Ga. Pop. 2,039.

Tatta, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a large district in the southern part of Sind.

—A town of the kingdom of Suse, which is a depot for camels between the cultivated country and the desert.

Tattershall, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng., on the Bane. It has a cross and the remains of a castle, built by Sir Ralph Cromwell, in 1433.

Taumaco, a town of Turkey, in Thessaly.

Taumago, a fertile island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros, in 1606. Lon. 176 45 W., lat. 13 0 S.

Taunda, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude.

Taunton, a borough in Somersetshire, Eng., situate in an extensive and fertile valley, called Taunton Dean, on the river Tone. Taunton was the scene of many bloody executions, in the reign of James II., after the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemoor, near this town. Lon. 3 17 W., lat. 50 59 N.

Taunton, p-t. and cap. Bristol co. Mass., on the W. side of Taunton river, 25 miles N. of New Bedford, and 35 S. of Boston. Pop. 6,045. It is a flourishing town with an academy, several factories, a bank, and three newspapers.

Taunton River, r. Mass., which rises in the Blue Mountains, and running SE. falls into Narragansett Bay.

Taureau, an isle of France, in the department of Finisterre.

Taurida, a province of the Russian government of Catharinenslaf.

Tauris, a great city of Persia. Lon. 46 37 E., lat. 38 10 N.

Taurus, or *Kuron*, a chain of mountains in Asia, which begins near the shores of the Archipelago, and extends 1,000 miles, to the sources of the Euphrates.

Tavai Poemamoo, the most southerly of the two islands which form New Zealand.

Tavastland, a province in the middle of Finland. The soil is good, but far from being well cultivated; and the chief traffic is in corn, flax, hemp, dried fish, cattle, leather, tallow, and lime.

Tavira, or *Tavila*, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle.

Tavistock, a borough in Devonshire, Eng., on the Tavy. Here is a manufacture of serges; and in the vicinity was born the famous navigator, Sir Francis Drake.

Tavoy, a seaport on the west coast of Siam, wrested from the Siamese by the Birmans. Lon. 98 20 E., lat. 14 45 N.

Tavy, a river in Devonshire, Eng., which rises in Dartmoor, flows by Tavistock, and enters the harbor of Hamoaze above Plymouth.

Taw, a river in Devonshire, Eng., which rises in Dartmoor, flows by Chilmington and Barnstaple, and joins the Tawridge, at its mouth in the Bristol Channel.

Tawy, a river of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the Bristol Channel at Swansea Bay.

Tay, a river of Scotland, which rises on the west borders of Perthshire, flows through Loch Tay to Dunkeld, Perth, and Newburg, below which to the sea it may be deemed a continued harbor, and is called the Frith of Tay, having Fifeshire on one side, and Perth and Forfar on the other.

Tay, Loch, a lake in Perthshire, Scotland, formed by several streams and the river Tay.

Taylorville, p-t. Shelby co. Ken.

Tazewell, co. W. Va. Pop. 4,104.

P-t. and cap. Elaihorne co. Ten.

Tchang-tcheou, a first-rate city of China.

Lon. 117 35 E., lat. 24 32 N.

Tchang-te, a first-rate city of China.

Lon. 111 5 E., lat. 29 2 N.

Tchao-king, a first-rate city of China.

Tchao-tcheou, a first-rate city of China.

Tche-kiang, a province of China, one of the most considerable in extent, riches, and population. It contains 11 cities of the first rank, 72 of the third, and 18 fortresses, which in Europe would be deemed large cities.

Tchernigof, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine. Lon. 31 15 E., lat. 51 24 N.

Tchesme, a town of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 26 26 E., lat. 38 26 N.

Tching-kiang, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 104 26 E., lat. 27 18 N.

Tching-kiang, two cities of China, of the first rank.

Tching-tchow, a first-rate city of China, in which a kind of plain earthen ware is prepared, which the Chinese prefer to the most elegant porcelain. Lon. 109 40 E., lat. 28 23 N.

Tching-ting, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 114 21 E., lat. 38 9 N.

Tching-tou, a city of China, capital of Se-tchuen; formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the empire. Lon. 103 44 E., lat. 30 40 N.

Tchin-ngan, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 106 0 E., lat. 23 21 N.

Tchi-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 117 0 E., lat. 30 45 N.

Tchi-yuen, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 107 51 E., lat. 27 1 N.

Tchong-kuig, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 106 20 E., lat. 29 42 N.

Tchou-kiang, a first-rate city of China. *Tchoukitches*, a rude and filthy tribe of Koriaks, in Siberia, inhabiting a peninsula at the NE. extremity of that country.

Tchukotski, the most eastern part of Siberia, in the province of Okotsk. The natives are a well-made, courageous, warlike race, and are formidable neighbors to the Koriaks.

Tchukotskoi, a cape of Siberia, on the eastern extremity of Asia, and the SW. limit of Beering Strait. Lon. 172 30 W., lat. 64 15 N.

Tchu-tchow, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 120 33 E., lat. 28 33 N.

Tchoucar, the largest of the three provinces of Eastern Tartary. It is a mountainous country, watered by the river Saghalien, which receives many others in its course.

Tebesta, or *Tinaa*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantia, with a castle. Lon. 8 5 E., lat. 34 51 N.

Tecali, a town of Mexico, in Tlascala.

Teche, r. L., which joins the Atchafalaya.

Tecklenburg, a town of Prussian Westphalia, capital of a fertile country.

Tecoautpec, a seaport of Mexico, in Guaxaca, with a fortified abbey. Lon. 95 55 W., lat. 16 20 N.

Tecrit, a town of Asiatic Turkey.

Teculet, a town of Morocco, with an old castle, seated on the side of a mountain. Lon. 9 45 W., lat. 31 5 N.

Tecumseh, p-t. and cap. Senawee co. Michigan Ter.

Teddington, a village in Middlesex, Eng., seated on the Thames.

Tees, a river that rises on the confines of Cumberland, Eng., separates the coun-

ties of Durham and York, and enters the German Ocean, below the Stockton.

Teesta, a river that rises in Tibet, crosses the E. part of Nepaul, and there divides into two streams, that flow to the Ganges.

Teflis, or *Tiflis*, the capital of Asiatic Georgia, with a citadel. Lon. 44 56 E., lat. 41 43 N.

Tefia, a strong town of Morocco. Lon. 5 55 W., lat. 32 0 N.

Tegaza, a town of Sahara, capital of a territory, remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6 30 W., lat. 21 40 N.

Tegern, a town of Bavaria, with a celebrated abbey, seated on a lake.

Tekama, a large belt of sand, which stretches along the eastern shore of the Red Sea, and extends to the mountains in the interior.

Teheran, or *Tehraun*, a city and the northern capital of Persia, in Irak. Lon. 50 52 N., lat. 35 37 N.

Teign, a river in Devonshire, Eng., formed of two branches that rise in the NE. part of Dartmoor, and, flowing SE. enter the English Channel, at Teignmouth.

Teignmouth, a town in Devonshire, Eng. At this place the Danes first landed, and committed several outrages. Lon. 3 29 W., lat. 50 32 N.

Teinitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, with a castle and convent.

Teisendorf, a town of Bavaria.

Teisse, or *Theiss*, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows W. to Tokay, and then S. by Teongrad, Segedin, and Titul, below which it joins the Danube.

Tejuco, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, and in the centre of a diamond district, the richest in the country.

Telfair, co. central part of Ga. Pop. 2,136.

Telgen, a town of Sweden, in Upland.

Telget, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster. Here is a celebrated image of the Virgin, which is visited by a great number of pilgrims.

Trill, p-t. Huntingdon co. Pa.

Tellichery, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, and the chief settlement of the English on the coast of Malabar. Lon. 75 33 E., lat. 11 45 N.

Temesvar, a strong and populous town of Hungary, capital of Temes county. Lon. 21 21 E., lat. 45 43 N.

Temiscamin, a lake of Canada, which, with its outlet, the river Utawas, forms part of the boundary-line between Upper and Lower Canada.

Templemore, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county, where much wool is sold.

Templin, a town of Brandenburg, which has a great trade in timber.

Tenbury, or *Tenbury*, a market-town in Worcestershire, Eng., on the Teme.

Temple, p-t. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 798.—F-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 647.

Templeton, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 63 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 1,551.

Tenby, a seaport in Pembrokeshire, Wales. The principal trade is in coal, oysters, and culm; and it is a place of great resort for bathing. Lon. 4 40 W., lat. 51 44 N.

Tenda, a town of Piedmont, with a fortified castle on a rock.

Ten-cheou, or *Tenchoo*, a city of China, of the first rank, with a good port and a strong garrison. Lon. 120 52 E., lat. 37 46 N.

Tenedos, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Naxos. It is inhabited almost wholly by Greeks, and its muscadine wine is the best in all the Levant. Lon. 25 58 E., lat. 39 48 N.

Tenen, or *Knin*, a town of Dalmatia.

Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands, the most considerable for riches, trade, and population, and abounding in wine, fruit, cattle, and game. Part of this island is surrounded by mountains, and one in particular, called the Peak of Teneriff, is 12,500 feet above the level of the sea. The ascent to the Peak from the port of Oratava, at the base of the mountain, is above 11 miles; and the summit is a small crater, of about an acre and a half.

A town of Colombia, in the province of St. Martha. Lon. 74 33 W., lat. 9 45 N.

Teng-an, a first-rate city of China.

Tennessee, a river of the United States, which is formed by the junction of the Clinch and the Holston, 35 miles below Knoxville. It flows SW. on the E. side of Cumberland Mountains, into Georgia, where it makes a circuit to the W. of what is called the Great Bend: it then reenters the state of Tennessee, which it passes quite through into that of Kentucky, where it enters the Ohio, 50 miles above the conflux of that river with the Mississippi.

Tennessee, one of the United States, bounded N. by Kentucky, E. by North Carolina, S. by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and W. by the river Mississippi, separating it from Missouri and Arkansas. It is divided into 63 counties, and has an area of 40,000 square miles. Pop. 684,822, of whom 142,382 are slaves. Nashville is the seat of government and the largest town in the state. The principal rivers are the Tennessee, Clinch and Cumberland. The Cumberland Mountains extend through this state from NE. to SW., dividing it into two parts, East and West Tennessee. East Tennessee is traversed by various ridges of the Alleghenies, and is an elevated and mountainous country.

The western division is level or moderately uneven, and has much rich land. The mountains of the state contain a great number of caverns, which are among the most remarkable features of the country. Among the Enchanted Mountains, a branch of the Cumberland range, are some very singular foot-prints, marked in the solid limestone rock. These are tracks of men, horses, and other animals, as distinctly marked as if made in soft clay. Organic remains and numerous petrifications are also found. Many of the small rivers have formed channels through solid limestone, in some instances to the depth of 300 or 400 feet. Marble, gypsum, iron ore and nitrous are found in abundance. There are also lead mines and salt springs, and gold is met with in the SE. part. Cotton is the chief article of culture, but wheat, rye, barley, maize, and oats, are also raised. The chief literary institutions of this state are a college at Greenville, and one at Nashville.

Tenasaw, r. Al., which flows into Mobile Bay.—R. La., which joins the Washita to form Black river.

Tenafit, a river of Morocco, which rises in the Atlas, and enters the ocean 15 miles S. of Taffy.

Tenterden, a town in Kent, Eng.

Tentugal, a town of Portugal, in Beira.

Tepeaca, a town of Mexico, in Tlascala.

Tepec, a town of Mexico, in Guadalupe. Lon. 104 45 W., lat. 21 36 N.

Teguendama, a cataract near Bogota, in Colombia, caused by a branch of the Magdalena falling into a narrow chasm among the rocks. The cataract consists of three pitches, and the whole fall is 867 feet.

Teguis, a town of Colombia, in Tunja.

Tenasso, or *Terssoos*, the ancient Tarsus, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. Lon. 34 53 E., lat. 36 56 N.

Terceira, one of the Azores, of a circular form, about 55 miles in circumference, and very fertile. It contains several towns and villages, with a number of forts. Angra is the capital.

Terek, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasus. Lon. 47 30 E., lat. 43 22 N.

—A river that rises in the Caucasus, and separates Russian Europe from Russian Asia.

Termini, a town on the N. coast of Sicily, in Val di Mizara, with a strong castle.

Termoli, a town of Naples, in Capitanata.

Ternate, the most northern and important island of the Proper Moluccas. It is hilly, and has a number of woods that furnish much game; but it produces a great quantity of cloves, and other fruits, proper to the climate. The chief quadrupeds are goats, deer, and hogs; and the birds are of distinguished beauty, particu-

larly the kingfisher. Lon. 127 32 E., lat. 0 30 N.

Terni, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoleto, which has a famous cataract. Terni is the birthplace of Tacitus the historian.

Ternova, two towns of European Turkey.

Terodant, the capital of the kingdom of Suse, and the residence of a governor. Lon. 8 35 W., lat. 29 58 N.

Terra Australis, or *Australia*, the largest territory on the globe that does not bear the name of a continent. It extends from 109 to 153 E. lon., and from 11 to 39 S. lat., being about three-fourths as large as Europe. When this great *south land* was first discovered is uncertain; but it is believed that the NW. parts were visited by Europeans nearly a century before any authentic accounts speak of its discovery. *Terra Australis* is divided longitudinally, by the meridian line of 135 degrees, into New Holland and New South Wales; but, in its most extensive signification, it includes Bass Strait, Van Diemen Land, and the numerous adjacent islands.

Terra del Espiritu Santo, the most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, being forty leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and, except the cliffs and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Lon. 167 E., lat. 15 S.

Terra Firma, a name formerly given to the whole N. coast of S. America; including the Isthmus, or province of Panama, and all other provinces to the E. of it as far as the Atlantic Ocean.

Terra del Fuego, a large island, separated from the southern extremity of America by the Strait of Magellan. The soil is not favorable to the growth of plants, and no trees are to be seen. Quadrupeds in this country are few, if any; but aquatic fowls are numerous, and in the woody part there is a variety of birds. The natives are short in stature, not exceeding five feet six inches; their hair is black and lank, and besmeared with train-oil. Their natural color seems to be an olive brown, but they paint themselves with various colors. They have no other clothing than a piece of seal-skin, hanging from their shoulders to the middle of the back. There is no appearance of any subordination among them; and their whole character is a strange compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity. The island received its name (*the land of fire*) from the fires which the natives lighted up along the coast, when they saw the first navigators.

Terracina, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle on a rock.

Terranova, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di

Noto, famous for the export of sulphur. Lon. 14 25 E., lat. 37 5 N.

Terre Haute, p.t. and cap. Vigo co. Indiana, on the Wabash.

Terrenate, a town of Mexico, in Sonora.

Terridan, Loch, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, in Ross-shire, between Gairloch and Applecross.

Terriore, a strong town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic.

Tershez, or *Turkshiz*, a populous city of Persia, in Chorasán.

Teruel, a city of Spain, in Aragon. Lon. 3 42 E., lat. 51 36 N.

Tervere, or *Veere*, a fortified seaport of the Netherlands, in Zealand. Lon. 3 42 E., lat. 51 36 N.

Teschén, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and wine; and make excellent gun-barrels. Lon. 18 32 E., lat. 49 43 N.

Teshoo Loomboo, the capital of Tibet. Lon. 88 55 E., lat. 29 5 N.

Tesin, a canton of Switzerland. It is very mountainous, but rich in pastures and small cattle.

Tesino, or *Tesin*, a river that has its source in Switzerland, flows through the canton of Tesin and the Lake Maggiore, then passes to Pavia, in Milanese, and joins the Po.

Tesino, a town of Germany, in Tyrol.

Tetst, or *Tese*, a river in Hampshire, Eng., which enters the head of the Bay of Southampton, at Redbridge.

Tetbury, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng.

Tetschen, or *Tetzen*, a town of Bohemia, with a castle on a rock.

Tetuan, a city of the kingdom of Fas, with a castle and a convenient harbor. The trade is very considerable; and the chief manufactures are silk, carpets, and mats. The environs abound in vineyards and gardens, which are well nurtured. Lon. 23 5 W., lat. 35 37 N.

Teukera, a seaport of Barbary, in Barka. Lon. 19 10 E., lat. 32 25 N.

Teupitz, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, with a castle in a lake.

Tecrone, a river of Italy, the ancient Anio, which rises in the Apennines, and, as it pursues its course towards Tivoli, rushes over a lofty precipice, and the noise of its fall resounds for an immense distance. Having gained the plain, it receives the waters of the Lake Soliatará, and then joins the Tiber, near Rome.

Teniot, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the SW. part of Roxburghshire, passes NE. through the county, and unites with the Tweed, a little above Kelso.

Teukesbury, a borough in Gloucestershire, Eng., on the Avon.

Teuksbury, p.t. Middlesex co. Mass

on the S. side of the Merrimac, 20 NW. Boston. Pop. 1,527.—P-t. Hunterdon co. N. J.

Texas, a province of Mexico, and the frontier district towards the U. States. It is exceedingly well watered, and is the most fertile of all the Mexican states. The large and beautiful savannas, waving with grass, feed vast numbers of wild horses and mules, which are exported to other parts of Mexico and to the U. States, and form at present a chief article of commerce. Several American colonies are scattered throughout this province, and considerable inducements are held out to emigrants. Some of the principal articles of cultivation are cotton, maize, tobacco, rice, and sugar-canes. The soil is rich, and the climate uniformly delightful. Texas contains a surface of between 85,000 and 100,000 square miles.

Tazel, an island of the Netherlands, separated from the continent of North Holland by a narrow channel of the same name, defended by a strong fort on the mainland, called the Helder. Lon. 4 59 E., lat. 53 10 N.

Texcoco, a city of Mexico, formerly one of the most populous and celebrated, and still having some magnificent buildings.

Tezela, a town of Algiers, in Mascara.

Thaines, a town of the kingdom of Tunis. Lon. 10 15 E., lat. 34 50 N.

Thame, or *Tame*, a river that rises near Tring, in Hertfordshire, England, crosses Buckinghamshire to the N. of Aylesbury, enters Oxfordshire at the town of Thame, and is thence navigable for barges to Dorchester, where it joins the Thames.

Thames, the principal river in Britain, whose two sources, the Churn and Isis, are in Gloucestershire, and form their junction near Cricklade, Wilts, where it receives several rivulets, which cause it to widen considerably in its course to Lechlade; and, being there joined by the Coln and Lech, at the distance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 50 tons. At Oxford it is joined by the Charwell; at Abington, by the Ock; and at Dorchester, by the Thame. Passing by Wallingford to Reading, it there receives the Kennet; and thence proceeds by Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, Chertsey, Kingston, and Brentford, in its course to London; during which it receives the Coln, Loddon, Wey, Mole, Brent, and Wandie. From London the river proceeds by Greenwich, Woolwich, Grays-Thurock, Gravesend, and Leigh, to the German Ocean, in which course it parts Essex from Kent, and receives the Lea, Rodine, and Darent. A communication is effected between this river and the Severn, by a canal from Lechlade to Stroud; also, with the Trent and the Mersey, by a canal from Oxford

to Coventry; and another canal extends from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford; and recently the Thames and Medway have been connected by another canal.—A river of Connecticut, formed of two principal branches, the Shetucket and the Quinabaug, which have their junction at Norwich. From this place the Thames is navigable 15 miles to Long Island Sound, which it enters below New London, forming the fine harbor of that town.—R., U. Canada, which flows into lake St. Clair.

Thanet, an island comprising the E. angle of Kent, Eng., being separated from the mainland by the two branches of the Stour. It produces much corn, contains the towns of Margate and Ramsgate, and several villages.

Thasos, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Macedonia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Contessa. It abounds in all the necessities of life. Lon. 24 32 E., lat. 40 59 N.

Thaxted, a town in Essex, Eng.

Theaki, one of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea. It is the ancient Ithaca, celebrated as the birthplace and kingdom of Ulysses. Lon. 20 40 E., lat. 38 25 N.

Thebaid, the part of Upper Egypt that extends from the plain of Thebes to the borders of Nubia.

Thebes, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, which stood on both sides the Nile, on a plain between Kouss and Esne, and was celebrated for having 100 gates. The extent of its ruins, from each bank of the river to the sides of the enclosing mountains, and the immensity of its colossal fragments, whose dimensions almost exceed belief, still offer many astonishing objects.

Thebes, or *Thova*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia.

Theiss, or *Tizza*, a considerable river of Hungary, which rises in a mountain on the confines of Galicia, whence it traverses Upper Hungary to the W., then flows S. through Lower Hungary, till it enters the Danube.

Thermia, an island of the Archipelago. Lon. 24 59 E., lat. 37 31 N.

Thessaly, a province of European Turkey. It is fertile to exuberance, and produces oranges, lemons, pomegranates, citrons, grapes of an uncommon sweetness, excellent figs and melons, almonds, silk, olives, cotton, corn, &c.

Thetford, a borough in Norfolk; Eng., on the Little Ouse, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, and becomes navigable.—P-t. Orange co. Vt. Pop. 2,183.

Thiel, or *Tiel*, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Waal.

Thiengen, a town of Suabia.

Thiers a town in Puy de Dôme France

with manufactures of paper, thread, and cutlery.

Thionville, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle.

Thirsk, a borough in N. Yorkshire, Eng.

Thomas, St., an island in the Gulf of Guinea, discovered, in 1640, by the Portuguese, to whom it belongs. It produces plenty of sugar-canes, rice, and millet; and on the same vine are blossoms and green and ripe grapes all the year round.

—One of the Virgin Islands, in the W. Indies, with a harbor, a town, and a fort. It belongs to the Danes, and Port Franco is the chief place. Lon. 65 4 W., lat. 18 22 N.—A city, and once the capital of Spanish Guyana, seated at the foot of a rock, on the right bank of the Orinoco. The chief exports are cattle, mules, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Lon. 63 55 W., lat. 8 7 N.—A town of Hindoostan, on the coast of the Carnatic; noted for making the best colored stuffs in India.

Thomastown, a borough of Ireland, in Kilkenny county, with a castle.—P-t. Lincoln co. Me., on Penobscot Bay. Pop. 4,221. Great quantities of lime are burnt here and exported. The quarries of limestone produce fine white and black marble.

Thompson, p-t. Windham co. Conu., in the NE. angle of the state. Pop. 3,358.—T. Sullivan co. N. York. Pop. 2,459.—Towns in Sandusky, Genaga, and Delaware counties, Ohio.

Thorn, a city of West Prussia, with a celebrated Protestant academy. In the church of St. John is an epitaph of the famous Copernicus, who was born here. Lon. 18 42 E., lat. 53 6 N.—A town in Yorkshire, Eng., situate in a marshy soil, near the river Don.

Thornbury, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng. Here are the fine remains of a castle, begun by the Duke of Buckingham, but stopped by his execution, in 1522.—T. Delaware co. Pa.

Thorney, a village in Cambridgeshire, Eng., near Peterborough.—A small island in a bay of the English Channel, near the coast of Sussex, with a village of the same name, at the mouth of the Levant.

Thornhill, a town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, with manufactures of coarse linen and woollen cloth.

Thornton, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 1,049.

Thornville, p-t. Perry co. Ohio.

Thouars, a town in Two Sevrès, France.

Thrapston, a town in Northamptonshire, Eng., on the Nen.

Three-Hills Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean.

Three Points, a cape of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea.

Three Rivers, a town of L. Canada, on the river St. Maurice, which, before its

junction with the St. Lawrence, is divided by two islands into three channels. Lon. 72 27 W., lat. 46 24 N.

Thun, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle.

Thunder Bay, a bay in the NW. part of lake Huron, so named from the frequent thunder heard there.

Thur, a rapid river of Switzerland.

Thurgau, a canton of Switzerland, lying along the river Thur. It is extremely populous, and the most pleasant and fertile part of Switzerland, though somewhat mountainous toward the south.

Thuringia, a former province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It abounds in corn, fruit, and wood; and belongs to the King of Saxony and several petty sovereigns.

Thurles, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county, divided nearly into two equal parts by the river Suir.

Thurso, a town of Scotland, in Caithness. Lon. 3 18 W., lat. 68 36 N.

Tiber, a river of Italy, which issues from the Apennines, in Florentino, flows through the Ecclesiastical State by Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Citta di Castella, Orto, and Rome, 10 miles below which it enters the Mediterranean Sea, between Ostia and Porto.

Tiberias, a town of Syria, in Palestine, on the W. side of a lake of its name, called also the Sea of Galilee and the Lake of Genesareth. About a mile to the S. are the celebrated hot-baths of Emmaus; also, some scattered remains and many foundations of the old city of Tiberias.

Tibet, a country of Asia, 1,500 miles in length, and about 500 broad. The surface exhibits only low rocky hills without any visible vegetation, and extensive arid plains, both of the most stern and stubborn aspect, promising as little as they produce. The principal river is the Sanpoo; and it has several lakes, of which the largest is that of Terkiri, but the most remarkable is that of Palte. Here are many beasts of prey, and great abundance and variety of wild fowl and game; with numerous flocks of sheep and goats, and herds of cattle. The principal exports are gold, gold-dust, diamonds, pearls, lamb-skins, goats' hair, shawls, woollen cloths, rock-salt, musk, and tinsel or crude boax. The Tibetians are governed by the grand lama, who is not only submitted to, and adored by them, but is absolutely regarded as the Deity himself. Even the Emperor of China, who is of a Tartar race, does not fail to acknowledge the grand lama, in his religious capacity, although, as a temporal sovereign, the lama himself is tributary to that emperor. The religion of Tibet, though, in many respects, it differs from that of the Indian brahmins, yet, in others, has a great affinity to it. The practice of

polygamy is universally prevalent; and one female associates with all the brothers of a family, without any restriction of age or number. The Tibetians preserve entire the mortal remains of their sovereign lamas only; every other corpse is either consumed by fire, or exposed to be the promiscuous food of beasts and birds of prey. They highly respect the water of the Ganges, whose source is deemed to be in heaven; and Sagor and Jagernaut they esteem places of peculiar sanctity.

Tiburon, a cape at the most western extremity of St. Domingo, with a town and fort. Lon. 74 32 W., lat. 18 25 N.

Ticao, one of the Philippine Islands, situated due S. of Luzon.

Tickill, a town in Yorkshire, Eng.

Ticonderoga, a fort of the state of New York, built by the French in 1756, on the narrow passage between lake George and lake Champlain. It was the scene of some military operations during the war of the revolution, and is now in ruins. The township of Ticonderoga is in Essex co. Pop. 1,996.

Tideswell, a town in Derbyshire, Eng., on the S. confines of the Peak. Here is a well that ebbs and flows two or three times in an hour after great rains; the water gushing from several cavities at once, for the space of five minutes; the well is three feet deep and broad, and the water rises and falls two feet. It is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak.

Tidore, an island, one of the Moluccas. Lon. 126 40 E., lat. 1 0 N.

Tiffin, t. Adams co. Ohio.—P-t. Seneca co. Ohio.

Tigre, one of the two grand divisions of Abyssinia. It includes the NE. part of the empire, and is subdivided into several provinces, through which passes all the merchandise of the kingdom, destined to cross the Red Sea for Arabia.

Tigris, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which has its source in the mountain Tchilder, in Diarbek. It flows by Diarbekir, Gezira, Mosul, and Tecrit, in which course it separates Diarbek from Kurdistan; then enters Irak Arabi, and passes by Bagdad to Corna, where it joins the Euphrates, 35 miles above Bassora.

Tilbury, East, a village in Essex, Eng., near the mouth of the Thames, E. of Tilbury Fort. In this parish is a field, called Cave Field, in which is a horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighboring parish of Chadwell.

Tilbury, West, a village in Essex, Eng., to the N. of Tilbury Fort. When the Spanish armada was in the English Channel, in 1588, Queen Elizabeth had a camp here, and some traces of it are still visible.

Tilbury Fort, in Essex, Eng., on the Thames, opposite Gravesend. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is

180 feet broad; and its chief strength on the land side consists in being able to lay the whole level under water. On the side next the river is a strong curtain and a platform; on both which and the bastions are planted a great number of guns.

Tilliers, a town in Eure, France.

Tilsit, a town of Prussia, in the Lithuanian department, with a castle. In 1807, it was taken by the French; soon after which two treaties of peace were signed, between France and Prussia, and France and Russia, on a floating raft expressly contrived for the occasion, the three sovereigns being there in person. Lon. 22 8 E., lat. 55 8 N.

Tinannee, a country of Western Africa, in Guinea, divided into four nominal districts, each governed by a chief, and containing many large towns.

Timbo, a city of Senegambia, capital of the country of Foul. Lon. 10 58 W., lat. 9 50 N.

Timon, or **Timoan**, an island on the E. coast of the Malaya peninsula. Lon. 104 25 E., lat. 3 0 N.

Timor, an island in the Indian Ocean, to the W. of the NW. point of Terra Australis. It abounds in sandal-wood, wax, and honey; but the interior is little known. Lon. 123 36 E., lat. 10 9 S.

Timorlaut, an island in the Indian Ocean, between Timor and New Guinea.

Tinchaly, a town in Wicklow, Ireland.

Ting-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 116 30 E., lat. 25 48 N.

Tinian, an island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Ladrões. Here are no human inhabitants; but it has cattle, fowls, and plenty of wild hogs; also, abundance of fruit, cotton, and indigo. In this island, as well as at Rota, are found stupendous remains of some extinct and gigantic race. Lon. 146 0 E., lat. 15 0 N.

Tinicum, p-t. Bucks co. Pa., on the Delaware.—T. Delaware co. Pa.

Tinmouth, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 1,049.

Tino, the ancient Tenos, an island of the Archipelago, to the SE. of Andros. It produces excellent wine and abundance of silk. Lon. 25 10 E., lat. 37 34 N.

Tinto, a river of Spain, which rises in the province of Seville, and has its name from the water being tinged of a yellow color. Near its springs it has a petrifying quality; no fish will live in it, nor any plants grow on its banks.

Tioga, or **Chemung**, r. New York and Pennsylvania, forming the NW. branch of the Susquehanna.

Tioga, co. N. Y. Pop. 27,704.—Co. Pa. Pop. 9,062.—P-t. Tioga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,413.—P-t. Tioga co. Pa.

Tiperah, a large district of Hindoostan, in Bengal, famous for excellent betel-nuts and coarse cotton goods.

Tippesawee, a branch of the river Wash from the N., famous for a battle with the Indians fought upon its banks in November, 1811.—Co. Indiana. Pop. 7,167.

Tipperary, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 miles long, and 40 broad; divided into 186 parishes. The river Sure runs through it, from N. to S.

—A town in this county, formerly considerable, but now greatly reduced.

Tipton, a large village in Staffordshire, Eng., on the Birmingham Canal, near Dudley; celebrated for rich iron-mines.—Co. W. Ten. Pop. 5,317.

Tirano, a town of Switzerland, capital of a district in Valteline. The massacre of the Protestants of Valteline, in 1620, began in this town. Lon. 9 58 E., lat. 46 20 N.

Tirey, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, lying to the W. of Mull.

Tisbury, t. Duke's co. Mass., on Martha's Vineyard. Pop. 1,318.

Tizeri, the middle or southern province of the kingdom of Algiers, in which is a lake of the same name, formed by the river Shellig, near its source. Here dwell the Cahyls, an independent tribe, who have never been subdued by the Algerines.

Titicaca, or **Chucuito**, a lake of Charcas, in the diocese of Paz. The Indians navigate this lake on rafts, supported by inflated skins, and carry on a considerable trade with the towns on its banks.

Tillisberg, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, in the canton of Uri.

Tiverton, a borough in Devonshire, Eng., on the Ex.—T. Newport co. R. Island, on Narragansett Bay. Pop. 2,905.

Tivoli, the ancient Tibur, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near which are the ruins of the magnificent villa built by the Emperor Adrian, a celebrated cascade, a temple of Vesta, and another of the sybil Albunea, a famous villa, called the Villa Estense, and the remarkable Lake of Solfatara.

Tlascala, a province of Mexico. On the W. side there is a chain of mountains for the space of 55 miles, well cultivated; and the N. part is an immense plain, elevated more than 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is so eminently fertile in maize, that hence it had the name of Tlascala, the Land of Bread. This province contains the mountain Popocatepeti, the highest in New Spain.

Tobago, the most southern of the Caribbee Islands. It is diversified with hills and vales, and equal in richness of produce to any island in these seas. In 1803 it was taken from the French by the British, and ceded to them in 1814.

Tobermory, a town of Scotland, in the

Island of Mull, with a good harbor. Lon. 5 59 W., lat. 56 46 N.

Tobol, a river of Asiatic Turkey.

Tobolsk, a government of the Russian empire, which comprehends the greatest part of Western Siberia. The capital is a city of the same name, divided into the upper and lower town. The inhabitants are Tartars, Kalmuks, and Russians. All the Chinese caravans are obliged to pass through this town; and all the furs furnished by Siberia are brought here into a warehouse, and thence forwarded to the Siberian chancery, at Moscow. Lon. 68 25 E., lat. 58 12 N.

Toboss, a village of Spain, in La Mancha, 68 miles SSE. of Madrid.

Toby, p-t. Armstrong co. Pa.

Tocayma, a town of Colombia. Lon. 74 58 W., lat. 4 5 N.

Tocrur, a kingdom of Nigritia, lying to the E. of Houssa, to which it is subject. Lon. 6 18 W., lat. 16 48 N.

Todd, co. Ken. Pop. 8,801.

Toggenburg, a district of Switzerland, lying between the cantons of Zurich and Appenzel, and now included in the canton of St. Gall.

Toissey, a town of France, in the department of Ain, with a college.

Tokat, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum. Here are twelve mosques, and a vast number of chapels; the Armenians have seven churches, and the Greeks one. The chief trade is in copper vessels; but much yellow leather and silk is manufactured. Lon. 36 38 E., lat. 39 35 N.

Tokay, a town of Hungary, chief of a district celebrated for wine. Lon. 21 35 E., lat. 48 8 N.

Tolaga Bay, on the NE. coast of the northern island of New Zealand. Lon. 178 34 E., lat. 38 21 S.

Toledo, a city of Spain, in New Castile, with a royal castle and a famous university. The cathedral is the richest in Spain; the Segrario, or principal chapel, contains 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of gold and silver vessels, and other works. There are also a great number of superb structures, churches, and religious houses; and manufactures of arms, silk, and wool. Lon. 3 20 W., lat. 39 50 N.

Tolen, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on an island of the same name. Lon. 4 20 E., lat. 51 30 N.

Tolentino, a town in Ancona, Italy.

Tolesburg, a seaport of Russia, in Riga. Lon. 26 4 E., lat. 59 38 N.

Tolland, co. Ct. Pop. 18,700.—P-t. and cap. Tolland co. Ct. Pop. 1,698.—P-t. Hampden co. Mass., 125 SW. Boston. Pop. 724.

Tolmevo, a town of Italy, in Friula.

Tolna, a town of Hungary, in a county of the same name, which produces rich

wine, and the finest tobacco in the kingdom.

Tolmeta, a seaport of Barbary, in Barca, anciently called Ptolemais. Lon. 20 40 E., lat. 32 52 N.

Tolosa, a town of Spain, in Biscay, celebrated for its steel manufactures.

Tolu, a seaport of Colombia, famous for its balsam, produced from a tree like a pine. Lon. 75 26 W., lat. 9 32 N.

Tom, Mount, an eminence of Mass., on the West bank of the Connecticut, near Northampton. It is 1,200 feet above the level of the river.

Tomar, a town in Estramadura.

Tombigbee, a branch of the Alabama river, rising in the N. part of Mississippi and flowing SE. 150 miles, till it unites with the Black Warrior in Alabama.

Tombuctoo, or *Timbuctoo*, a kingdom of Nigritia, which lies to the NE. of Bambara, and W. of Housa, to which it is subject. It produces plenty of rice, coffee, indigo, cattle, milk, butter, honey, and wax. The houses are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plastered with clay, and covered with reeds. Both men and women are fond of dancing, and spend a great part of the night in that exercise.

Tombuctoo, a city of Central Africa, and the great emporium of the interior trade of that country. It is situated in an immense plain of white sand, and forms a sort of triangle three miles in circuit. The number of inhabitants is stated not to exceed 12,000, who are all engaged in trade. Water is very scarce, as well as fire-wood. The inhabitants are Mahomedans, and many of them are ingenious mechanics. Lon. 3 40 W., lat. 17 59 N.

Tompkins, co. N. Y. Pop. 36,515. — P-t. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. 1,774.

Tomsk, a town of Siberia, capital of a province, in the government of Tobolsk. Lon. 84 19 E., lat. 57 4 N.

Tondern, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, which has a considerable trade. Lon. 9 40 E., lat. 54 58 N.

Tonga Taboo, the largest of the Friendly Islands, from which the whole group is frequently called the Tonga Islands. The air is pure and wholesome; but the natives are said to be licentious in their manners, cruel, and treacherous. Lon. 174 46 W., lat. 21 9 S.

Tong-gin, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 108 37 E., lat. 27 40 N.

Tongho, a city of Birmah, capital of a province, noted for producing the best beetle-nuts. Lon. 96 45 E., lat. 18 45 N.

Tong-tchang, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 116 12 E., lat. 36 30 N.

Tong-tchuen, a fortified city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen. Lon. 101 30 E., lat. 25 56 N.

Tongutians, or *Tonguts*, a people who inhabit the eastern part of Siberia, and

chiefly subsist by grazing and hunting of saibes.

Tonnain, a town in Lot and Garonne, France, with a manufacture of pins.

Tonnerre, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, famous for good wine.

Tonningen, a seaport of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, seated on the Eyder. Lon. 9 10 E., lat. 54 30 N.

Tonquin, a kingdom of Asia, 450 miles in length, and 360 in breadth. Toward China is a large tract of desert, and a chain of mountains, through which there is only one passage, defended by a wall; yet it is one of the finest countries of the east, for population, fertility, and trade. The ox and buffalo are used both in agriculture and for food. The chief commodities are gold, musk, silk, cotton, drugs of many sorts, woods for dyeing, lackered and earthen wares, salt, wormseed and aniseed. The Tonquinese are of middling stature, with a tawny complexion and coarse black hair. They dye their teeth black, and their lips of a bright red; and are dexterous, active, and ingenious, but have more aptitude for imitation than invention. Silks and cottons are the manufactures in which their skill appears preeminent, and of these their principal garments are made; but children go naked till the age of seven. Their houses are small and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. The Tonquinese in general are courteous to strangers; but the great men are haughty and ambitious, the soldiers insolent, and the poor thievish. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have several. The men are so addicted to gaming, that when every thing else is lost, they will stake their wives and children; and in hard times they will sell them to buy rice to maintain themselves. Their religion is paganism, and yet they own a Supreme Being. Their idols have human shapes, but in very different forms; they have likewise some resembling elephants and horses, placed in small low temples built of timber. The language is very guttural, and has a great resemblance to the Chinese, and the characters are the same. This kingdom, about the year 1800, became subject to Cochinchina, and is ruled by a viceroy.

Toonbouai, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook, in 1777. It is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces various fruits and roots. Lon. 149 23 W., lat. 23 52 S.

Toolombah, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Mooltan, situate on the Pravey.

Toombuddra, a river of Hindoostan, formed by the union of the Toom and Buddra, near Hooly Onore, in Mysore.

Topol, or **Topi**, a town of Bohemia.
Topetina, a town of Mexico.
Toplitz, a town of Bohemia, celebrated for its numerous hot-springs.
Topsham, a town of Devonshire, Eng., near Exeter. —P.t. Lincoln co. Me., at the mouth of Androscoggin river. Pop. 1,564. —P.t. Orange co. Vt. Pop. 1,384.
Tor, a seaport of Arabia, with a good harbor on the Red Sea, defended by a castle. Lon. 33 40 E., lat. 28 15 N.
Torbay, a bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire. Here the prince of Orange landed in 1688, when he came from Holland, to preserve the country from Popery and arbitrary power.
Torcello, a town of Italy, on a small island of the same name, in the Gulf of Venice.
Torda, or **Torenborg**, a town of Transylvania, famous for its salt-works.
Tordesillas, a town of Spain, in Leon.
Torile, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.
Tornigny, a town in Manche, France.
Tornes, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, passes by Alva, Tornes, and Salamanca, and joins the Douro, below Miranda de Douro.
Tornea, a river of Sweden, which rises on the borders of Norway, forms several lakes, and flows S. by E. into the Gulf of Bothnia, at Tornea. —A town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, ceded to Russia, with Finland, in 1809.
Toro, a town of Spain, in Leon.
Toron, a town of Turkey, in Macedonia. Lon. 24 10 E., lat. 39 58 N.
Torquay, a village in Devonshire, Eng.
Terquemada, a town of Spain, in Leon.
Torre del Greco, a large town of Italy on the seacoast, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, 9 miles from Naples.
Torrejo, a town in New Castile.
Torrevecchia, a town in Estramadura.
Torres, a town of Spain, in Granada.
Torres Novas, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle.
Torres Strait, a channel that separates New Guinea from Terra Australis.
Torriford, a river in Devonshire, Eng., which enters the Bristol Channel at Barnstaple Bay.
Torrington, a town in Devonshire, Eng. —P.t. Litchfield co. Ct. Pop. 1,654.
Tortola, the principal of the Virgin Islands, in the W. Indies. It produces excellent rum. Lon. 64 50 W., lat. 18 28 N.
Tortona, a town of Italy, in Milanese. Lon. 8 58 E., lat. 44 54 N.
Tortosa, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, with a university and a citadel. It is situate in a country fertile in corn and fruit, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of

divers colors, and stones with veins of gold. Lon. 6 35 E., lat. 40 48 N.
Tortue, or **Tortuga**, an island of the W. Indies, near the N. coast of Hispaniola, so named from the great number of tortoises found on and near it.
Tortuga, or **Sal Tortuga**, an uninhabited island near the coast of Caraccas. At the E. end is a large saline pond, in which salt begins to kern in April; and for some months afterwards ships come here to lade that article. Lon. 65 26 W., lat. 11 6 N.
Tosa, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia. Lon. 2 54 E., lat. 41 42 N.
Tost, a town of Silesia, in Oppeln.
Toster, or **Skuster**, a city of Persia, capital of Kusistan, on the river Karoon. In scripture it is called Shushan, and the river is named Ulai. The inhabitants have manufactures of silks, stuffs, and rich cloths. Lon. 48 58 E., lat. 31 40 N.
Totness, a borough in Devonshire, Eng., with a manufacture of serges, &c.
Tottenham, a village in Middlesex, Eng., near London.
Tottington, a town in Lancashire, Eng.
Toul, a fortified town of France, on the Moselle, in the department of Meurthe.
Toulon, a fortified city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Var. It is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, and divided into the old and new quarter. The old and new harbors communicate with each other by means of a canal. The old haven has a noble quay, on which is the townhouse, and it is protected by two moles. The new haven contains an arsenal, a rope-walk, a park of artillery, dock yards, basins, and every thing to be expected in the second port for men-of-war in this country. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the East Indies. In 1793 it capitulated, in the name of Louis XVII., to the British, who, not finding the place tenable, evacuated it the same year. Lon. 5 55 E., lat. 43 7 N.
Toulouse, a large city of France, capital of the department of Upper Garonne, with a university. It contains several handsome buildings, and might, from its situation, have been a very commercial city; but the taste of the inhabitants has been principally for the sciences and belles lettres. The little commerce they have consists in leather, wool, drapery, blankets, mignonets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware, and books; and near it is a manufacture of indigo, from the woad plant. Here, in 1814, Marshal Soult was defeated by Lord Wellington; both generals being then ignorant of the allied powers being in possession of Paris. Lon. 1 26 E., lat. 43 36 N.
Tour, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome.

Tour du Pin, a town in Isère, France.
Tour du Rousillon, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees.

Tour la Blanche, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne.

Tour la Villed, a town in Manche, France, celebrated for its manufacture of glass.

Toussaine, an old province of France, now forming the department of Indre and Loire.

Tournam, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne.

Tournay, a city of the Netherlands, in Henegouwen, with a strong castle. It has several fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for carpets.

Tournon, a town in Ardeche, France.

Tournus, a town of France, in the department of Soane and Loire.

Tours, a city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire. It is seated on the Loire, near the Cher; over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptic arches, each 75 feet in diameter. The red wines of Tours are much esteemed, and it has considerable manufactures of all sorts of silk stuffs. Lon. 0 42 E., lat. 47 24 N.

Towanda, p.t. and cap. Bradford co. Pa., on the right bank of Susquehannah river.

Towcester, a town in Northamptonshire, Eng., with manufactures of lace and silk.

Townsend, p.t. Middlesex co. Mass., 45 NW. Boston. Pop. 1,506.—P.t. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 1,386.

Townton, a village in Yorkshire, Eng., near Tadcaster; famous for the battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, so fatal to the latter, on Palm-Sunday, 1461.

Towy, a river of Wales, which rises in Cardiganshire, and flows into the Bristol Channel.

Tra los Montes, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it had its name.

Trafalgar, a promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 2 W., lat. 36 11 N.

Tralee, a borough of Ireland, capital of Kerry county, with a castle. Lon. 10 0 W., lat. 52 4 N.

Tvalleborg, a seaport of Sweden. Lon. 12 58 E., lat. 55 20 N.

Tramore, a town of Ireland, in Waterford county, much frequented for sea-bathing.

Tranent, a town in Haddingtonshire, Scotland.

Trani, a city of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on the Gulf of Venice. Lon. 16 36 E., lat. 41 18 N.

Tranquebar, a seaport of the S. of India, in Tanjore, at the mouth of the Cavery. Lon. 79 53 E., lat. 11 1 N.

Transylvania, a province of the Austrian empire, formerly annexed to Hungary. It is surrounded by high mountains, and produces a sufficiency of corn and wine; and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and tellurium; the last never yet discovered in any other part of the world. It has undergone various revolutions, and now belongs to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are of various religions.—A village in Jefferson co. Ken., on the Ohio.

Trap, p.t. Montgomery co. Pa.—V. Somerset co. Md.—P.t. Talbot co. Md.

Trapani, a seaport on the NW. point of Sicily, with a strong fort. Lon. 12 38 E., lat. 38 10 N.

Trau, a seaport of Austrian Dalmatia. Lon. 16 12 E., lat. 43 38 N.

Traunstein, a town and castle of Bavaria. Great quantities of salt are made here.

Trautenau, a town of Bohemia.

Travancore, a province of Southern Hindoostan, extending along the coast of Malabar from Cape Comorin to the province of Cochin. In the lofty forests and woods below, are many elephants, buffaloes, tigers, monkeys, and apes. The chief products are pepper, betel and cocoa nuts, cardamoms, cassia, frankincense, mace, long nutmegs, wild saffron, elephants' teeth, and sandal wood.

Travemunde, a seaport of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a strong fort.

Trebbin, a town of Brandenburg.

Trebia, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Genoa, flows by Bobio in Milanese, and joins the Po, above Piacenza.

Trebigna, a town of Turkish Dalmatia.

Trebisond, the ancient Trapezus, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, with a castle. Lon. 39 30 E., lat. 41 0 N.

Treffurt, a town of Germany, in Hesse.

Tregony, a borough in Cornwall, Eng.

Tregnier, a seaport of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord. Lon. 3 13 W., lat. 48 47 N.

Tremesan, or *Tlemcen*, a city of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, surrounded by strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. Lon. 1 12 W., lat. 34 56 N.

Tremiti, three islands of Naples, in the Gulf of Venice. Lon. 15 30 E., lat. 42 10 N.

Tremouille, a town in Venice, France.

Trenchin, a town of Hungary, capital of a county, with an ancient castle on a rock.

Trent, a principality of Germany, in the S. part of Tyrol, among the Alps. It produces excellent wine.—The capital is a fortified city of the same name, with a handsome castle, a cathedral, three parish churches, a college, and some convents. It is famous in church history for a celebrated council, which was held from 1545 to 1563.—A river that rises in Stafford-

shire, Eng., and flows SE. through the county to the SW. borders of Derbyshire, where it receives the Tame. It meets the Ouse on the borders of Yorkshire, where their united stream forms the Humber.—A river of North Carolina, which runs into the Neuse, at Newbern.

Trenton, p-t. Hunterdon co. N. J., on the Delaware, 30 NE. Philadelphia. Pop. 3,925. It is the capital of New Jersey, and stands at the limit of sloop and steamboat navigation upon the river, which is here crossed by a bridge 1,100 feet long. The town has considerable trade and manufactures. At this place Washington crossed the Delaware on the night of the 25th of December, 1776, and falling upon the enemy's posts, captured 900 Hessians. This bold and successful achievement had a wonderful effect in relieving the desperate condition of the Americans.

Trenton, p-t. Oneida co. N. York. Pop. 3,221.—P-t. and cap. Jones co. N. C.—P-t. Hancock co. Me. Pop. 795.

Treptot, a town in Lower Seine, France.

Trepto, a town and castle of Prussian Pomerania, in the dutchy of Stettin.

Trepto, New, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with manufactures of stockings.

Treshanish Isles, four fertile islands on the W. coast of Scotland, between the islands of Coll and Mull.

Treves, or *Priers*, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, of which it comprises the S. part. There are many mountains and forests; but near the Rhine and Moselle the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine.—The capital is a city of the same name, seated on the Moselle, over which is a handsome bridge. It has a castle, a university, many fine churches and palaces, and numerous remains of antiquities.

Treviglio, a town of Italy, in Milanese.

Trevino, a town of Spain, in Biscay.

Trevisano, a late province of Italy, in the territory of Venice. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and the exports are cattle, silk, and woollen cloth.

Treviso, a fortified city of Italy, capital of Trevisano.

Trevoux, a town in Ain, France.

Trezzo, a town of Italy, in Milanese.

Triadelphia, p-t. Montgomery co. Md., on Patuxent river. Here are manufactures of cotton.

Triana, p-t. Madison co. Alabama.

Triberg, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau.

Tricala, a city of European Turkey.

Trichinopoly, a city of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a fertile district. Lon. 78 50 E., lat. 10 50 N.

Tricolore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic.

Trieste, a seaport of the Austrian empire, in Carniola, capital of a government

of the same name. Lon. 14 3 E., lat. 45 51 N.

Trigg, co. SW. part of Ken. Pop. 5,689.
Trim, a borough of Ireland, capital of Meath county. Here are the ruins of a large castle, and several religious foundations. Lon. 6 48 W., lat. 53 32 N.

Trincmalee, a seaport on the E. coast of Ceylon, with a fine harbor. Lon. 81 17 E., lat. 8 32 N.

Tring, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng.

Trinidad, an island on the NE. coast of S. America. It produces sugar, cotton, maize, fine tobacco, cocoa, indigo, and ~~fruit~~; and has abundance of fine timber-trees. The Lake Brea, or of pitch, is a wonderful phenomenon; it covers about 150 acres, and is capable of supplying all the dock-yards of Great Britain. In 1797 this island was captured by the British, and ceded to them in 1802.—A city of Mexico, in Guatimala, near the head of a bay of the Pacific Ocean. It is a place of great trade. Lon. 90 20 W., lat. 13 46 N.

—A town of Mexico, in Veragua. Lon. 81 23 W., lat. 8 40 N.—A town of Colombia, in Bogota.—A seaport of Cuba, in a bay on the S. part of the island. Lon. 80 1 W., lat. 21 48 N.

Trinidad, three rocky islets in the Atlantic Ocean, 200 leagues east of Spirito Santo, in Brazil. Lon. 29 35 W., lat. 20 30 S.

Trinity, a seaport on the N. side of Martinico, with a spacious and safe harbor. Lon. 61 8 W., lat. 14 53 N.

Trino, a town in Montserrat, Piedmont.

Tripoli, a country of Barbary, extending along the coast of the Mediterranean, from the Gulf of Cades to the south extremity of the Gulf of Sidra. There are numerous harbors on the coast, some of them capacious, and surrounded by a fine country; but the interior is not very fertile, and the eastern part is quite a desert. A city and seaport of the same name is the capital, which has a castle and a fort. The harbor, defended by a mole and batteries, is capable of containing a large fleet of merchant ships. The chief exports are wool, drugs, barilla, skins, salt, trona, ostrich-feathers, gold-dust, ivory, dried fruit, and dates. Lon. 13 5 E., lat. 32 5 N.—A city of Syria, on the Mediterranean, with a castle and a handsome mosque. Lon. 35 38 E., lat. 34 30 N.

Tripolizza, a city of Morea, encompassed by a stone wall, with bastions, and having a square fort on an eminence. The chief trade is in corn and wool. Lon. 22 34 E., lat. 37 40 N.

Tripontary, a town of Hindoostan, in Cochin, the general residence of the raja. Lon. 76 25 E., lat. 9 56 N.

Trist, an island of Mexico, in the Bay of Campeachy, near the Isle of Port Royal. Lon. 92 45 W., lat. 18 15 N.

Tristan D'Acunha, an island in the Atlantic Ocean. The coast is frequented by seals, penguins, and albatrosses. Lon. 11 44 W., lat. 37 6 S.

Trogen, a town of Switzerland.

Troja, a town of Naples, in Capitanata.

Trolhatta, a town of Sweden, on the Gotha, which here has four cascades that fall 110 feet in the space of two miles.

Trend, St., a town of the Netherlands.

Tropet, St., a seaport of France, in the department of Var, with a citadel. Lon. 6 40 E., lat. 43 16 N.

Troppau, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a principality, which belongs partly to Austria and partly to Prussia. Lon. 17 54 E., lat. 49 52 N.

Trosa, a seaport of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the Baltic. Lon. 17 29 E., lat. 59 0 N.

Trosacks, rugged and pendulous mountains of Scotland, near Loch Catherine.

Troupsburg, p-t. Steuben co. N. York. Pop. 666.

Trowbridge, a town in Wiltshire, Eng. —P-t. Cheshire co. N. H. Pop. 676.

P-t. Bristol co. Mass., 50 S. Boston. Pop. 4,159. —P-t. and cap. Obion co. Tenn.

—P-t. and cap. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 504. —P-t. Orleans co. Vt. Pop. 608.

—P-t. Perry co. Indiana.

Troy, city in Rensselaer co. N. Y., on the E. bank of the Hudson, 5 miles above Albany, at the head of sloop navigation. Pop. 11,405. It has a flourishing trade, and manufactures of cotton, woollen, paper, iron, &c. It contains much beautiful scenery, and is handsomely built. The buildings are principally of brick, and are shaded by rows of trees on each side of the streets. The city contains 3 banks, 7 churches, a court-house, jail, and market. Mount Ida in the rear of Troy is a romantic spot, and affords an extensive view of the Hudson and the adjacent country.

Troyes, a city of France, capital of the department of Aube, with a castle. The commerce consists in linens, dimities, fustians, wax-chandlery, candles, and wine. Lon. 4 5 E., lat. 48 18 N.

Trumbull, p-t. Fairfield co. Conn. Pop. 1,238. —Co. Ohio. Pop. 26,154.

Truro, a borough in Cornwall, Eng. It is a stannary town, and the chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore found in abundance in its neighborhood. —A town of Nova Scotia, in Halifax co. —P-t. Barnstable co. Mass., on Cape Cod.

Pop. 1,549. —P-t. Franklin co. Ohio.

Truxillo, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a citadel on the top of a hill. —A city and seaport of Peru, capital of a province. Lon. 78 52 W., lat. 8 8 S.

A seaport of Mexico, in Honduras, on the gulf of that name. Lon. 86 30 W., lat. 15 46 N. —A town of Caraccas, in the province of Maracaibo, with a trade in wheat,

goat and sheep skins, cheeses and woolsens. Lon. 70 15 W., lat. 15 46 N.

Truxton, p-t. Cortland co. N. Y. Pop. 3,883.

Trydriften, p-t. Chester co. Pa.

Tscherkask, the capital of the territory of the Don Cossacs, with a gymnasium or university. It is situated on an island formed by the Don, and so intersected by the river and numerous canals as to bear some resemblance to Venice. In most of the streets is a wooden bridge that runs along the middle, from which smaller ones lead to the door of each house; but, where this is not the case, the inhabitants use boats during the inundation, which generally lasts from April to June. The shops are numerous, containing the produce of Turkey and Greece; and there are two public baths. The principal exports are fish, iron, caviare, and wine. The Cossacs have a majestic appearance, are cleanly in their persons and apparel, polite, sincere, hospitable, generous, and humane. Their common dress is a blue jacket turned up with red, and a waistcoat and trousers of white dimity. The dress of the women differs from the costume of Russia; and the girls wear a silk tunic, with trousers fastened by a girdle of solid silver, yellow boots, and an Indian kerchief round the head. Lon. 39 56 E., lat. 47 4 N.

Tsin-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 119 2 E., lat. 36 40 N.

Tsong-ming, an island of China, lying at the mouth of the Kian-ku. Lon. 121 55 E., lat. 30 15 N.

Tuam, a city of Ireland, in Galway co. The cathedral is small, and serves as a parish church; but the palace is a spacious venerable structure. Here is an improving linen manufacture, and a brisk retail trade. Lon. 9 16 W., lat. 53 26 N.

Tuban, one of the strongest towns of Java, with a harbor, and a king of its own. Lon. 111 51 E., lat. 6 0 S.

Tubingen, a town of Wirtemberg, with a celebrated university, and a fortified castle. Lon. 9 10 E., lat. 48 32 N.

Tucantins, a large river of Brazil, formed by the junction of the Maranham and Paranaingá, in the middle of the province of Goyaz.

Truckerton, p-t. and port of entry, Burlington co. N. J.

Tucuman, a province of La Plata. Many rivers water this country, and all of them, with the exception of two, after flowing many leagues, lose themselves by forming lakes or shallow sheets of water, which are mostly saline. The north part is intermixed with mountains, plains, and valleys, producing abundance of seeds, plants, and fruits of all kinds; also, tobacco, cotton, and fine timber. The south part is an immense plain, almost without a tree, watered by many streams, from the

Andes, and clothed with perpetual verdure. The capital of this province is a city of its name, on the river Tucuman. The chief trade is in timber, mules, and oxen trained for the travelling-waggons, and in the waggons themselves. Lon. 64 25 W., lat. 26 59 S.

Tudela, a town of Spain; in Navarre. Lon. 1 38 W., lat. 41 12 N.

Tuer, or **Twer**, a government of Russia, producing abundantly all kinds of corn, vegetables, and valuable timber. The capital is a city of its name, with a fortress. It is a place of considerable commerce. Lon. 36 5 E., lat. 56 47 N.

Tuftonborough, p-t. Strafford co. N. H. Pop. 1,375.

Tugloos, a river which flows SE. between Georgia and S. Carolina, and joins the Kiowee, to form Savannah river.

Tula, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The capital, of the same name, has manufactures of silver, copper, and plated articles, fire-arms, hardware, and leather; and in the vicinity are coal and iron mines. Lon. 37 24 E., lat. 54 40 N.—A town of Mexico, on a river of the same name.

Tulbagh, a town of the Cape territory, which gives name to a large district. Lon. 19 16 E., lat. 33 4 S.

Tullamore, a town of Ireland, in King county, on a river of the same name.

Tulle, a town of France, capital of the department of Correze. Lon. 1 43 E., lat. 45 16 N.

Tullow, a town of Ireland, in Carlow county, with the remains of a castle, now converted into a barrack.

Tully, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,640.

Tulpehocken, p-t. Berks co. Pa.

Tulsk, a borough of Ireland, in Roscommon county.

Tumber, a town of Peru, where the Spaniards first landed in 1536, under Pizarro.

Tumlook, a town in Bengal, with a manufacture of salt for government.

Tunbridge, a town in Kent, Eng., on the Medway.—P-t. Orange co. Vt. Pop. 1,920.

Tunbridge Wells, a town in Kent, Eng., near Tunbridge, much resorted to on account of its chalybeate waters, discovered in 1696, by Dudley Lord North, who is said to have recovered from a deep consumption by drinking them. The wells are at the bottom of three hills, on which are many good houses, pleasure-grounds, and gardens; and, as the country is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque.

Tunis, a country of Barbary, 200 miles from N. to S., and 120 from E. to W. This country was formerly a monarchy, but it

is now a republic, under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the bey, who resides at Tunis. The soil is but indifferent, except in the W., which is well watered by rivers. The chief productions are wheat, barley, oil, tallow, wool, wax, and a variety of fruits. The mountains near Tunis abound in silver, copper, and lead. In the woods and mountains are lions, ostriches, monkeys, bisons, roebucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The inhabitants are a mixture of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians, merchants and slaves; and they carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth, Morocco leather, gold-dust, lead, horses, oil, soap, and ostrich eggs and feathers. The established religion is Mahomedanism. The capital, of the same name, is five miles in circuit; with a lofty wall, and has five gates and 35 mosques. The divan, or council of state, assembles in an old palace, where the bey formerly resided. The Mahomedans here have nine colleges for students, and a great number of smaller schools. Lon. 10 6 E., lat. 36 45 N.

Tunja, a city of Colombia, capital of a large province, one of the richest in the republic. Lon. 73 45 W., lat. 4 54 N.

Tuptee, a river of Hindoostan, which rises among the Ingarly Hills, in the western part of Gundwana, flows west through Khandesh and Gujerat, and enters the Gulf of Cambay at Swally.

Turbet, p-t. Northumberland co. Pa.

Turcoin, a town in Nord, France.

Turcomania, a country of Independent Tartary, lying between the Caspian Sea and the Lake Aral. It is said to be extremely populous, and to yield abundance of corn. The Turcomans differ in religion from, and are execrated by the Persians, who deem them infidels. They live in tribes, being subject to no particular governor; but each tribe chooses a nominal chief, who has no further authority among them than that of settling differences and arranging their civil economy. Their general characteristics are those common to all wandering nations: great hospitality within their own boundaries, and universal depredation abroad. Their horses are bought by the neighboring nations at vast prices, which, with the sale among other tribes of their captives, and of their camels, sheep, &c., form the chief source of a Turcoman's wealth. The people live on corn, the flesh of horses, camels, and sheep, and the milk of mares and camels. They excavate a large hole in the ground, in which they make a fire; and, placing the meat in the embers, cover it up until it is baked. To the northward of Turcomania are the Kamchauks, who inhabit a desert, and are

reported to be most ferocious and warlike, and hitherto unconquered. All these inhabit the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea.

Turenne, a town of France, in the department of Correzze, with a castle.

Turin, a fortified city of Piedmont, the residence of the king of Sardinia. It stands in a fertile plain, at the conflux of the Doria with the Po. Here are many large squares, a royal palace, a cathedral, a university, and other handsome buildings. The citadel is a regular pentagon, and deemed the strongest in Europe; it comprehends an extensive arsenal, a cannon foundry, a chymical laboratory, &c. Near the city, on the banks of the Po, is the castle of Valentia, the garden of which is applied to botanical studies. Lon. 7 40 E., lat. 45 4 N.

Turin, p-t. Lewis co. N. Y. Pop. 1,561.

Turiask, a town in Tobolsk, Russia. Lon. 63 44 E., lat. 58 5 N.

Turkistan, a country of Western Tartary; the chief of which is generally called the Khan of the Karakalpaks.

Turkey, a large empire, extending over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe contains part of Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, part of Croatia, and Dalmatia, Romaine, Macedonia, Albania, Thessaly, Livadia, and Morea. Turkey in Asia includes the countries Irak, Diarbek, Kurdistan, Armenia, Roum, Karamania, Natolia, and Syria. In Africa the Turks have Egypt, part of Nubia, and Barca; and the states of Tripoli, and Tunis, are under their protection. Of these countries (which see respectively,) the climate, productions, manners, &c., must be various. The Turks are generally robust, well-shaped, and of a good mien. They are grave, sedate, and passive; but, when agitated by passion, furious, raging, and ungovernable; full of dissimulation, suspicious, and vindictive beyond conception; in matters of religion, tenacious, superstitious, and morose. They shave their heads, but wear long beards, except those in the seraglio, and military men, who wear only whiskers. The turban worn by the men is white, and never put off but when they sleep; and their clothes are long and full. They sit, eat, and sleep, on the floor, on cushions, mattresses, and carpets. Their principal food is rice; and the frugal repast is followed by fruit and cold water, which are succeeded by hot coffee and pipes with tobacco. With opium they procure what they call a *kief*, or placid intoxication. Chess and draughts are favorite games; and the coffeehouses and baths furnish other sources of amusement. Their active diversions consist in shooting at a mark and tilting with darts, at which they are very expert; and some of high

rank are fond of hunting. Polygamy is allowed among them; but the fair sex are kept under a rigorous confinement. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomed. Drinking wine is prohibited by this prophet in the Koran; and, instead of it, they generally use sherbet, a liquor made of honey, spices, and the juice of fruits. The morals of the Asiatic Turks are far preferable to those of the European. They expend great sums on caravansaries and fountains, for the refreshment of travellers and laborers, and are charitable toward strangers, let their religion be what it will; and no nation suffers adversity with greater patience than they. The Greeks, who compose a large portion of the inhabitants of Turkey in Europe (the ancient Greece,) profess the Christian religion; they are in stature above the middle size, strong and well made. They are gay, witty, and crafty; exercise various trades, and apply to maritime affairs. The Emperor of Turkey, or grand signior, is absolute master of the goods and lives of his subjects, inasmuch that they are little better than slaves. The grand vizier is the chief next the emperor; but it is a dangerous place, for he often takes off their heads at his pleasure. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which were, till within a short time past, the janissaries, but they have been disbanded, and regular troops raised. Their navy, which is laid up at Constantinople, used to consist of about 40 large ships; but, in time of war, auxiliary ships are received from Tunis, and Tripoli. In general, the Turks are an indolent race, and disinclined to industry and trade. They content themselves with manufacturing cotton stuffs, carpets, leather, and soap; and the most valuable of their commodities, such as silk, a variety of drugs, and dyeing stuffs, are generally exported without giving them much additional value by their labor. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey. By the war between the Turks and Russians, which ended in a treaty in 1829, the Turkish power has been much humbled; the Sultan having engaged to pay an immense sum of money to the Emperor of Russia for the expenses of the war, &c., while the troops of the latter are to occupy a very large portion of the territories of the Sultan till the whole of the stipulated sum is paid; and it ought also to be borne in mind that the Turkish navy has been almost annihilated by the combined fleets of England, Russia, and France, in the battle of Navarino, under the command of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington; while the Greeks have in a great measure thrown off the yoke of Turkey and established their independence.

Turkey, p-t. Essex co. N. J.
Turmagin, Cape, on the E. side of the northern island of New Zealand. Lon. 176 56 E., lat. 40 28 S.

Turner, p-t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 2,218.
Turnersville, p-v. Robertson co. Ken.

Turnhout, a town of the Netherlands.

Turen, a seaport of Cochinchina. Lon. 107 40 E., lat. 16 9 N.

Turreff, a town in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Tusri, an episcopal town of Naples.

Tuscaloosa, co. Alabama. Pop. 13,645.

Tuscaloosa, the capital of Alabama and of the above county, on the Black Warrior river, near the centre of the state, 200 N. Mobile. Pop. 1,600. The university of Alabama is at this place.

Tuscany, a grand duchy of Italy, belonging to the house of Austria. It is 120 miles long and 80 broad; divided into 3 provinces, Fiorentino, Pisano, and Senese. There are several mountains, in which are mines of iron, alum, and vitriol; also, quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, beside hot baths and mineral waters. The chief river is the Arno. Many parts of this duchy are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. Manna is gathered in the marshy lands near the sea, and the salt-pits are rich. The inhabitants are distinguished by their attachment to commerce, and have established various manufactures, particularly of silks, stuffs, earthen ware, and gilt leather. In 1807, this country was formally ceded to France; but, in 1814, it was restored to the Austrian Archduke.

Tuscarawas, co. Ohio. Pop. 14,298. — Also a village in the same co. and a township in Stark co. Ohio.

Tuscumbia, p-v. Franklin co. Alabama.

Tuticorin, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where there is a pearl fishery.

Tutford, a town in Nottinghamshire, Eng.

Tuy, a city of Spain, in Galicia, surrounded by walls and ramparts, and well furnished with artillery. Lon. 8 32 W., lat. 42 4 N.

Tuzla, a town of Asiatic Turkey.

Tweed, a river of Scotland, which rises from numerous springs in the S. part of Peebleshire, called Tweeddale. It divides that county almost into two equal parts, crosses the N. part of Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, then forms the boundary between Berwickshire and England, and enters the German Ocean at Berwick.

Tweedmouth, a town in the detached part of Dugham, Eng., called Islandsire.

Twickenham, a village in Middlesex, Eng., on the Thames, near Brentford. Here are many handsome villas; and here stood the favorite residence of Pope,

which, in 1810, was levelled to the ground. This celebrated poet and his parents are interred in the church.

Twiggs, co. Ga. Pop. 8,029.

Twiss, townships in Dark, Ross, and Preble counties, Ohio.

Twinsburg, p-t. Portage co. Ohio.

Tybee, island, Ga., at the mouth of the river Savannah, on which is a lighthouse.

Tydore, one of the Molucca islands.

Tyler, co. W. Va. Pop. 5,750.

Tynan, a town in Armagh county, Ireland.

Tyne, a river in Northumberland, Eng., formed by a branch from the E. part of Cumberland, and another from the hills on the borders of Scotland, which unite a little above Hexham; their junction forms a large river, which flows by Newcastle, and enters the German Ocean at Tyne-mouth. — A river of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, which rises on the borders of Edinburghshire, flows by Haddington, and enters the German Ocean to the W. of Dunbar.

Tynemouth, a town in Northumberland, Eng., near the mouth of the Tyne. It has a castle, and ruins of an abbey, seated on a high rock, inaccessible on the sea-side; a strong fort that commands the entrance of the river; and extensive military barracks. Tynemouth has some considerable salt-works; and here large vessels take in their loading of coal and goods brought from Newcastle.

Tynsborough, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass., on the Merrimack; 36-NW. Boston. Pop. 822.

Tyringham, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass., 116 SW. Boston. Pop. 1,331.

Tyrol, a province of Austria, divided into three parts—Tyrol, Trent, and Brixen. Though a mountainous country, the valleys are fertile in corn and wine, and it has an excellent breed of cattle. It likewise yields salt, all kinds of ores, and various sorts of precious stones. The principal rivers are the Eysach, Adige, and Inn.

Tyrosse, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 miles long and 37 broad; divided into 35 parishes. It is a rough country, but tolerably fertile. The chief rivers are the Blackwater, Mourne, and Foyle. — P-t. Steuben co. N. Y. Pop. 1,880.

Tyrrell, co. N. C. Pop. 4,732.

Tyey, or *Teivy*, a river of Wales, which issues from a lake on the E. side of Cardiganshire, and flows into Cardigan Bay.

Tiernitz, a town of European Turkey.

UBEDA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

Ubes, *St.*, or *Setuval*, a seaport of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a strong citadel and a good harbor, defended by three forts.

It has considerable trade, especially in salt, great quantities of which are exported to America. Lon. 8 51 W., lat. 38 22 N.

Ubu, an island on the E. side of the entrance of the Gulf of Siam. Lon. 104 46 E., lat. 8 55 N.

Ucayle, or *Paro*, a river formed in Peru by the junction of the rivers Beni and Apurimac.

Ucker, a river of Germany, which issues from a lake of the same name, near Prenzlau, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, flows N. into Hither Pomerania, and, being joined by the Rando, enters the Frisch Haff at Uckermunde.

Udden, a small town of Yemen, in Arabia.

Uddevalle, a seaport in Bahus, Sweden. Lon. 11 55 E., lat. 58 20 N.

Udina, or *Uline*, a city of Austrian Italy, capital of a district, with a citadel. Lon. 13 3 E., lat. 46 12 N.

Ufa, a government of Siberia, divided into two provinces, Ufa and Orenburg.

Ugento, a town and bishop's see of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 12 miles SE. Gallipoli.

Ugie, a river of Scotland, which crosses the N. part of Aberdeenshire, and enters the German Ocean below Invergie.

Uist, North and South, two islands of the Hebrides, on the W. coast of Scotland. Many cows are annually exported; but kelp is the staple commodity, of which above 1,000 tons are annually manufactured in each.

Uitenhage, a town of the Cape territory, which gives name to a fertile district. Lon. 25 18 E., lat. 33 58 S.

Ukraine, a country lying on the borders of Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name signifies a frontier; and it now belongs to Russia.

Ujapool, a town of Scotland, in Ross-shire. It is a great fishing station, and situate in the midst of a wool country. Lon. 5 3 W., lat. 57 51 N.

Uleå, a seaport of Finland, and the capital of E. Bothnia, or Uleåborg. Lon. 24 40 E., lat. 65 18 N.

Uliatua, one of the Society Isles, in the Pacific Ocean, with a good harbor. Lon. 151 38 W., lat. 16 45 S.

Ullswater, a lake on the borders of Westmoreland and Cumberland, Eng., abounding with char and other fish.

Ulm, a city of Wurtemberg, seated at the conflux of the Blau with the Danube. It is a large, handsome, and commercial place, and strongly fortified.

Ulster, a province of Ireland, 116 miles long, and 103 broad. It contains the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Armagh, Monaghan, Down, and Cavan. The principal place is Londonderry.—Co. N. Y. Pop. 26,551.—P-t. Bradford co. Pa.

Ulverston, a town in Lancashire, Eng. It exports much corn, limestone, iron ore, and blue slate. Lon. 3 12 W., lat. 54 14 N.

Ulysses, p-t. Tompkins co. N. Y. Pop. 3,130.

Umago, a small seaport of Istria.

Umbagog, a lake lying between N. H. and Me., 18 miles long and 10 broad.

Umbria, a name sometimes given to the duchy of Spoleto.

Umea, a seaport of Sweden, capital of West Bothnia, at the mouth of the river Umea. Lon. 19 18 E., lat. 63 58 N.

Ummerapoora, a city of Birman, and the metropolis of the Birman empire. The royal palace is a splendid edifice; and the temples and monasteries are numerous. Lon. 76 7 E., lat. 21 57 N.

Unadilla, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y., on the Susquehannah. Pop. 2,313.

Underwalden, a canton of Switzerland, divided into the Upper and Lower Valley by a forest called Kesterwald, which crosses it from N. to S. The country abounds in fruit and cattle, but produces little corn and no wine. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

Ungevar, a town and fort of Hungary.

Union, co. Pa. Pop. 20,749.—Co. Ohio. Pop. 3,192.—Co. Ken. Pop. 4,435.—Co. Illinois. Pop. 3,239.—Co. Indiana. Pop. 7,957.—Co. Arkansas. Pop. 640.—District, S. C. Pop. 17,908.—P-t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 1,612.—P-t. Tolland co. Ct. Pop. 711.—P-t. Brown co. N. Y. Pop. 2,112.—P-t. Essex co. N. J.—The name of six towns in Pa., and of 22 towns in Ohio.

Union, West, p-t. and cap. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 429.

Uniontown, p-t. and cap. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 1,341.

United Provinces of South America, called also *Buenos Ayres*, and sometimes the *Argentine Republic*, a province of South America lying upon the La Plata and its tributary streams. The present political boundaries are Bolivia on the N., Paraguay, Banda, Oriental and the Atlantic Ocean on the E., Patagonia on the S., and Chili on the W. It contains 600,000 square miles; and it is divided into thirteen provinces.

United States, a country of N. America, bounded N. by New Britain, and Upper and Lower Canada, E. by New Brunswick and the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, SW. by the Spanish dominions, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. It is about 3,000 miles from E. to W., and 1,700 from N. to S.; and extends from 25 to 49 degrees N. lat., and from 66 30 to 124 25 W. lon. Pop. in 1790, 3,929,328; in 1800, 5,309,758; in 1810, 7,239,903; in 1820, 9,638,166; and in 1830, 13,000,000, of which 2,010 436 are slaves. The num-

ber of states, at the time of the declaration of independence, was 13: namely, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The following eleven have since been added to them: Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Missouri. In addition to these, the small district of Columbia, and the territories of Florida, Michigan, Huron or Northwest, Arkansas, Missouri, and Oregon belong to the Union. The states are distinguished into four general divisions, the New England or Eastern, Middle, Southern and Western.

The principal rivers of the U. States are the Mississippi and its branches, the Missouri, the Ohio, the Arkansas, La Platte, Red River, Tennessee and Cumberland. There are besides, the Columbia, which flows into the Pacific Ocean, the Mobile and Apalachicola which flow into the gulf of Mexico, and the Connecticut, Hudson, Potomac, James, Savannah and others, which flow into the Atlantic. The two great ranges of mountains are the Rocky Mountains, in the W., and the Alleghany or Appalachian Mountains in the E. The White Mountains, in New Hampshire, are the highest lands east of the Mississippi. The two largest lakes wholly within the U. States are Michigan and Champlain. Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, lie one half in this country, and one half in Upper Canada. The United States embrace the whole extent of the most temperate portion of North America, and enjoy a great variety of climate. The forwardness of spring in the northern and southern extremities of the Union, differs about two and a half months. The temperature of the country in general is colder than that of the same latitudes in Europe, and about equal to that of ten degrees further north. The soil along the Atlantic coast, and extending one or two hundred miles inland, is mostly fit for cultivation, but not remarkably productive. That of a great part of the interior country, and particularly that which is watered by the branches of the Mississippi, is extremely exuberant. That of the country west of the Rocky Mountains, is light and unproductive.

The most important production of the Eastern States is grass; of the Middle States, wheat; of the Southern States, wheat, tobacco, rice, cotton, and sugar; and of the Western States, maize, tobacco, wheat, hemp, and cotton. These form the chief articles of export. Manufactures are chiefly confined to the Eastern and Middle States. An important branch

of industry consists of the different fisheries. In the whale fishery, vessels are employed in distant seas, principally from Nantucket and New Bedford, and considerable oil is exported.

The population of the U. States consists chiefly of the descendants of Europeans, who emigrated to this country, in several distinct colonies, about 200 years ago. Most of these emigrants were from England, and they first settled on different parts of the Atlantic coast. A small colony from Holland settled in New York, and one from France in Louisiana. Emigrants from Germany have settled in Pennsylvania, and some of the other states. The English language is the universally prevailing one, and except in a part of Pennsylvania and Louisiana, no other is spoken by the native inhabitants. Besides these inhabitants, the next most numerous class are Negroes. They are either slaves or the descendants of slaves, who were brought to this country from Africa, and have become free. There are now no slaves in the states N. and E. of Delaware and Maryland, or N. of the Ohio river. The third class of inhabitants consists of the remnants of the native tribes or Indians. They are not recognised as citizens, or entitled to any political rights. Their favorite mode of life is to roam the forest, and to subsist by hunting. The present number of Indians within the limits of the U. States is computed to be 313,000, belonging to nearly a hundred different tribes, and speaking nearly that number of different languages. The number in the Atlantic states, exclusive of Georgia, is about 11,000; most of them are partly civilized, and they live miserably in small settlements, partly by agriculture, on lands reserved for their use.

The government of the U. States is a federal republic. Each state is independent in all purposes of local administration; but the defence of the country, the regulation of commerce, and the general interests of the confederacy, are intrusted to the general government. The executive power is vested in a President, who is elected once in four years. A Vice-President is also chosen, on whom, in case of the death of the President, the duties of that office devolve. The principal subordinate officers, in the executive department, are the secretaries of state, of the treasury, of war, and of the navy. The legislative power is vested in a congress, consisting of a senate and house of representatives. The senate is composed of two members from each state, chosen by the state legislature for six years. The representatives are elected by the people every two years; one representative is chosen for every 47,700 inhabitants. In

the slave-holding states, five slaves are allowed to count the same as three freemen. The government of the Union is established at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

The Bank of the U. States has a capital of \$35,000,000, seven millions of which are the property of government, and the rest of private stockholders. The principal branch is established at Philadelphia, and it has branches or offices in the principal commercial towns of the Union. The navy consists of 12 ships of the line, 16 frigates, 15 sloops of war, and 7 schooners. The coinage effected in the mint of the U. S., within the year 1831, amounted to \$3,923,473. Of the amount of gold coined, \$518,000 were derived from the gold region of the U. States.

The United States were originally colonies of Great Britain; but they made a declaration of independence on the 4th of July, 1776; and after a struggle of 7 years, their independence was acknowledged by the mother country. The present constitution was adopted in 1788.

Unity, p-t. Waldo co. Me. Pop. 1,299.
—P-t. Sullivan co. N. H. Pop. 1,258.
—P-t. Westmoreland co. Pa. —P-t. Montgomery co. Md. —P-t. Columbiana co. Ohio.

Uist, the most northern of the Shetland Islands, and of the British dominions. It feeds many sheep, horned cattle, and hogs; and about 80 tons of cured fish are annually exported. Lon. 0 10 W., lat. 60 55 N.

Uphingham, a town in Rutlandshire, Eng.

Upland, a midland province of Sweden.

Upsal, a city of Sweden, capital of Upsala, with a castle and a university. Lon. 17 39 E., lat. 59 52 N.

Upsala, or *Upland*, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper. It is chiefly covered with shapeless stones and forests of pine; but is enriched with inexhaustible mines of copper, iron, and silver; and the peasants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of those metals.

Upson, co. NW. part of Ga. Pop. 7,013.

Upton, a town in Worcestershire, Eng., seated on the Severn. —P-t. Worcester co. Mass., 83 SW. Boston. Pop. 1,157.

Uruguay, a large river of Brazil, which rises in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, among the mountains near the coast of the Atlantic. It flows W. along a high valley, and, on emerging from the mountains, overflows the plain to a great extent. It then proceeds SSW., and, after a course of 600 miles, joins the Paraguay, which junction forms the commencement of the great river Plata. —A province of Brazil, 233 miles long and 170 broad. It is fertile, and watered by many streams, which terminate in the river Uruguay, on its W.

border. Matte, or Paraguay tea, is the only article of exportation.

Ural, a river of Russia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, flows by Orenburg, Uralsk, and Gurief, and enters the Caspian Sea by three mouths.

Ural Mountains, a chain of mountains in Russia, extending about 1,100 miles, and forming a considerable part of the boundary between Europe and Asia. It is sometimes called by the Russians "the back of the world." The central part of this chain abounds in metals and fine white marble. Pauda, one of the highest mountains, is said to be 4,512 feet above the level of the sea.

Uralian Cossacs, a Tartar tribe, inhabiting the Russian province of Orenburg, on the S. side of the river Ural. These Cossacs are descended from those of the Don; are a valiant race, and profess the Greek religion. They are all enthusiasts for the ancient ritual, and prize their beards almost equally with their lives. Their principal fishery is for sturgeons and beluga, whose roes supply large quantities of caviare; and the fish, chiefly salted and dried, afford a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire.

Urbana, p-t. Steuben co. N. Y. Pop. 1,288. —P-t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 1,103.

Urbania, a town of Italy, in Urbino.

Urbanna, p-t. and cap. Middlesex co. Va., on the Rappahannock.

Urbina, a duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State. The air is not deemed wholesome, nor is the soil fertile. The chief production is silk, and game is plentiful.

Ure, a river in Yorkshire, Eng., which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, and receives the Swale, when the united stream forms the Ouse.

Urgel, a city of Spain, in Catalonia. Lon. 1 28 E., lat. 42 24 N.

Uri, a canton of Switzerland, of which Altorf is the capital.

Urmia, or *Oroumich*, a city of Persia, in Aderbajan. Lon. 45 25 E., lat. 37 10 N.

Urmund, a town of Prussian Westphalia.

Ursinjan, a town of Persia, in Farsistan.

Usbec Tartary, a vast country of Western Tartary. The Usbecs, in their persons, are said to have better complexions and more engaging features than the Kalmucs. Their religion is Mahomedanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindoostan.

Usedom, an island of Hither Pomerania, in the Baltic Sea, between the mouths of the Peene and Swin, with two forts named after these two rivers. Lon. 14 2 E., lat. 53 58 N.

Ushant, an island of France, in the de

partment of Finisterre. It contains several hamlets, inhabited by fishermen. Lon. 55° W., lat. 46° 30' N.

Uak, a river that rises in Wales, on the W. side of Brecknockshire, and flows into the Bristol Channel.—A market-town in Monmouthshire, Eng., with a manufacture of japanned ware.

Uspalata, one of the largest and richest silver mines in Chili.

Ussel, a town in Correze, France.

Usteno, a town of Italy, in Cremonese.

Ustica, a small island in the Mediterranean, in Sicily. Lon. 13° 6' E., lat. 38° 43' N.

Usting, a town in Vologda, Russia. Lon. 16° 30' E., lat. 61° 15' N.

Utica, city, Oneida co. N. Y., on the Mohawk. Pop. 8,323. It is regularly built, with broad and straight streets and handsome buildings. The Erie canal, the great road, and the river unite at this place and secure it a flourishing trade. Utica has 11 churches, 3 banks, a lyceum, and a court house.

Utrecht, a fortified city, capital of a province of the same name, in the Netherlands, with a university, a cathedral, and many churches, hospitals, &c. The principal manufactures are silk and fire-arms; and it has an extensive foundry for cannon-balls. The environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the most agreeable places for residence in these parts. Lon. 5° 8' E., lat. 52° 6' N.

Utrera, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

Utzeter, a town in Staffordshire, Eng.

Uzbridge, a town in Middlesex, Eng., with a great trade in malt, corn, and flour.—P. t. Worcester co. Mass., 38 SW. Boston, on Blackstone river. Pop. 2,086.

Uzerche, a town in Correze, France.

Uzes, a town in Gard, France.

VAAST, ST., a town of France, in the department of Manche, with a small harbor.

Vabres, a town in Aveyron, France, with manufactures of serges, dimities, &c.

Vacasana, a bay of Florida, extending in a circular form 20 miles E. from the mouth of the Suwanee River.

Vache, an island of the W. Indies.

Vacheluse, one of the Lipari Islands.

Vadin, a town of Turkey, in Bessarabia.

Vado, a town of the duchy of Genoa.

Vaihend, a town of Persia, in Segestan.

Vaison, a town in Vaucluse, France.

Val di Demona, a province in the NE. angle of Sicily. It means the valley of demons, and is so called from Mount Etna, which ignorant and superstitious people, from its fiery eruptions, believed to be the chimney of hell.

Val di Mazara, a province in the western angle of Sicily, containing Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

Val di Noto, a province in the SE. angle of Sicily.

Val Ombrina, a celebrated monastery in Tuscany, among the Apennines, 20 miles E. of Florence.

Valais, a canton of Switzerland, of which it was formerly a dependent county. It is a valley, 100 miles long and 20 broad, between ridges of high mountains, among which are the Great St. Bernard, Simplon, Grimsel, Furca, and others, the summits of which are never free from snow. The river Rhone flows impetuously through its whole length, whence it is sometimes called the Valley of the Rhone. A country consisting of plains, elevated valleys, lofty mountains, clothed with wood and studded with hamlets, rugged rocks, cataracts, glaciers, and snow-clad mountains of a prodigious height, must exhibit a great variety of climates and prospects. It has more than sufficient wine and corn for interior consumption, the soil in the midland and lower districts being exceedingly rich and fertile; but in the more elevated parts barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with success. The inhabitants profess the Roman Catholic religion, and they have no manufactures of any consequence.

Valdica, a town in Novgorod, Russia. Lon. 33° 44' E., lat. 57° 50' N.

Valdeburon, a town in Leon, Spain.

Valdecabras, a town in New Castile, Spain.

Valdecona, a town in Catalonia, Spain.

Valdemoro, a town in New Castile, Spain.

Valdepenas, a town in Mancha, Spain.

Valdivia, a city and seaport of Chili, built in 1552, by Pedro de Valdivia, after he had conquered the country. Lon. 72° 20' W., lat. 39° 46' N.

Valle of the White Horse, a fertile vale of Berkshire, Eng., extending from Farringdon to Abingdon; so called from the figure of a horse cut in the side of a chalky hill, occupying nearly an acre, thought to be of very ancient origin.

Valence, a city of France, capital of the department of Drome, with a citadel and a school of artillery. It has a good trade in woollen cloth and skins.—A town in Lot and Garonne, France.

Valencia, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom. It is 220 miles long and from 20 to 60 broad, and the most pleasant and populous country in Spain. It is fertile in rice, fruit, oil, wine, and all the necessaries of life. In the mountains are mines of iron and alum, and quarries of marble, jasper, and lapis calaminaris. Here are also much silk, cotton, and hemp; and the manufacture of them employs a considerable population.—The capital is a city of the same name, seated on the

Guadalavia. It has a university and a citadel, many handsome public buildings, manufactures of cloth and silk, and several remains of antiquity.—A city of Caraccas, situate in an extensive plain, near the beautiful Lake Tacarigua.

Valencia d'Alcantara, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, with an old castle.

Valenciennes, a city of France, in the department of Nord. The Scheld flows through it, and here begins to be navigable. This city is noted for the manufactures of lace, woollen stuffs, and cambric. Lon. 3 32 E., lat. 51 21 N.

Valenza, a town of Italy, in Milanese.

—A fortified town of Portugal.

Valetta, a city of Malta, the capital of that island, and wonderfully strong both by nature and art. It was built in 1536, and thus named from the grand master La Valette, who commanded during the memorable siege of Malta by the Turks, in 1551. It is seated on a peninsula, between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications. Valetta has three gates, a palace for the grand master, several magnificent churches and convents, and other public buildings; and, notwithstanding the supposed bigotry of the Maltese, here is a mosque, in which the Turkish slaves are allowed to enjoy their religion. Lon. 14 27 E., lat. 35 34 N.

Valeta, a town in Charente, France.

Valladolid, a city of Spain, in Leon, capital of a principality, with a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, and is adorned with handsome buildings, fountains, and squares. Here are some woollen manufactures, and many goldsmiths and jewellers. The environs are covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, fields, and meadows.—A town in Yucatan, Mexico, producing abundance of cotton.

Valladolid, or Comayagua, a city of Mexico, capital of Honduras. Lon. 88 20 W., lat. 14 35 N.

Vallmout, or Valmont, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine.

Vallengay, a town in Indre, France.

Vallers, a town in Indre and Loire, France, noted for mineral water.

Vallery, St., a town in Somme, France.

Vallery en Caux, St., a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine.

Vallier, St., a town in Drome, France.

Valogne, a town in Manche, France, noted for cloth and leather.

Valona, or Arlona, a seaport of Turkey, in Albania, capital of a pachalic. Lon. 19 36 E., lat. 40 48 N.

Valparaiso, a seaport of Chili, in the province of Quillota, with a good harbor, defended by a fort. It is seated on the Pacific Ocean, at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 71 45 W., lat. 33 3 S.

Valrens, a town in Vaucluse, France.

Vals, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, celebrated for mineral springs.

Valteline, or Valle-telino, a fertile valley of Switzerland, now subject to Austria. The river Adda flows through its whole length into the Lake Como. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, have no manufactures, but export wine, silk, plants, cheese, butter, and cattle.

Van, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, with a strong castle on a mountain. Lon. 43 35 E., lat. 38 38 N.

Van Dieman's Land, an island on the southern coast of New South Wales, from which it is separated by Bass Strait. The natives are of a common stature, but rather slender, the skin black, and the hair woolly. They go entirely naked in summer, but generally clothe themselves in winter with the skins of the kangaroo. They are more barbarous and uncivilized than those of New South Wales, and subsist entirely by hunting. The land is chiefly high, diversified with moderate hills and broad valleys, which are well wooded and watered. The forest-trees are chiefly of the pine kind, growing quite straight to a height proper for masts. The quadrupeds and birds differ little from those of New South Wales; and its mineral productions are much the same. The principal rivers are the Derwent and Tamar, whose sources are near the centre of the island. In 1804, a British settlement was established on the SE. part, within the mouth of the Derwent, and named Hobart Town, which is the seat of government.

Vanceburg, p-t. Lewis co. Ken., near the Ohio river.

Vandalia, the capital of Illinois, in Fayette co., on the right bank of Kaskaskias river, about 55 miles from St. Louis.

Vanderburgh, co. SW. part of Indiana. Pop. 2,610.

Vannes, a seaport of France, capital of the department of Morbihan. Lon. 2 46 W., lat. 47 39 N.

Vanwert, co. NW. part of Ohio. Pop. 49.

Var, a department of France, including the SE. part of the old province of Provence.

Varallo, a strong town in Milanese.

Vardar, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Mount Scardus, and flows S. through Macedonia, into the Gulf of Salonica.

Vardhuus, a fortified town at the NE. extremity of Norway; the northernmost fort in the world.

Varela, a cape on the eastern coast of Ciampa. Lon. 109 17 E., lat. 12 50 N.

Varennnes, a town in Allier, France.—Another, in Meuse, France; in which Louis XVI. and his family were arrested

in their flight, in 1791, and conducted back to Paris.—P-t. Pendleton district, S. C.

Varesse, a town of Italy, in Milanese. Lon. 8 51 E., lat. 45 48 N.

Varinas, a province of Caraccas, celebrated for tobacco and chocolate. It feeds numerous cattle, and abounds in all kinds of fruit. The chief rivers are the Arauca, Apure, and Meta.

Varna, a seaport of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, with a castle. Lon. 27 48 E., lat. 43 21 N.

Vasil, a town in Novgorod, Russia.

Vassalborough, p-t. Kennebec co. Me., on the E. side of Kennebec river. Pop. 2,761.

Vassy, a town in Upper Marne, France. In 1562, a bloody persecution of the Protestants began here, by order of the Duke of Guise.

Vatica, a seaport of Morea, situate on a large bay to which it gives name. Lon. 23 2 N., lat. 36 38 N.

Vaucluse, a department of France, including the late county of Venaissin. It takes its name from the fountain of Vaucluse, celebrated by Petrarch.

Vaucouleurs, a town in Meuse, France.

Vaud, a canton of Switzerland, richly laid out in vineyards, corn-fields, and meadows, and checkered with villages and towns.

Vaudemont, a town in Meurthe, France.

Vauville, a town in Manche, France.

Vauxhall, a village in Surry, Eng., on the Thames, two miles from London. It is celebrated for its gardens, which, as a place of public entertainment, are the finest in Europe; and over the river it has a beautiful iron bridge of nine equal arches.

Vechta, a town and fortress of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster.

Vega, a town of Spain, in Asturias.—Another in Leon.—Another in St. Domingo.

Vegayman, a town in Leon, Spain.

Veglia, an island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Croatia. Lon. 14 56 E., lat. 45 22 N.

Veit, St., a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with an old castle.

Vela, a cape on the northern coast of Colombia. Lon. 71 25 W., lat. 12 30 N.

Velay, an old province of France, now forming the department of Upper Loire.

Veldburg, a town in Neuberg, Bavaria.

Veldenz, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle.

Velez, a town of Colombia, in Bogota.

Velez de Gomara, a seaport of the kingdom of Fas, with a castle. Lon. 4 0 W., lat. 55 10 N.

Velez Malaga, a town in Granada.

Vellere, a town and fort of Hindoostan.

Venango, co. W. part of Pa. Pop. 4,706.

Venasque, a town in Vaucluse, France.

Vence, a town in Var, France.

Vendee, a department of France, including the W. part of the old province of Poitou.

Venden, a town of Russia, in Riga.

Vendome, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher.

Veneria, a town of Piedmont.

Venezuela, a province of Colombia, bounded on the N. by the Caribbean sea. Gold is found in the sands of the rivers. This province has a capital of the same name in lon. 70 15 W., lat. 10 43 N.

Venice, a territory of Italy, which, before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by the Portuguese, in 1486, was one of the most powerful, commercial, and maritime states in Europe; but it is now reduced from the highest splendor to comparative insignificance. The Venetians are lively and ingenious, extravagantly fond of amusements, with an uncommon relish for humor. They are in general tall, well made, and of a ruddy brown color, with dark eyes. The women have expressive features and an easy address, and have no aversion to cultivate an acquaintance with strangers who are properly recommended. Whatever degree of licentiousness may prevail among them, jealousy, poison, and the stiletto have been long banished from their gallantry. The common people display some qualities very rarely to be found in that sphere of life, being remarkably sober, obliging to strangers, and gentle in their intercourse with each other.—The capital of this territory, is a stately city of its name, which stands on 72 little islands, in a kind of lake, separated from the Gulf of Venice by some islands, at a few miles' distance. The inhabitants have a flourishing trade in silk manufactures, bonelace, and all sorts of glasses and mirrors. Most of the houses have a door opening upon a canal, and another into a street; by means of which, and of the bridges, of which there are upwards of 500, a person may go to any part of the city by land or by water. The churches and convents are numerous, and rich in paintings; indeed Venice, highly renowned for valuable works of this kind, far surpasses, in this respect, even Rome itself. The ducal palace is an immense building; and the bank is supposed to be the first of the kind in Europe. In this city a famous carnival is held from Christmas till Ash-Wednesday; in all which time libertinism reigns, and thousands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. The chief diversions are ridottos and masquerades; and St. Mark's Place is the general rendezvous.

Venice, Gulf of, a sea or gulf of the Mediterranean, between Italy and Turkey in

Europe. It is the ancient *Adriaticum Mare*, and is still sometimes called the *Adriatic Sea*. There are many islands in it, and several bays or small gulfs on each coast. The grand ceremony of the Doge of Venice marrying the Adriatic annually on Ascension Day, by dropping into it a ring from his bucentaur, or state barge, attended by all the nobility and ambassadors in gondolas, was omitted in 1797, for the first time for several centuries.

Venlo, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, and a place of great trade.

Venosa, a town of Naples, in Basilicata.

Venta de Cruz, a town of Colombia.

Vera, a town in Granada, and another in Navarre, Spain.

Vera Cruz, a province of Mexico, extending along the Gulf of Mexico from the river Panuco to the Lake Teruinos. The N. part contains all the necessities of life in abundance; the S. is rich in maize, rice, pepper, and cocoa-nuts, and has plenty of cedar, Brazil and other kinds of wood. This province has several pyramidal remains of temples; also, two remarkable summits, the Pike of Orizaba and the Cofre de Perote.—Its capital is a city of the same name, beautifully and regularly built, of materials drawn from the bottom of the sea. It is situate in the Gulf of Mexico; its harbor is defended by a fort; and it is now the principal seaport in all New Spain, but unhealthy.

Vera Paz, a province of Mexico, full of mountains, deep ravines, and forests; but there are many fertile valleys, which produce some corn and fruits, and feed a great number of horses and mules. The principal commodities are drugs, cacao, cotton, wool, and honey.

Veragua, a province of Mexico. It is a mountainous and rugged country, covered with vast forests, interspersed with rich valleys, and abounds in gold and silver.—It has a handsome city of the same name, which is the capital. The Indians in the vicinity are famous for dyeing their cottons of a durable purple, with the juice of a shell-fish found on the coast of the Pacific.

Verbasz, a town and fortress of Hungary.

Verberie, a town in Oise, France.

Vercelli, a city of Piedmont, the capital of a lordship. Lon. 8 24 E., lat. 45 31 N.

Verchotura, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm; the first town the Russians built in Siberia. Lon. 60 15 E., lat. 58 45 N.

Verd, Cape, a promontory on the coast of Senegambia, which has its name from the verdure that clothes it, consisting chiefly of palm-trees. Lon. 17 31 W., lat. 14 44 N.

Verd Islands, Cape, in the Atlantic. They are ten in number, and are said to have been known to the ancients under the name of Gorgades; but not visited by the moderns till discovered, in 1446, by the Portuguese, when they received their general name from their situation opposite Cape Verd.

Verden, a province of Hanover, consisting chiefly of heaths and high dry lands; but there are good marshes on the rivers Weser and Aller. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Verdun, a strong town of France, in the department of Meuse.—A town in Sologne and Loire.—Another in Upper Garonne, France.

Vereria, a town in Moscow.

Vergennes, city, Addison co. Vt. Pop. 1,000.

Vermandois, an old territory of France, which, with that of Soissonnois, now forms the department of Aisne.

Vermejo, a river that rises in Tucuman, on the borders of Charcas.

Vermont, one of the U. States, bounded N. by L. Canada, E. by N. Hampshire, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by New York, from which it is partly separated by lake Champlain. It contains 10,200 square miles, and is divided into 13 counties. Pop. in 1820, 235,764; in 1830, 280,679. Montpelier is the seat of government. The Green Mountain ridge, from which the state received its name, runs nearly the whole length of the state from N. to S. The highest summits are Killington Peak, Camel's Rump, and Mansfield Mountain. Ascutney is a detached elevation near the Connecticut river. The chief rivers are the Missisque, Lamolle, Onion, and Otter Creek, which run into lake Champlain, and West, Queechy, and White Rivers, which run into the Connecticut. Some of the principal productions of the soil are maize, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, pulse, and grass; no state affords better pasturage. Various kinds of manufactures are carried on to a moderate extent. This state is entirely interior; yet the system of internal improvements, the Champlain Canal, and the lake vessels and steamboats have in some sense brought it in contiguity with the sea. The exports are beef, butter, cheese and pork of the first quality, pot and pearl ashes, lumber and marble. There are two colleges, one at Middlebury, the other at Burlington.

Verneuil, a town in Eure, and another in Allier, France.

Vernon, a town in Eure, France.—T. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 681.—P-t. Tolland co. Ct. Pop. 1,164.—P-t. Oneida co. N. Y., with manufactures of glass. Pop. 3,045.—P-t. Sussex co. N. J.—T. and cap. Hickman co. W. Ten.—T.

Clinton co. Ohio.—T. and cap. Jennings co. Indiana.

Verona, a city of Austrian Italy, capital of Veronese. It has three forts, and is surrounded by thick walls, deep ditches, and good ramparts. This city is famous for antiquities; the most remarkable is a Roman amphitheatre, of which seven rows of benches are still entire. In the townhouse are the statues of six illustrious natives—Catullus, Æmilius, Marcus, Cornelius Nepos, the elder Pliny, and Vitruvius. Beside the cathedral, there are 61 churches, 41 convents, and 18 hospitals. The palaces of Bevilacqua and Scipio Maffei contain many valuable paintings, antiques, and other curiosities. The principal trade arises from the manufactures of silk, wool, gloves, and leather. Lon. 11 18 E., lat. 45 26 N.

Verona, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y.; on the Erie Canal. Pop. 3,739.

Veronese, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is 35 miles long and 27 broad, and a very fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, fruit, and cattle.

Veronitsa, a strong town of Sclavonia.

Vervet, a town of Piedmont, with a strong fortress, deemed almost impregnable.

Versailles, a town of France, capital of the department of Seine and Oise. In the reign of Louis XIII., it was only a small village; and here this prince built a hunting-seat in 1630. Louis XIV. enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, till 1789, when Louis XVI. and his family were removed from it to Paris. The gardens are adorned with a vast number of statues, and the waterworks are magnificent.—P-t. and cap. Woodford co. Ken. Pop. 994.

Versetz, a town of Hungary.

Vershire, t. Orange co. Vt. Pop. 1,260.

Vertus, a town in Marne, France.

Verviers, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Liege, with a trade in cloth.

Vervins, a town in Aisne, France.

Vesoul, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Saone. Lon. 6 8 E., lat. 47 36 N.

Vesuvius, a volcanic mountain of Italy, five miles from Naples. It is near thirty miles in circuit at the base, and about 3,600 feet high. The base on all sides is surrounded with towns, which, with the villages and villas above them to some height, cover the lower parts of the mountain with fertility, beauty, and population. The next region is a scene of perfect devastation, furrowed on all sides with streams of lava, extended in wide black lines over the surface. The upper parts covered almost entirely with ashes,

and extremely difficult of ascent. The top of this is a narrow ledge of burnt earth or cinders, nearly two miles in circuit, with the crater open beneath, about 350 feet in depth. The eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79, in the time of Titus, was accompanied by an earthquake that overturned several cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum, and proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist. Another violent eruption, in 1631, totally destroyed the town of Torre del Greco; and, in that of 1794, the lava flowed over 5,000 acres of cultivated land, and Torre del Greco was again destroyed.

Veszprém, an episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county, with a castle. Lon. 17 58 E., lat. 47 4 N.

Veteran, p-t. Tioga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,616.

Vevay, a town of Switzerland, in Vaud.—P-t. and cap. Switzerland co. Indiana, on the Ohio. The inhabitants are emigrants from the Pays de Vaud, in Switzerland.

Viadana, a town of Italy, in Mantuan.

Vianna, a town of Spain, in Navarre.

—A town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho.

Vianen, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, with a castle.

Vianden, a town in Luxemburg.

Viatka, a government of Russia, which was formerly a province of Kasan.

Viazma, a town in Smolensk, Russia.

Vic, a town in Meurthe, France.

Vic, or *Vigue*, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, seated in a fertile plain.

Vic, *Le Bigorre*, a town in Upper Pyrenees, France.

Vic le Comte, a town in Puy de Dome, France, with a palace.

Vicegrad, a town of Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock.

Vicentino, a small province of Italy, so pleasant and fertile that it is called the garden and flesh-market of Venice. Here are also mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble.

Vicenza, a city of Italy, capital of Vicentino. There are above 60 churches, besides the cathedral, and many handsome buildings, squares, and triumphal arches. The principal manufactures are silk, damask, and taffeta. Lon. 11 40 E., lat. 45 28 N.

Vichy, a town in Allier, France, near which are some mineral springs.

Vicksburg, p-t. and cap. Warren co Mississippi.

Vico, a town of Naples.—Another in Corsica.

Victor, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. Pop. 2,265.

Victoria, a seaport of Brazil, capital of the province of Spirito Sancto. Lon. 50 10 W., lat. 20 5 S.—A town of the

province of Caracas, almost entirely destroyed by the earthquake in 1812.

Victory, t. Cayuga co. N. York. Pop. 1,319.

Vienna, a city of Germany, capital of Austria, 18 miles in circuit. It stands in a fertile plain, on the right bank of the Danube, at the influx of the rivulet Viena. The chief public buildings are the Imperial Palace, the Palaces of the Princes, the Imperial Chancery, the Imperial Arsenal, the City Arsenal, the Mint, the General Hospital, the Townhouse, the Custom House, the Bank, the Library, and the Museum; also, a cathedral, a university, the archiepiscopal library, which contains about 111,111 printed books and 10,000 manuscripts, the archiepiscopal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria. The trade of Vienna is in a flourishing state, and it has manufactures of silk, stuffs, gold and silver lace, tapestry, cutlery, plate-glass, porcelain, &c. In 1815, a congress of the sovereigns in Europe assembled here, to complete the provisions of the treaty of Paris in 1814. Lon. 16 16 E., lat. 48 13 N.

Vienna, p. t. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 723. —P. t. and part of entry, Dorchester co. Md., on the Nanticoke. —P. t. Onelda co. N. Y. Pop. 1,766. —P. t. Trumbull co. Ohio.

Vienne, a department of France, including the E. part of the old province of Poitou. —A town in Isere, France, with a trade in wine, silks, and sword-blades.

Vienne, *Upper*, a department of France, comprising part of the old provinces of Marche and Limosin.

Vierzon, a town of France, in the department of Cher, famous for its forges.

Vigevano, a town of Italy, in Milanese.

Vigneault, one of the loftiest among the Pyrenees, 17,433 feet above the sea.

Viznos, a town in Meuse, France.

Vigo, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia. Lon. 8 41 W., lat. 42 14 N. —Co. W. part of Indiana. Pop. 5,737.

Vilaine, a river of France, which rises in the department of Mayenne, passes by Vitre and Rennes, divides the department of Morbihan from that of Lower Loire, and enters the Bay of Biscay, below Roche Bernard.

Vila Bella, a town of Brazil, capital of the province of Matto Grosso. Lon. 52 30 W., lat. 14 51 S.

Vila Boa, a town of Brazil, capital of the province of Goyaz, with a fortress. Lon. 52 10 W., lat. 16 21 S.

Villa Franca, a seaport of the county of Nice, with a castle and fort. —A town in Veronese, Italy, with a silk manufacture. —Another in Estramadura, Portugal. —Another on the south coast of St. Michael, one of the Azores, defended by a fort.

Villa Hermosa, a town of Mexico.

Villa d'Inghlesias, a town of Sardinia.

Villa Maria, a town of Brazil.

Villa Nova de Portimao, a fortified sea port of Portugal, in Algarva. Lon. 8 27 W., lat. 37 12 N.

Villa Nova de Porto, a town of Portugal, defended by several forts.

Villa do Principe, a town of Brazil, celebrated for its diamonds and gold. Lon. 43 10 W., lat. 18 10 S.

Villa Real, a town of Portugal. —Another in Valencia, Spain.

Villa Real de Cuiaba, a town of Brazil, capital of the rich and fertile district of Cuiaba.

Villa Rica, a town of Brazil, capital of the rich province of Minas Gernes, with a fort. —Another on the Lake Malabaugen, Chili.

Villa Viciosa, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle. In the suburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honor of Proserpine; and in the neighborhood are quarries of fine green marble. —A town in Asturias, Spain. —Another in Parn, Brazil.

Villach, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle and medicinal baths.

Villaine, a town in Mayenne, France.

Villarino, a town of Spain, in Leon.

Villedieu, a town in Manche, France.

Villefort, a town in Lozere, France.

Villefranche, a town in Rhone. —Another in Eastern Pyrenees, with a fort. —Another in Aveyron, with a great trade in linen cloth. —Another in Upper Gironne, on the Canal Royal, France.

Villena, a town of Spain, in Murcia.

Vilneuve, a town in Lot and Garonne, and one in Gard, France. —Another in Bern, Switzerland.

Villeneuve de Berg, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche.

Villengen, a town of Suabia, in Baden.

Vilsack, a town of Bavaria, near which are several founderies.

Vilshofen, a town of Lower Bavaria.

Vilvoorden, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient castle.

Vimiero, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo.

Vinalhaven, t. Hancock co. Me., in Penobscot Bay. Pop. 1,794.

Vinaroz, a town of Spain, in Valencia.

Vincennes, a village of France, near Paris. Here is a palace or castle erected by Francis I., in which Charles V. expired, and also Henry V. of England. In the ditch of this castle, the unfortunate Duke d'Engheln was shot, on March 21, 1604. —P. t. and cap. Knox co. Indiana, on the Wabash, 140 E. St. Louis. Pop. 1,807. It was settled about a century ago by the French from L. Canada. The river is navigable to this place for steamboats the greater part of the year.

Vincent, p-t. Chester co. Pa.

Vincent, Cape, St., the SW. promontory of Portugal, 25 miles west by south of Lagos. Lon. 9° 0' W., lat. 37° 3' N.

Vincent, St., one of the Caribbee Islands, lying 55 miles to the W. of Barbadoes. It is inhabited by Caribs, a warlike race of Indians, between whom and the aborigines of the larger islands there is a manifest distinction. In their wars they preserve their ancient practice of destroying all the males, and preserving the women either for servitude or for breeding. St. Vincent is extremely fertile for the raising of sugar and indigo; and bread-fruit trees, brought from Otaheite, thrive remarkably well. A ridge of mountains passes along the middle, through its whole length, the highest of which, called Souffrier, is at the N. extremity. From this mountain, in 1812, after a lapse of nearly a century, proceeded a dreadful eruption, by which the island was enveloped in a chaotic gloom for three days, and wholly covered by showers of volcanic matter.—One of the Cape Verd Islands, 30 miles in circuit, and uninhabited. Lon. 25° 30' W., lat. 17° 30' N.—A town of Brazil, in St. Paulo, with a castle.—A town of Spain, in Asturias.

Vindhya, a chain of mountains in Hindoostan, which passes W. through Bahar and Benares, and continues on through Allahabad and Malwa, nearly parallel to the river Nerbudda, almost to the Gulf of Cambay. They are inhabited by various tribes of predatory thieves.

Vineyard, t. Grand Isle co. Vt. Pop. 459.

Vintimiglia, a town of Genoa, with a castle on a high rock. Lon. 7° 37' E., lat. 43° 53' N.

Vire, a town in Calvados, France.

Virgil, p-t. Cortland co. N. York, 10 S. Homer. Pop. 3,912.

Virgin, Cape, a cape of Patagonia, at the E. entrance of the Strait of Magellan; so called by Magellan, because he discovered it on the feast of St. Ursula. Lon. 67° 54' W., lat. 52° 23' S.

Virgin Gorda, or *Spanishtown*, one of the Virgin Islands. It has two good harbors, and is defended by a fort. Lon. 64° 0' W., lat. 18° 18' N.

Virgin Islands, about 40 islands, islets, and keys, in the W. Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Caribbee Islands. They are possessed by the English and Danes. The chief, and almost the only staple productions of these islands, are sugar and cotton.

Virginia, one of the U. States, bounded N. by Pennsylvania and Maryland, E. by the Atlantic, S. by N. Carolina and Tennessee, and W. by Kentucky and Ohio. It contains 64,000 square miles and is divided into 103 counties, which are com-

prised within two districts, the Eastern and Western. Pop. in 1820, 1,065,366; in 1830, 1,211,266, of which 469,724 were slaves. Richmond is the seat of government, and Norfolk the chief commercial town. The principal rivers are the Potomac on the NE. and the Ohio on the NW. boundary, and the James river, which passes nearly through the centre of the state. Besides these are the Rappahannock, York, Roanoke, Great and Little Kenhawa, Mattapony, Pamunky, Staunton, and Shenandoah. The Alleghany mountains run through the state from NE. to SW., separating the waters which flow into the Ohio, from those which flow towards the Atlantic. The Blue Ridge, running in a similar direction, passes through the middle of the state, dividing it into nearly equal parts. On the west, the Laurel mountains and Chestnut Ridge extend from Pennsylvania and terminate in this state. The Cumberland mountains lie between Virginia and Kentucky. The loftiest summits are the Peaks of Otter, in the Alleghany ridge, which are 3,103 feet above the level of the sea. The valleys are generally fertile. The Rock Bridge, over Cedar Creek, a little stream running into the Potomac, consists of an enormous chasm, 200 feet in depth, nearly perpendicular, through which the stream passes. A huge rock is thrown across the chasm at the top, forming a natural bridge, 60 feet in width, and covered with soil and trees. Another curiosity is Weyer's Cave, in Augusta county, among the mountains. It has a great number of apartments, or branches, which abound with sparry concretions. Near the town of Port Republic, on the S. branch of the Shenandoah, is Madison's Cave; near it is another and larger cave, half a mile in extent, with various chambers and windings. In another part is a cavern called the Blowing Cave, out of which rushes a stream of air sufficiently strong to prostrate the grass and weeds at the distance of 60 feet. In the mountainous and western parts of the state, there is abundance of iron ore, with lead, and coal; gypsum, of the best quality, is also found in the same region. In the eastern part, between the Potomac and James rivers, gold has been discovered near the surface, and considerable quantities have been obtained by washing the earth. Almost every part of the state, W. of the mountains, abounds in salt springs. Among the mountains, are also a great number of mineral springs. There are hot springs in Bath county, which are much resorted to. The staple productions of the state are tobacco, flour, corn, and cotton. There is a canal through Dismal Swamp, which unites Albermarle Sound in N. Carolina, with the harbor of Norfolk. There are also canals and locks for passing

the falls on James river. The literary institutions of the state are the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, the college of William and Mary at Williamsburgh, Washington college in Lexington, and Hampden Sidney college in Prince Edward county.

Viesel, a fortified town of the Netherlands, on the Meuse.

Vissu, a city of Portugal, in Beira, founded by the Romans.

Viso, a mountain of the Cottian Alps, and the highest peak of that chain, which separates Piedmont from Dauphiny.

Vistula, a river that rises in the Carpathian Mountains, on the confines of Moravia and Hungary, and flows through Poland and Prussia to the Baltic.

Viterbo, a town of Italy, capital of the patrimony of St. Peter. Lon. 12 26 E., lat. 42 25 N.

Vitre, a town in Ille and Vilaine, France, with a trade in linen cloth, &c.

Vitry le François, a town of France, in the department of Marne.

Vitteaux, a town in Cote d'Or, France.

Vittoria, a city of Spain, capital of the district of Alava, in Biscay. It is surrounded by double walls, and has a great trade in hardware, particularly in sword-blades, which are made here in large quantities. Near this city, in 1813, a complete victory was obtained by the allied forces under Lord Wellington, over the French army under Joseph Bonaparte and Marshal Jourdan. Lon. 2 38 W., lat. 42 45 N.——A town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with a trade in corn, wine, and oil.

Vivarez, an old province of France, on the W. bank of the Rhone, which now forms the department of Ardeche.

Vivero, a town of Spain, in Galicia.

Viviers, a town in Ardeche, France. Lon. 4 41 E., lat. 44 29 N.

Vizagapatam, a considerable district of Hindoostan, in the Northern Circars, bounded on the E. by the Bay of Bengal. The capital is Vizagapatam, in lon. 83 24 E., lat. 17 42 N.

Vizini, a town in Val di Noto, Sicily.

Vlieland, a small island of Holland, at the entrance of the Zuider Zee, 5 miles N. of the Texel.

Vogelsberg, a lofty mountain in the Swiss canton of the Grisons.

Voghera, a town of Italy, in Milanese.

Vold, a town in Meuse, France.

Voigtland, a territory of the kingdom of Saxony, in the SW. part of the marquisate of Misnia. It is very hilly, and abounds in wood; but the valleys afford plenty of corn and pasture, and feed great numbers of excellent cattle.

Voigtsberg, a town and citadel of the kingdom of Saxony, in Voigtland.

Voitsberg, a town of Germany, in Stiria.

Volconda, a town of Hindoostan, in the

Garnatic, with a fort on a rock 200 feet high, and about a mile in circuit at bottom. Lon. 79 7 E., lat. 11 18 N.

Volga, a river of Russia, which forms part of the boundary between Europe and Asia. It is the largest river in Europe in length of course and volume of water, unless the Danube be an exception to the latter property. It has its source in two small lakes in the government of Pleeskof, becomes navigable a few miles above Tver, and is there augmented by the influx of the Tverza. It waters some of the finest provinces of the Russian empire, and enters the Caspian Sea by numerous mouths. This noble stream has a winding course of above 2,000 miles, and has not a single cataract to interrupt the navigation.

Volkymia, a palatinate of Russian Poland, 220 miles long and 130 broad. It consists chiefly of fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivers.

Volmar, a town of Russia, in Riga.

Volney, p-t. Oswego co. N. Y., on Onondaga river. Pop. 3,629.

Volo, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, with a citadel and fort. Lon. 22 55 E., lat. 39 21 N.

Volodimir, or *Vladimir*, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are innumerable swarms of bees.

Vologda, a government of Russia, divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Usting. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for fine wool. Its capital, of the same name, has a castle, a fortress, several churches, and a magnificent cathedral. The principal trade is in hemp, matting, leather, and tallow.

Volsk, a town of Russia, in Saratov.

Volta, a river of Guinea, which separates the Gold Coast from the Slave Coast, and enters the Atlantic Ocean with great rapidity by a wide mouth, which is crossed by a bar.

Volterra, a walled town of Tuscany, containing several palaces and many antiquities.

Volturno, a river of Naples, which rises in the Apennines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and enters the Gulf of Gaeta.

Voluntown, t. Windham co. Conn. Pop. 1,304.

Voorn, an island of the Netherlands, in South Holland, between the mouths of the Meuse.

Vorarlberg, a mountainous district of the Austrian states, bordering on Switzerland, the Lake of Constance, and Bavaria. It now forms part of Tyrol.

Voronez, the capital of a government of Russia, which is one of the richest countries in the empire. Here Peter the Great

built his first ship of war, when he projected the conquest of the Black Sea. Lon. 39 44 E., lat. 52 36 N.

Vosges, a department of France, including the SE. part of the old province of Lorraine. It has its name from a chain of mountains, formerly covered with wood, which extends on its E. border.

Vouziers, a town in Ardennes, France.

Vulcano, one of the Lipari Islands, which continually emits smoke. It is uninhabited, but occasionally visited by other islanders, to cut brushwood for fuel, which grows in the crater of an old volcano. *Vulcanello*, an anciently distinct island to the north, has been joined to Vulcano by a narrow neck, formed by an eruption.

WAAL, a river of the Netherlands, being the S. branch from the Rhine below Emmerick. It flows W. through Gelderland, and joins the Meuse at Briel.

Wabash, a river of the U. States, in Indiana. It rises near some small lakes W. of Lake Erie, takes a SSW. course of 400 miles, and enters the Ohio 100 miles above the conflux of that river with the Mississippi. It is navigable for 340 miles, and approaches within 9 miles of the waters of Lake Erie.—Co. Indiana. Pop. 2,109.

Wachenheim, a town of Germany.

Wachovia, a tract of land in N. Carolina, between the rivers Dan and Yadkin, in Surry county, consisting of 100,000 acres.

Wachtendonk, a town of the Netherlands.

Wachterbach, a town of Germany.

Wachusett, a mountain of Massachusetts, in Princeton. It is 3,000 feet in height.

Wadesborough, p-t. and cap. Anson co. N. C.

Wadstena, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland, with a castle, built by Gustavus Vasa.

Wadsworth, p-t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 965.

Wageningen, a town of the Netherlands, with a trade in cattle and tobacco.

Wahren, a town of Lower Saxony.

Wahrenbruck, a town of Saxony.

Waiblingen, a town of Wirtemberg.

Waidhausen, a town of Bavaria.

Waigatz, or *Vaigatz*, an island and strait between Nova Zembla and Russia. Lon. 93 30 E., lat. 69 30 N.

Wainfleet, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng.

Waitsfield, p-t. Washington co. Vt. Pop. 958.

Wake, co. central part of N. C. Pop. 20,417.

Wakefield, a town in Yorkshire, Eng. It has an ancient stone bridge over the Calder, on which Edward IV. erected a chapel to the memory of his father, who lost his life in the battle near this place in 1460.

—P-t. Stafford co. N. H. Pop. 1,470.

Walackia, a province of Turkey in Europe. It is watered by many rivers that

all flow to the Danube, abounds in good horses and cattle, has numerous mines of salt, and produces wine, oil, and all sorts of European fruits.

Walcheren, an island of the Netherlands, lying at the mouth of the Escheld. It is low, and subject to inundations, but has good arable and pasture lands.

Waldburg, a castle of Euxabia, which gives name to a county.

Waldeck, a county of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods, and has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum.—A town in this county, with a castle.

Walden, or *Saffron Walden*, a town in Essex, Eng., with a trade in malt.

Walden, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. Pop. 827.

Waldenburg, a town and castle of the kingdom of Saxony, situate on the Muldau.—A town in Hohenlohe, Wirtemberg.

Waldenses, *Valleys of the*, a district of Piedmont, consisting of four villages, inhabited by Protestants, called Vaudois, or Waldenses.

Waldhern, a town in Misnia, Saxony.

Waldoborough, p-t. and port of entry, Lincoln co. Me., 180 NE. Boston. Pop. 3,113. It has a good harbor, with considerable trade in lumber and lime.

Waldshut, a strong town of Baden, one of the forest towns.

Walstadter See, or *Lake of the Four Cantons*, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland, lying between the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden.

Wales, a principality in the west of England, 120 miles long and 80 broad, containing 8,125 square miles, or 5,200,000 acres. It is divided into North and South Wales, each containing six counties; namely, Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery, in North Wales; Brecknock, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor, in South Wales. To this country the ancient Britons fled, when England was invaded by the Saxons. They are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their own language. They were long governed by independent kings, till the reign of Edward I., when their last prince, Llewellyn, being vanquished and slain, in 1283, the country was united to England. The natives submitted to the English dominion with extreme reluctance; and Edward, as a conciliatory measure, promised to give them for their prince a Welshman by birth, and one who could speak no other language. Accordingly, he invested his second son, Edward, then an infant, who had been born at Caernarvon. The death of his eldest son, Alphonso, happening soon after, young Edward became

heir, also, of the English monarchy, and united both nations under one government. From the time of Edward II., the eldest son of the king of England has always been created Prince of Wales. The country is mountainous, but not barren, producing all the necessaries of life; the cattle and sheep are numerous, but small, and it is particularly famous for goats. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which, and other particulars, are noted in our account of the different counties.

Wales, t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 612.—
T. Erie co. N. Y. Pop. 1,500.

Wales, New North and South, a large co. of New Britain, lying W. and SW. of Hudson Bay, and little known.

Wales, New South, a country that forms the E. part of Australia, extending from 135 to 153 E. longitude, and from 11 to 39 S. latitude. The E. coast of this territory was first explored by Captain Cook, in 1770; and a design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay. Captain Philip, governor of the intended settlement, arrived with his colony at this bay early in 1788; but, finding it ineligible, he fixed upon Port Jackson, 13 miles further to the N.; and here a settlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. With respect to the adjoining country, a long chain of lofty hills, named the Blue Mountains, about 49 miles inland, runs nearly in a N. and S. direction; along the skirt of which the river Nepean flows N. to the Hawkesbury. The general face of it is diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered with large spreading trees, and a variety of flowering shrubs. The heat is never excessive in summer, nor the cold intolerable in winter; storms of thunder and lightning are frequent, but the atmosphere is generally bright and clear. The quadrupeds are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds, several species of serpents, large spiders, and scolopendras, and many curious fishes. The natives of this coast are represented as a most savage race of people. They go entirely naked; and paint their bodies with various colors, and ornament themselves with beads and shells. In person, they are active, vigorous, and stout; the women have soft and pleasing voices, and seem not to be destitute of modesty. Most of the men are without one of the fore-teeth in the upper jaw, and it is common for the women to cut off two joints of the little finger. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion; and they depend for subsistence on the fruits and roots they gather, and the animals and fish they catch; the latter is the principal

part of their subsistence. There is no good reason for supposing them to be cannibals; but they eat animal substances raw, or nearly so. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and, considering their slight texture, the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldness with which they venture out to sea in them, are wonderful. Their huts consist of pieces of bark laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, very low, but long enough for a man to lie at full length. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark at considerable distance. Their number seems to be few, in comparison to the extent of the country; and they certainly burn their dead. The jealousy of the Europeans which originally existed, has now entirely vanished; and the proximity of a civilized colony has, in some degree, tended to soften their native rudeness and barbarism. The British settlement at Sydney has continued to flourish and extend from its first establishment, and is now become nearly independent of the mother country for all the necessaries of life. Iron and coal, both of a very fine quality, are found in abundance; but the most prizable subjects yet discovered are valuable stones, of which the white and yellow topazes are of greater worth than those produced in Brazil.

Wallabout, or *Wallaboght*, the NE. part of Brooklyn, on Long Island, N. Y. It is the site of a navy yard of the U. S. Here are buried about 10,000 prisoners of war, who perished on board the *Jersey*, a British prison-ship stationed at this place.

Wallenburg, a town of Switzerland, in Basel, with a castle on a high rock.

Wallenstadt, a town of Switzerland, in St. Gall.—A lake of Switzerland, surrounded on all sides by high mountains.

Wallingford, a borough in Berkshire, Eng., on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge.—P-t. Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 1,740.—P-t. New Haven co. Ct. Pop. 2,419.

Walkill, p-t. Orange co. N. Y., 118 miles from Albany. Pop. 4,056.

Walney, an island on the coast of Lancashire. It serves as a bulwark to the hundred of Furness, against the waves of the Irish Sea.

Walnut, t. Fairfield co. Ohio.—T. Pickaway co. Ohio.

Walpole, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H., on the Connecticut. Pop. 1,979.—T. Norfolk co. Mass., 20 SW. Boston. Pop. 1,442.

Walsall, a town in Staffordshire, Eng.
Walsham, North, a town in Norfolk, Eng.

Walsingham, a town in Norfolk, Eng.
Walsrode, a town of Hanover, with a convent of nuns of noble extraction.

Waltham, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass., on Charles river, with extensive cotton manufactories; 11 WNW. Boston. Pop. 1,859.

Waltham, Bishop's, a town in Hampshire, Eng. Here the bishops of Winchester had formerly a stately palace, which was destroyed in the civil wars.

Waltham Abbey, a town in Essex, Eng. It had a magnificent abbey, founded by King Harold, some fragments of which remain. Harold and his two brothers, after the battle of Hastings, were interred here; and a stone coffin, supposed to have been his, was discovered in the reign of Elizabeth.

Waltham Cross, a village in Hertfordshire, Eng., a mile W. of Waltham Abbey. Here are some considerable remains of a beautiful cross erected by Edward I., in honor of his queen, Eleanor.

Walthamstow, a village in Essex, Eng., near the river Lea. It has a large and handsome church, and many elegant villas.

Walton, a village in Essex, Eng., near Harwich. Here are copper-works, and a lighthouse 80 feet high.—A village in Surry, Eng., on the Thames, over which it has a large brick bridge.—P-t. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. 1,672.—Co. NW. part of Ga. Pop. 10,931.

Walton-le-Dale, a village in Lancashire, Eng., with considerable manufactures.

Wandipoor, a strong town of Hindoostan.

Wandsworth, a town in Surry, Eng., on the Wandie, at its conflux with the Thames.

Wangara, a country of Nigritia, abounding in rice and corn, and having many beees, asses, and fowls.

Wangen, a town of Wirtemberg.—Another in Switzerland.

Wanstend, a village in Essex, Eng., on the skirts of Epping Forest. It is distinguished for its handsome modern church, and several beautiful villas.

Wantage, a town in Berkshire, Eng., famous for being the birthplace of King Alfred.—T. Warren co. N. J.

Wanzleben, a town in Prussian Saxony.

Warrangol, a city of Hindoostan, in Hyderabad, capital of a district. Lon. 79 34 E., lat. 17 54 N.

Warberg, a seaport in Halland, Sweden. Lon. 11 56 E., lat. 57 12 N.

Ward, t. Worcester co. Mass., 7 S. Worcester. Pop. 690.

Wardborough, p-t. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 1,148.

Wardsbridge, p-v. Orange co. N. Y.

Ware, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng., on the river Lea.—P-t. Hampshire co. Mass., 70 W. Boston. Pop. 2,045.

Wareham, a borough in Dorsetshire, Eng., the birthplace of the celebrated Horace Walpole. Above the bridge, over

the Frome, is a good salmon fishery; and in the neighborhood an immense quantity of fine clay is dug.—P-t. Plymouth co. Mass., 39 SE. Boston. Pop. 1,885.

Warendorf, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster.

Warkworth, a village in Northumberland, Eng., at the mouth of the Coquet. It has a castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland; and near it, on the bank of the river, is a hermitage cut in a rock.

Warm Spring, co. Arkansas. Pop. 458. Warm Spring is the capital.

Warminster, a town in Wiltshire, Eng.—P-t. Amherst co. Va., on James river.

Warner, p-t. Merrimack co. N. H. Pop. 2,221.

Warren, the name of counties in New York, Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina, Georgia, Pennsylvania, W. Tennessee, Mississippi, Indiana and Illinois.—P-t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 2,030.—P-t. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 702.—P-t. Bristol co. R. I., 12 SE. Providence. Pop. 1,800.—P-t. Litchfield co. Ct. Pop. 985.—P-t. Herkimer co. N. Y. Pop. 2,064.—T. Somerset co. N. J.—P-t. and cap. Warren co. Pa.—P-t. and cap. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 510.—T. Jefferson co. Ohio.—T. Belmont co. Ohio.—T. Tuscarawas co. Ohio.

Warrensburg, p-t. Warren co. N. Y. Pop. 1,191.

Warrenton, p-t. and cap. Fauquier co. Va.—P-t. and cap. Warren co. N. C.—P-t. and cap. Warren co. Ga.

Warrington, a town in Lancashire, Eng., on the Mersey.

Warsaw, a city of Poland, the capital of all the Polish territories subject to the Emperor of Russia, who takes the title of King of Poland. It is an open town without walls or gates; built partly on a plain, and partly on a gentle rise from the Vistula; and extending over a vast extent of ground, which includes numerous gardens planted with fruit-trees. The chief manufactures are woollen stuffs, soap, tobacco, and gold and silver wire; great quantities of corn, spirits, and wine, are sent down the river. Lon. 21 0 E., lat. 52 14 N.—P-t. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 2,474.

Warta, a river that rises in Little Poland, and enters the Oder at Custrin.—A town of Poland, in Silesia.

Wartenberg, two towns of Silesia.

Warwick, a borough, and the capital of Warwickshire, Eng. It has a fine castle of the ancient Earls of Warwick, inhabited by the present possessor of that title; also, a handsome shirehouse, a good free school, and a noted hospital for 12 decayed gentlemen.—P-t. Franklin co. Mass., 80 NW. Boston. Pop. 1,150.—P-t. Orange co. N. Y., 70 NW. New York. Pop. 5,013.—T. Lancaster co. Pa.—

T. Bucks co. Pa.——Co. E. Va. Pop. 1,570.

Warwick, p-t. Kent co. R. I., on the Narragansett Bay, 10 S. Providence. Pop. 5,520. It has a harbor for small vessels, with some coasting trade, and large manufactures of cotton.

Warwickshire, a county of England, 47 miles long and 30 broad, containing 577,339 acres, divided into four hundreds and 215 parishes, and having one city and 12 market towns. The N. part, called the Woodlands, is divided from the S., called the Feldon, by the river Avon; and the soil of both is rich and fertile. It produces corn, flax, wood, wool, cheese, coal, iron, and limestone; and the breeds of cattle and sheep are of a superior kind. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. It is also intersected by several canals, which, communicating with others that proceed to the Thames, Trent, Severn, and Mersey, are of considerable advantage to its trade and commerce.

Wasa, a province of Finland, lying on the Gulf of Bothnia, between Finland Proper and Bothnia. It is in general fertile and well cultivated. The chief exports are rafters, deals, pitch, tar, rye, skins, seal-oil, and tallow. It now belongs to Russia.

Washington, co. Me. Pop. 21,295.——Co. Vt. Pop. 21,394.——Co. R. I. Pop. 15,414.——Co. N. Y. Pop. 42,615.——Co. Pa. Pop. 9,123.——Co. Md. Pop. 25,265.——Co. W. Va. Pop. 15,614.——Co. N. C. Pop. 4,532.——District, S. C. Pop. 13,728.——Co. Ga. Pop. 9,820.——Co. Al. Pop. 3,478.——Co. Mississippi. Pop. 1,976.——Co. E. Ten. Pop. 10,993.——Parish, La. Pop. 2,286.——Co. Ken.——Co. Ohio. Pop. 11,731.——Co. Indiana. Pop. 13,072.——Co. Illinois. Pop. 1,674.——Co. Missouri. Pop. 6,797.——Co. Arkansas. Pop. 2,181.——Co. Dis. of Columbia. Pop. 30,250.——T. Sullivan Co. N. H. Pop. 1,135.——P-t. Orange co. Vt. Pop. 1,374.——P-t. Berkshire co. Mass. Pop. 701.——P-t. Litchfield co. Ct. Pop. 1,621.——P-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. Pop. 3,036.——P-t. Morris co. N. J.——T. Burlington co. N. J.——P-t. and cap. Washington co. Pa.; Washington college at this place was founded in 1806.——Towns in Fayette, Franklin, Indiana, Lancaster, Lycoming, Northumberland, Westmoreland, York and Union counties, Pa.——P-t. Beaufort co. N. C., on Tar river, 40 miles from its mouth.——P-t. and cap. Wilkes co. Ga.——P-t. Adams co. Mississippi. Jefferson college at this place was incorporated in 1802.——P-t. and cap. Rhea co. E. Ten.——P-t. and cap. Mason co. Ken.——P-t. and cap. Fayette co. Ohio.——The name of 15 other towns in Ohio.——P-t. and cap. Daviess co. Indiana.

Washington City, the metropolis of the U. States, stands in the centre of the District of Columbia, on the N. bank of the Potomac, 295 miles from the sea by the course of the river and bay. Pop. in 1820, 13,247; in 1830, 18,827. Lon. 77° 2' W., lat. 38° 58' N. The plan of the city combines regularity with variety, and is adapted to the variations of the surface, so that the spaces allotted to public buildings, occupy commanding positions, and the monotonous sameness of a rectangular design is avoided, while all its advantages are secured. The minor streets run at right angles, but the larger avenues diverge from several centres, intersecting the streets with various degrees of obliquity, and opening spaces for extensive squares. The smaller streets run N. and S. or E. and W. and are from 90 to 110 feet wide. The grand avenues are from 130 to 160 feet in width, and are planted with trees. Several of the largest unite at the hill on which the capitol is situated. These bear the names of the several states of the Union. The general appearance of Washington is that of the mere outline or beginning of a great city; its tardy growth has disappointed the expectations of the original founders. The buildings of the city occupy three distinct groups like so many separate villages, divided from each other by vacant spaces. The chief edifices are situated in the neighborhood of the Capitol, or at the Navy Yard, or in the Pennsylvania Avenue. The Capitol is a large and magnificent building of white freestone, 352 feet long, in the shape of a cross, with the Representatives Hall and the Senate Chamber in the two wings, and a spacious rotunda in the centre. The Representatives Hall is semicircular, 95 feet in length, and 60 in height, lighted from the top, and adorned with a colonnade of pillars of breccia, beautifully polished; it is one of the most elegant halls in the world. The Senate Chamber is of the same shape, and 74 feet long. The Rotunda is 96 feet in diameter, and 96 feet high, to the top of the dome within. It is all of marble, and the floor is beautifully paved; the whole has almost grand and imposing effect. Several pieces of sculpture are placed in niches in the walls, representing events in American history. The sound of a single voice uttered in this apartment is echoed from the dome above, with a rumbling like distant thunder. The National Library is contained in the Capitol, and embraces also a series of national paintings by Trumbull. The President's House is an elegant structure of freestone, 170 feet in front, and two stories in height, ornamented with an Ionic portico. It stands about a mile W. of the capitol. It is surrounded with the offices of the heads

of departments. At the patent office is kept a collection of all the models of patent inventions in the country. The Navy Yard, on the East Branch, exhibits a monument to the American officers who fell in the war with Tripoli. There are few other buildings worthy of notice for their architecture. The office of the Department of State is a large edifice of brick, with a portico in front, and there are two or three others of the same size and construction. There are two public free schools in the city. Two bridges cross the eastern branch, and one, the main stream of the Potomac, at Washington. Columbia College, at this place, was founded in 1821. It has 4 instructors and 50 students; the library has 4,000 volumes. The national library contains 16,000 volumes. During the session of Congress the city is much crowded by visitors and public officers; but apart from its political consequence, the place has few attractions; the country in the neighborhood has a poor soil and is thinly inhabited. A Navy Yard of the United States has been established here, and the river is navigable to the sea for ships of the line. The commerce of the place is inconsiderable.

Wassenberg, a town of Westphalia.

Wasserburg, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, and a trade in salt.

West Water, a lake in Cumberland, Eng., lying in Westdale, among the western mountains. The Screea, a very high ridge of mountains, run along the SE. side of the lake.

Wasungen, a town of Upper Saxony.

Watchet, a town in Somersetshire, Eng.

Watadoo, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook. It is composed of hills and plains, and the surface is covered with verdure. The manners of the people, and their religious opinions and ceremonies, greatly resemble those of Otaheite. Lon. 153 15 W., lat. 21 1 S.

Waterborough, p-t. York co. Me. Pop. 1,816.

Waterbury, p-t. Washington co. Vt. Pop. 1,650.—P-t. New Haven co. Ct. Pop. 3,070.

Waterford, a county of Ireland, 46 miles long and 25 broad, divided into 74 parishes. It presents a diversity of soil and prospect, but in general is pleasant and fertile, yet in many parts mountainous and rocky. The chief rivers are the Suir and Blackwater. The city of Waterford is the capital of the county; it has an elegant cathedral, and an excellent harbor, defended by Duncannon fort. The commerce is very considerable; and packet-boats sail regularly hence for Milford Haven. The principal exports are beef, pork, corn, butter, and linen. Lon. 7 10 W., lat. 52 13 N.—P-t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 1,123.

—P-t. Caledonia co. Vt. Pop. 1,358.—

T. New London co. Ct. Pop. 2,475.—

P-t. Saratoga co. N. Y., on the Hudson. Pop. 1,473.—T. Gloucester co. N. J.—

P-t. Erie co. Pa.

Waterloo, a village of the Netherlands, in Brabant, in front of the forest of Soignes. It gives name to a great battle, fought two miles to the south of it (Mont St. Jean,) June 18, 1815, between the British and Prussians under Wellington and Blücher, and the French under Napoleon, in which the latter were totally defeated.

Waterloo, p-t. Seneca co. N. Y. Pop. 1,837.

Watersay, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S. of Barra. Lon. 7 28 W., lat. 56 51 N.

Watertown, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass., 7 N. Boston. Pop. 1,641.—P-t. Litchfield co. Ct. Pop. 1,500.—P-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 4,768.

Waterville, p-t. Kennebec co. Me., on the Kennebec. Pop. 2,216.

Watervliet, p-t. Albany co. N. Y. Pop. 4,965.

Walford, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng.

Walkinsonville, p-t. and cap. Clarke co. Ga.

Wallington, a town in Oxfordshire, Eng.

Watson, t. Lewis co. N. Y. Pop. 909.

Watton, a town in Norfolk, Eng.

Waveren, a town of the Netherlands.

Wawarsing, p-t. Ulster co. N. Y. Pop. 2,738.

Wexholm, a fortress on the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic.

Way, an island near the northern point of that of Sumatra. It is the largest of the islands that form the entrance of the Channel of Acheen, and is peopled by exiles from Acheen. Lon. 94 50 E., lat. 5 35 N.

Wayne, co. N. Y. Pop. 33,555.—Co. E. Pa. Pop. 7,663.—Co. N. C. Pop. 10,902.—Co. Ga. Pop. 662.—Co. Ohio. Pop. 23,344.—Co. Indiana. Pop. 18,587.—Co. Illinois. Pop. 2,562.—Co. Missouri. Pop. 3,254.—Co. Ken. Pop. 8,731.—Co. W. Ten. Pop. 6,013.—Co. Mississippi. Pop. 2,778.—Co. Michigan. Pop. 4,565.—P-t. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 1,153.—P-t. Steuben co. N. Y. Pop. 1,172.—The name of 17 townships in Ohio.

Waynesborough, p-t. and cap. Wayne co. N. C.—P-t. and cap. Burke co. Ga.

Waynesburg, p-t. and cap. Greene co. Pa.

Wear, a river that rises in the western part of the county of Durham, Eng., and enters the German Ocean.

Weare, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 2,430.

Wearmouth, *Bishop*, a town in Durham,

Eng., on the S. side of the Wear. An iron bridge extends over the river, of one arch, 236 feet span; erected in 1796.

Wearmouth, Monk, a town in Durham, Eng., on the N. side of the mouth of the Wear. Here was an extensive monastery, which was destroyed by the Scots.

Weathersfield, p-t. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 2,213.

Webster, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. Pop. 1,200.

Wednesbury, a town in Staffordshire, Eng. Here are several iron forges, considerable manufactures of hardware, and mines of excellent coal.

Weever, a river that rises in the northern part of Shropshire, Eng., and enters the estuary of the Mersey.

Weichselburg, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle on a mountain.

Weighton, a town in Yorkshire, Eng.

Weil, or *Wyl*, a town of Switzerland.

Weilburg, a town of Germany, capital of the county of Nassau-Weilburg.

Weile, a seaport in North Jutland. Lon. 9 30 E., lat. 55 45 N.

Weidheim, a town of Bavaria, and another in Wirtemberg.

Weimar, a city of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the principality of Saxe Weimar. In the duke's palace is one of the most considerable libraries in Germany, with a cabinet of coins and medals. Lon. 11 28 E., lat. 50 58 N.

Weinfelden, a town of Switzerland.

Weingarten, a town of Germany.

Weisselmünde, a fortress of West Prussia.

Weissemburg, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine.

Weissenburg, or *Carlsburg*, a city of Transylvania, capital of a county. Lon. 24 0 E., lat. 45 55 N.—A town of Switzerland, in Bern, celebrated for its mineral waters.

Weissensee, a town of Prussian Saxony.

Weld, t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 766.

Weldon, a town in Northamptonshire, Eng.

Welland, a river that rises in Northamptonshire, Eng., and passes to the sea, which it enters at Fossdike Wash.

Wellfleet, p-t. Barnstable co. Mass., on Cape Cod, 97 SE. Boston. Pop. 2,044.

Wellingtonborough, a town in Northamptonshire, Eng.

Wellington, a town in Shropshire, Eng., near Wrekin Hill. In the neighborhood are foundries, iron-mines, and coal-works; and it has a handsome church, supported by cast-iron pillars, and window-frames also of iron.—A town in Somersetshire, Eng., on the Tone; it has manufactures of serges, druggets, and earthenware.

Wells, a city in Somersetshire, Eng., at the foot of a hill; it has its name from the

wells and springs about it. The cathedral is a stately pile; and the bishop's palace is surrounded by walls and a moat. About two miles NW. of the city, under the Mendip Hills, is a large natural cavern, called Wookey Hole, about 600 feet long. Lon. 2 37 W., lat. 51 12 N.—A town in Norfolk, Eng., which has a considerable corn-trade.—P-t. York co. Me. on the coast. Pop. 2,977.—T. Rutland co. Vt. Pop. 880.—T. Hamilton co. N. Y. Pop. 340.

Wellsborough, p-t. and cap. Tioga co. Pa.

Wellsburg, p-t. and cap. Brooke co. Va., on the Ohio.

Wels, a town of Austria, with a castle.

Welshpool, a town of Wales, and the largest in Montgomeryshire.

Welwyn, a village in Hertfordshire, Eng., near Hatfield. Dr. Young was rector of this place, and here was the scene of his celebrated Night Thoughts.

Wem, a town in Shropshire, Eng.

Wendell, t. Sullivan co. N. H., Pop. 637.

Wendover, a borough in Buckinghamshire, Eng., near Aylesbury.

Wener, the largest lake of Sweden, lying in West Gothland, to the NW. of the Lake Wetter. It is 100 miles in length, in some places 40 in breadth, and contains several islands.

Wenersburg, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, with a castle. Lon. 12 48 E., lat. 58 20 N.

Wenham, p-t. Essex co. Mass., 6 NE. Salem. Pop. 612.

Wenlock, or *Much Wenlock*, a borough in Shropshire, Eng.

Wentworth, a village in Yorkshire, Eng., near Rotherham. Here is Wentworth House, a noble seat built by the late Marquis of Rockingham; and in the park is a lofty mausoleum erected to his memory.—P-t. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 924.

Weobly, a borough in Herefordshire, Eng., famous for excellent ale.

Werben, a town of Brandenburg.

Wercleren, a town of the Netherlands.

Werden, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with a rich abbey.

Werdenberg, a fortified town of Switzerland, with a castle on an eminence.

Werdenfels, a town and castle of Bavaria, which gives name to a county.

Werfen, a town and fortress of Germany.

Wermeland, a province of Sweden, between Dalecarlia and the Lake Werner. It is fertile, diversified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, and clothed with forests of birch, poplar, mountain ash, pine, and fir. There are also mines of silver, lead, copper, and iron, with forges, foundries, &c.

Wertheim, a town of Baden, capital of a

county that yields excellent wine. Lon. 9 48 E., lat. 49 48 N.

Weesl, a town of the Prussian States, in the dutchy of Cleves. This town has a strong citadel.

Wesenburg, a fortified town of Russia.

Weßer, a river of Germany, in the dutchy of Brunswick, at Münden. It flows along the confines of Westphalia and Lower Saxony by Corvey, Hamelin, Minden, and Hoya, passes by Bremen, and enters the German Ocean at Carlsburg.

Westborough, p-t. Worcester co. Mass., 30 W. Boston. Pop. 1,438.

Westbury, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng., with a considerable traffic in malt.

Westchester, co. SE. part of N. Y. Pop. 36,456.—P-t. Westchester co. N. York. Pop. 2,362.—P-t. and cap. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,258.

Westerås, a city of Sweden, capital of Westmania, with a citadel and a famous college. It has several manufactures, and a great trade in copper, brass, and iron. Lon. 17 0 E., lat. 59 38 N.

Westerham, a town in Kent, Eng.

Westerlo, t. Albany co. N. York. Pop. 3,320.

Westerly, p-t. Washington co. R. I., on the seacoast. Pop. 1,903.

Western, p-t. Worcester co. Mass., 62 WSW. Boston. Pop. 1,189.—P-t. Oneida co. N. Y. Pop. 2,419.

Westerwîck, a seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, with a good harbor and quay. Lon. 16 0 E., lat. 57 40 N.

Westfield, t. Orleans co. Vt. Pop. 353.

—P-t. Hampden co. Mass., 93 WSW. Boston. Pop. 2,941.—R., Mass., which rises in Berkshire co., and falls into the Connecticut.—T. Richmond co. N. Y. Pop. 1,734.—P-t. Essex co. N. J.

Westford, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt. Pop. 1,290.—P-t. Otsego co. N. York. Pop. 1,645.—P-t. Middlesex co. Mass., 27 NW. Boston. Pop. 1,329.

Westham, t. Henrico co. Va.

Westhampton, t. Hampshire co. Mass., 100 W. Boston. Pop. 907.

Westhaven, p-t. Rutland co. Vt., on lake Champlain. Pop. 724.

Westmania, or *Westerås*, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, abounding in copper and iron mines.

Westminster, a city in Middlesex, Eng., the residence of the British monarch, the seat of the Parliament and of the high courts of justice, and constituting, with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the empire. It is governed by a high steward, who is generally a nobleman, chosen by the dean and chapter, and he has an under-steward, who officiates for him. Next in authority is the high-bailiff, chosen also by the dean and chapter, whose power resembles that of a sheriff;

the suburbs are under the jurisdiction

of the magistrates. On the dissolution of its abbey, in 1541, Henry VIII. erected it into a bishopric, appointing the county of Middlesex, (Fulham excepted) for the diocese. It had, however, only one prelate, for Edward VI. soon afterwards dissolved it; and the abbey is now only the collegiate church of St. Peter. It is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture; in which most of the English sovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains, also, a great number of monuments of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguished by learning, genius, and science. The chapel of Henry VII., adjoining, Leland calls the Wonder of the World. Westminster, which, through courtesy, still bears the title of a city, contains two parish churches, St. Margaret and St. John; and several in the liberties. The precinct of St. Martin's-le-Grand, though within the city of London, is under the jurisdiction of Westminster.

Westminster, p-t. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 1,737.—P-t. Frederick co. Md.—P-t. Worcester co. Mass., 54 WNW. Boston. Pop. 1,695.

Westmoreland, a county of England, 42 miles long and 32 broad, containing 488,320 acres, divided into four wards and 32 parishes, and having eight market-towns. It is a region of lofty mountains, naked hills, dreary forests, and barren moors; but it is watered by numerous rivers and several lakes. The soil in the valleys is fertile, producing good corn and grass, especially near the rivers. The mountains, usually called Fells, are stored with prodigious numbers of grouse; and on the moors great quantities of geese are bred; hogs, also, are numerous, and many excellent hams are cured here. This county yields abundance of limestone and the finest blue slate; and has manufactures of coarse woollen cloth, worsted stockings, flannels, tanned leather, and gunpowder. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lune, and Ken; and the chief lake is Windermere, the largest in England.—P-t. Cheshire co. N. H. Pop. 1,647.—P-t. Oneida co. N. Y. Pop. 3,303.—Co. SW. part of Pa. Pop. 38,400.—Co. E. Va. Pop. 8,411.

Weston, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass., 15 W. Boston. Pop. 1,091.—P-t. Fairfield co. Conn. Pop. 2,997.—T. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 972.

Westphalia, a circle of Germany, covering 22,350 square miles. The soil produces pasture and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The houses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially for the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Weser, Ems, Lippe, and Roer.

West Point, p-t. Orange co. N. York, on

the W. bank of the Hudson, 58 miles above N. York. During the war it was strongly fortified, and considered one of the strongest posts in America, but the works are now in ruins. The U. S. Military Academy at this place was established by Congress in 1802, for the instruction of young men destined for the army. The number of cadets is limited to 250, and the term of study is 4 years. There are 5 large stone buildings, and 6 of brick. The site they occupy is very beautiful, being a level 188 feet above the river. Close to the shore stands a white marble monument, bearing the name of Kosciusko.

Westport, a town of Ireland, in Mayo county, well built, and increasing in size and trade.—P. t. Bristol co. Mass., on Buzzard's Bay, 60 S. Boston. Pop. 2,773.—P. t. Essex co. N. Y. Pop. 1,513.—P. t. Henry co. Ken.

Westray, one of the Orkney Islands, lying 9 miles NNE. of Pomona. It has a trade in kelp, and a good harbor for small vessels on the NW. side. Lon. 2 52 W., lat. 69 8 N.

Wetherby, a town in Yorkshire, Eng. *Wethersfield*, p. t. Hartford co. Conn., on Connecticut river. Pop. 3,862. Great quantities of onions are raised here.

Wetter, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland. Above forty small streams enter this lake, and its outlet is the river Motala, which flows E. into the Baltic.

Wettingen, a town of Switzerland, in Baden; celebrated for its wooden bridge, 240 feet long, of a single arch, over the river Linmat.

Wexford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 38 miles long and 24 broad, divided into 109 parishes. This county is fertile in corn and grass; and its chief rivers are the Barrow and the Slaney. The capital is a borough of the same name, which has a spacious harbor at the mouth of the Slaney, over which is a wooden bridge 1,560 feet in length. The principal manufacture is woollen cloth.

Wexio, a town of Sweden, in Smoland. Lon. 14 57 E., lat. 56 51 N.

Wey, a river that rises in Hampshire, Eng., and enters the Thames at Weybridge.

Weybridge, a village in Surry, Eng., on the Wey, near Chertsey. Here is Woburn Farm, the plantations of which were the first specimens in England of the ornamented farm.—T. Addison co. Vt. Pop. 850.

Weyhill, a village in Hampshire, Eng., near Andover, famous for an annual fair, lasting 10 days, for all kinds of cattle, leather, hops, cheese, and pedlary.

Weymés, a town in Fifeshire, Scotland, with a harbor, whence much coal and salt are exported.

Weymouth, a seaport and borough in

Dorsetshire, Eng., on a bay of the same name, in the English Channel. The harbor is so much injured by sand, that its trade is greatly reduced; but this is compensated by the vast resort of persons for the purpose of sea-bathing.—P. t. Norfolk co. Mass., 14 S. Boston. Pop. 2,839.

Weyre, a fortified town of Hindoostan. *Whalley*, a village in Lancashire, Eng., noted for the ruins of its abbey.

Whately, p. t. Franklin co. Mass., 99 W. Boston. Pop. 1,111.

Wheatfield, t. Indiana co. Pa. *Wheeler*, t. Steuben co. N. York. Pop. 1,389.

Wheeling, p. t. and cap. Ohio co. W. Va., on the Ohio, 95 miles below Pittsburgh. Pop. 5,221. It stands on a high bank, and consists principally of one large street, parallel to the river. The great Cumberland road strikes the Ohio at this place, and makes it a thoroughfare for emigrants from the Atlantic states. The town is well built, and has a flourishing trade and considerable manufactures.

Wheelock, p. t. Caledonia co. Vt. Pop. 834.

Whornside, the highest mountain in Yorkshire, Eng., situate amid other mountains, 13 miles from Settle. Its summit is 2,384 feet above the level of the sea; and near the top are four or five small lakes. Its extensive base contains several spacious caverns.

Whidah, a kingdom of Guinea, extending about 100 miles along the Slave Coast, and 12 miles inland. It is a most delightful country; and the people have been compared to the Chinese, having the same persevering industry, ceremonious civility, jealousy, &c. Bows, arrows, assegays, and clubs, are their principal weapons. They are said to have a faint idea of a Supreme Being, to whom they attribute omnipotence, and consider him as the creator of the universe. Here are beeves, goats, sheep, hogs, and poultry; also, elephants, buffaloes, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of hare. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, &c.; and there are vast numbers of palm-trees, from which much wine is made. The trade consists of slaves, elephants' teeth, wax, and honey; and the manufactures are cloth, umbrellas, baskets, pitchers, plates and dishes of wood, gourds, white and blue paper, &c. Lon. 2 31 E., lat. 6 14 N.

Whitburn, a town of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire.

Whitby, a seaport in Yorkshire, Eng., on both sides of the mouth of the Esk. It has several ship-building establishments, and sends ships to the Greenland fishery. In the neighborhood are some large alum-works, and in the aluminous rocks the skeletons of various animals have been

found. **Whitby** is the birthplace of James Cook, the great circumnavigator. Lon. 0 30 W., lat. 54 30 N.

Whitchurch, a borough in Hampshire, Eng., on the Test.—A market-town in Shropshire, Eng.

White, co. W. Ten. Pop. 9,967.—Co. SE. part of Illinois. Pop. 6,091.

White Creek, t. Washington co. N. Y. Pop. 2,448.

Whitefield, p-t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 2,020.—T. Coos co. N. H. Pop. 685.

Whitehall, p-t. Washington co. N. Y., at the S. extremity of lake Champlain. Pop. 2,588.—T. Lehigh co. Pa., on the Lehigh.

Whitehaven, a seaport in Cumberland, Eng., on a creek of the Irish Sea. Near it are many coal-mines, some of which run a considerable way under the sea, and are the great source of its wealth. The town is defended by batteries, and has three neat churches. It is 37 miles W. lat. 54 25 N.

Whitehorn, a borough in Wigtonshire, Scotland, near the Bay of Wigton.

Whitely, co. SE. part of Ken. Pop. 3,807.

White Mountains, a range of mountains in the northern part of New Hampshire, nearly in the centre of the county of Coos. They are the highest in the U. States, E. of the Rocky Mountain chain, and are celebrated for their grand and beautiful scenery. These mountains extend about 20 miles from SW. to NE., being the more elevated parts of a range extending many miles in that direction. Although distant more than 60 miles from the nearest part of the coast, their snow-white summits are distinctly visible many leagues at sea, and along the coast of Maine. Mount Washington, the highest peak, is 6,428 feet in height. The other principal summits are Mounts Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Franklin, and Pleasant. During nine or ten months of the year, the summits of the mountains are covered with snow and ice, giving them a bright and dazzling appearance. On every side are long and winding gullies, deepening in their descent to the plains below. Here some of the finest rivers of New England originate. The "Notch" of the White Mountains, is a very narrow defile, extending two miles in length between two huge cliffs apparently rent asunder by some vast convulsion of nature, probably that of the deluge. The entrance of the chasm is formed by two rocks standing perpendicular at the distance of 22 feet from each other; one about 20 feet in height, the other about 12. The road from Lancaster to Portland passes through this notch, following the course of the stream of the Saco. The scenery in this place is exceedingly beautiful and

grand. The mountain, otherwise a continued range, is here cloven quite down to its base, opening a passage for the waters of the Saco. The gap is so narrow, that space has with difficulty been found for the road. About half a mile from the entrance of the chasm, is seen a most beautiful cascade, issuing from a mountain on the right. The stream passes over a series of rocks almost perpendicular, with a course so little broken as to preserve the appearance of a uniform current, and yet so far disturbed as to be perfectly white. The more elevated parts of these mountains are occasionally subject to avalanches, or slides of earth, which sweep suddenly down their sides and occasion great damage. A serious calamity of this sort occurred at the Notch in August, 1826, to a family, who occupied a dwelling in the narrowest part of the defile, many miles from any other human habitation. At midnight during a furious storm of rain, the mountain broke loose above them, and poured down in a torrent of earth, rocks, and trees. The family, aroused by the noise, immediately fled from the house, but were overtaken by the avalanche and destroyed. The roads and bridges along the valley were torn away, the streams choked up, and heaps of earth, rocks, and trees, exhibited a frightful picture of desolation. Till within a few years, these mountains were seldom visited except by a few hunters and an occasional traveller. Latterly, the fame of the White Mountain Scenery has drawn the attention of all the lovers of the picturesque in our country, and they are now visited every summer by travellers from all parts of the U. States.

White Plains, p-t. Westchester co. N. Y.

White River, r. Arkansas Ter., which rises in the Ozark mountains, and joins the Mississippi, 50 miles above the mouth of the Arkansas.

White Sea, a large bay of the Frozen Ocean, on the coast of Russia.

Whitestown, p-t. Oneida co. N. York, on the Mohawk. Pop. 4,410.

Whitesville, t. and cap. Columbus co. N. C.

White Water, r. which rises in Indiana, and runs into the Miami, in Ohio.

Whiting, p-t. Addison co. Vt. Pop. 653.

Whitley, t. Greene co. Pa.

Whitsuntide Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered on Whitsunday, 1767. Lon. 168 20 E., lat. 15 44 S.

Whittingham, p-t. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 1,477.

Whittington, a village in Derbyshire, Eng., near Chesterfield. It is famous for a thatched cottage, in the upper story of which the revolution of 1688 was planned

Whittlesey, a town in Cambridgeshire, Eng.

Whittlesey Mere, a lake in the fenny district of Huntingdonshire, Eng.

Wiburg, or **Viborg**, a government of Russia, formerly a part of Finland. The capital is a fortified seaport of its name, which has a strong citadel. The surrounding country is pleasant, and adjacent is the famous cataract of the Woxa. The chief exports are planks, tallow, tar, and pitch.—A city in North Jutland, Denmark, capital of a diocese.

Wick, a borough of Scotland, capital of Caithness, with a harbor.—A fortified town in Limburg, Netherlands.

Wickford, p-v. Washington co. R. I., 24 S. Providence.

Wicklow, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 miles long and 20 broad, divided into 58 parishes. It is mountainous and woody, interspersed with rocks and bogs; but the valleys are fertile, well cultivated, and watered by small rivers. The capital is a borough of the same name, with a narrow harbor at the mouth of the Leitrim.

Wickwar, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng.

Widnoon, a town of the kingdom of Suse, and a great place of trade. Lon. 10 50 W., lat. 28 10 N.

Wied, a small district of Germany, along the right bank of the Rhine, belonging partly to Prussia and Nassau.

Wielieska, a town of Poland, in Galicia, celebrated for its salt-mines, which are the richest in Europe. The scene which is offered to the visitor is truly beautiful. In these mines are several small chapels, excavated in the salt; and upwards of 2,000 souls reside chiefly in the mines.

Wigan, a borough in Lancashire, Eng. In the neighborhood are very extensive iron-works, a mineral spring, and plenty of that species of coal called cannel, of which snuff-boxes and a variety of toys are made. Wigan is seated on the river Douglas, which is made navigable to the Ribble, and joins a canal from Liverpool. Lon. 2 50 W., lat. 53 34 N.

Wight, *Isle of*, an island in the English Channel, on the coast of Hampshire, to which county it belongs. It is divided into two parts by the river Medina, or Cowes, which rises in the S., and enters the sea at the town of Cowes, opposite the mouth of Southampton Bay. The SE. coast is edged with very steep cliffs of chalk and freestone, hollowed into caverns in various parts; and vast fragments of rock are scattered along the shore. The SW. side is fenced with lofty ridges of rock, and the western extremity of them is called the Needles. Among its products are a pure white pipeclay, and a fine white chryselline sand; of the latter great quantities

are exported for the use of the glass-works in various parts. The principal town is the borough of Newport; and it likewise contains the boroughs of Newton and Yarmouth.

Wigton, a town in Cumberland, Eng.—A borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of Wigtonshire.

Wigtonshire, or **West Galloway**, a county of Scotland, the greatest extent of which does not exceed 30 miles, and its figure is very irregular. It is divided into 17 parishes. The Bays of Luce and Ryan extend inland, forming by their approximation a peninsula, called the Rynns of Galloway.—The principal rivers are the Luce, Cree, and Bladenoch. The coast is tolerably fertile; but the interior and northern parts are mountainous, fit only for the pasturage of sheep and bees.

Wilbraham, t. Hampden co. Mass., 89 SW. Boston. Pop. 2,035.

Wilcox, co. Alabama. Pop. 9,469.

Wildbad, a town of Wirtemberg, with a celebrated warm-bath.

Wildberg, a town of Wirtemberg.—Another in Brandenburg.

Wildungen, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, with a castle; noted for mineral springs of an intoxicating quality.

Wilhelmstein, a fortress of Westphalia, in Schauenburg, on an island formed of stones sunk for the purpose, in Steinbuder-Mere.

Wilkes, co. N. C. Pop. 11,942.—Co. Ga. Pop. 14,237.

Wilkesbarre, formerly **Wyoming**, p-t. and cap. Luzerne co. Pa., on the S.E. side of the Susquehanna. Pop. 2,233. A dreadful massacre was committed here, during the American war, by the Indians under the command of colonel Butler.

Wilkesborough, cap. Wilkes co. N. C.

Wilkinson, co. Mississippi. Pop. 11,693.

Willet, t. Cortland co. N. Y.

William Henry, a town of L. Canada, situated at the conflux of the Sorel with the St. Lawrence.

Williams, co. Ohio. Pop. 377.—T. Northampton co. Pa.

Williamsborough, p-t. Granville co. N. C.

Williamsburg, p-t. Penobscot co. Me. Pop. 227.—P-t. Hampshire co. Mass., 8 NW. Northampton. Pop. 1,225.—District, S. C. Pop. 9,015.—P-t. Clermont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,609.

Williamsburg, p-t. James City co. Va., 55 E. by S. Richmond. It was once the capital of the State, but has been upon the decline. It still contains William and Mary College, which was founded here in 1691, and liberally endowed by the monarchs whose names it bears.

Williamson, co. W. Ten. Pop. 26,608.

Williamsport, p-t. and cap. Lycoming co. Pa., on the W. branch of the Susque-

Wanah.—P-t. Washington co. Md., on the Potomac.

Williamstadt, a strong seaport of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, built by William, Prince of Orange, in 1585. Lon. 4 30 E., lat. 51 39 N.

Williamston, p-t. and cap. Martin co. N. C.

Williamstown, p-t. Orange co. Vt. Pop. 1,487.

—P-t. Berkshire co. Mass., 135 NW. Boston. Pop. 2,137. William's College at this place was founded in 1793.

—P-t. Oswego co. N. Y. Pop. 606.

Willamston, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa.

Willington, p-t. Tolland co. Ct., 26 miles from Hartford. Pop. 1,305.

Willis Isle, a rocky island at the NE. end of the island of Southern Georgia. Lon. 38 30 W., lat. 54 0 S.

Williston, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt. Pop. 1,603.

Willsborough, p-t. Essex co. N. Y. Pop. 1,316.

Wilmingon, p-t. and port of entry, New-castle co. Del., on Christians Creek, near its entrance into the Delaware. Pop. 6,623.

It is handsomely built, mostly of brick, and has 10 churches, 3 banks, an arsenal of the U. S., and a public library.

It has a large trade in flour, and in the neighborhood are many flourishing manu-factures.

—Port of entry and cap. New Hanover co. N. C., on the E. side of Cape Fear river. It is well situated and has considerable trade.

—P-t. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 1,367.

—T. Middlesex co. Mass. 16 N. Boston. Pop. 731.

—P-t. and cap. Clinton co. Ohio. Pop. 1,607.

Wilmet, t. Merrimack co. N. H. Pop. 834.

Wilmslow, a town in Cheshire, Eng.

Wilna, the capital of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name, with a uni-versity, an ancient castle, and a royal palace. Lon. 25 28 E., lat. 54 41 N.

—P-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 1,692.

Wilson, t. Niagara co. N. Y. Pop. 913.

—Co. W. Ten. Pop. 25,477.

Wilton, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng., which has a manufacture of carpets and woollen stuffs.

—P-t. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 1,650.

—P-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 1,041.

—P-t. Fairfield co. Ct. Pop. 2,095.

—T. Saratoga co. N. Y. Pop. 1,303.

Wiltshire, a county of England, 53 miles long and 38 broad, containing 882,560 acres, divided into 28 hundreds and 392 parishes, and having one city and 23 market-towns.

The land in the northern parts is generally hilly and woody, but very fertile. In the middle it chiefly consists of downs that afford good pasture for sheep; and in the valleys which divide the downs, are corn-fields and rich meadows.

The chief commodities are sheep, wool, wood, and stone; the chief manu-

factures are the different branches of the clothing trade. The principal rivers are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourn, and Kennet.

Wimbledon, a village in Surry, Eng., on an elevated heath, seven miles from Lon-don. Here are many handsome villas.

Wimborn, or **Wimborn Minster,** a town in Dorsetshire, Eng.

Wincaunton, a town in Somersetshire, Eng.

Winchcomb, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng. It was formerly noted for its abbey, whose mitred abbot sat in Parliament.

Near this town is the ruin of Sudeley Castle, where Catharine Parr, queen of Henry VIII., and afterwards wife of Sir Thomas Seymour, died in childhood, not without suspicion of poison.

Winchelsea, a town in Sussex, Eng., an appendage to the Cinque Ports. Two miles ENE. of the town is Camber Castle, built by Henry VIII.

Winchendon, p-t. Worcester co. Mass., 60 NW. Boston. Pop. 1,463.

Winchester, a city in Hampshire, Eng. seated on the Itchen. Here are eight churches, beside a large and handsome cathedral (lately repaired and beautified), in which were interred several Saxon kings and queens, whose bones were collected by Bishop Fox, put into six gilded coffins, and placed on a wall in the south side of the choir. In this cathedral also is the marble coffin of William Rufus.

On a fine eminence stood the castle, which was taken from Charles I., and afterwards demolished, except the magnifi-cent hall, in which the assizes are now held.

Here, also, is St. Mary's College, founded by William of Wykeham, which has exhibitions for New College, Oxford.

Winchester was of great note in the time of the Saxons, and here Egbert was crowned the first sole monarch of Eng-land.

Here Henry I. held a Parliament, King John resided, Henry III. was born, Richard II. held a Parliament, and Henry IV. was married, as was also Mary I.

—P-t. Cheshire co. N. H. Pop. 2,052.

—P-t. Litchfield co. Ct. Pop. 1,766.

—P-t. and cap. Frederick co. Va., on a branch of the Potomac. It is a handsome and flourish-ing town.

—P-t. and cap. Clarke co. Ken. —P-t. and cap. Franklin co. W. Ten.

Windau, a seaport of the dutchy of Courland, with a castle. It is chiefly supported by ship-building. Lon. 21 50 E., lat. 57 15 N.

Windermere or **Winandermere,** the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmoreland and Lancashire. It is famous for fine char, trout, perch, pike, and eels.

The principal feeders are the rivers Rothay and Brathay, and its outlet is the river Leven. This lake is frequently un-

tersected by promontories, and is spotted with ten beautiful islands.

Windham, p-t. Bookingham co. N. H. Pop. 1,006.—P-t. Greene co. N. York. Pop. 3,472.—Co. SE. part of Vt. Pop. 28,758.—P-t. Windham co. Ct. Pop. 2,812.—Co. NE. part of Ct. Pop. 27,077.—P-t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 472.

Windingen, a town of Württemberg.

Windsor, a borough in Berkshire, Eng., situate within a bend of the Thames, over which is a bridge to Eton. It is celebrated for a magnificent castle, on a high hill, built originally by William I., and enlarged by Henry I. It was the residence of the succeeding monarchs, till Edward III. (who was born in it) caused the ancient building to be taken down, and began the present structure and St. George's Chapel. Great additions were made to the castle by Edward IV., Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth; and George III. contributed much to its improvement, made it his chief residence, and died here in 1820. George IV. made important additions, and greatly beautified this ancient and noble seat of royalty, which has now scarcely its equal in the world. Its numerous edifices constitute two courts, the upper and lower; and from that called the Round Tower, there is an extensive view into twelve counties. St. George's Chapel, or the collegiate church, stands between the two courts; it was begun by Edward III. and finished by Henry VII.; the interior architecture is greatly admired, particularly its stone roof. In this chapel are interred Henry VI., Edward IV., Henry VIII., his queen, Jane Seymour, and Charles I. And at the east end a large vault was constructed in 1810, by order of George III., as a place of sepulture for himself and his family. On the south side of the town is the great park, which is 14 miles in circuit; it has a noble road from the town, near three miles in length, adorned on each side with a double plantation of stately trees, to the summit of a delightful hill, on which is Cumberland Lodge. Windsor enjoys great advantages from the continual resort of visitors. Lon. 0 36 W., lat. 51 30 N.—Co. E. side of Vt. Pop. 40,623.—T. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 276.—P-t. and cap. Windsor co. Vt., on the Connecticut, 112 NW. Boston. Pop. 3,134.—P-t. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 1,485.—P-t. Berkshire co. Mass., 120 W. Boston. Pop. 1,042.—P-t. Hartford co. Ct. Pop. 3,320.—P-t. Broome co. N. Y. Pop. 2,175.—P-t. York co. Pa.—P-t. and cap. Bertie co. N. C.—P-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio.—T. Middlesex co. N. J. Pop. 1,710.

Windsor, New, p-t. Orange co. N. Y.; on the Hudson. Pop. 2,310.

Windward Islands, such of the Caribbea

Islands in the W. Indies as commence at Martinico and extend to Tobago.

Windward Passage, a name given to a course from the SE. angle of the isl. of Jamaica to the N. side of Crooked Island, in the Bahamas.

Winfield, p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y. Pop. 1,778.

Winnipeg, lake NW. and Michigan Territories; it is 24 miles long and 10 broad.

Winnipeg, lake, U. Canada, 240 miles long and from 50 to 100 broad.

Winnipisogee, lake, N. H., in Strafford co. It is of an irregular form, about 23 miles long from SE. to NW. and 12 broad. It discharges its waters through a river of the same name into a branch of the Merrimac. The surface of the lake is 472 feet above the level of the ocean and 232 above the Merrimack. It contains several beautiful islands, and is bordered by the most enchanting scenery. The lake abounds in fish, and its waters are remarkably pure.

Windsborough, p-t. and cap. Fairfield Dis. S. C.

Winschoten, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Groningen.

Wissen, a town of Hanover, in Lunenburg, with a castle.—Another, on the Aller.

Winslow, p-t. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 1,259.—A town in Buckinghamshire, Eng.

Winster, a town in Derbyshire, Eng., situate among rich lead-mines.

Winteringham, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng.

Winterton, a village on the E. coast of Norfolk, Eng., near a promontory called Wintertonness, on which is a lighthouse.

Winthrop, p-t. Kennebec co. Me. Pop. 1,887.

Winton, p-t. and cap. Hertford co. N. C.

Winweiler, a town of Germany, capital of the county of Falkenstein. In the vicinity is a considerable iron foundry.

Winwick, a village in Lancashire, Eng., near Warrington, deemed the richest rectory in the kingdom; and on the S. side of the church is a Latin inscription, intimating that the place was once a favorite seat of Oswald, king of Northumberland.

Winyaw, bay, S. O., 12 miles long.

Wirksworth, a town in Derbyshire, Eng. Lead ore is found here in great abundance, and it is the greatest mart for lead in England.

Württemberg, or *Württemberg*, a kingdom of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. It is 65 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; and is one of the most populous and fertile countries of Germany, though there are many mountains and woods.

Wesbaden, a town of Germany, with a palace belonging to the Duke of Nassau

Usingen. The adjacent country yields excellent wine.

Wisbeach, a town in Cambridgeshire, Eng., in the Isle of Ely.

Wisby, a town of Sweden, capital of the Isle of Gothland, with a castle. Lon. 18 14 E., lat. 57 36 N.

Wiscasset, p-t. Lincoln co. Me., on Sheepscot river, 55 NE. Portland. Pop. 2,241. It is a port of entry and has a thriving trade in lumber and wood.

Wisloch, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine.

Wismar, a seaport of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a citadel. Lon. 11 34 E., lat. 53 56 N.

Wiston, a town in Pembrokeshire, Wales.

Witepsk, a strong town of Lithuania.

Witgenstein, a castle of Westphalia, which gives name to a small county.

Witham, a river of Lincolnshire, Eng., which flows into the German Ocean.—A town in Essex, Eng.

Willich, a town of Germany, with a castle called Ottenstein.

Witney, a town in Oxfordshire, Eng.

Wilstock, a town of Brandenburg, with celebrated cloth-manufactures.

Wittenberg, a strong town, capital of the duchy of Saxony, on the Elbe, with a famous university and a castle. Martin Luther began the reformation here, in 1517, and is buried in the church of All Saints. Lon. 12 45 E., lat. 51 54 N.—A town in Brandenburg.—Another in Lower Saxony.

Wittenhall, a large village in Staffordshire, Eng., near Wolverhampton.

Wiveliscombe, a town in Somersetshire, Eng.

Wivenhoe, a village in Essex, Eng., on the Coln, near Colchester, of which it is the port, and has a custom-house. The Colchester oysters are chiefly barreled at this place.

Wladikawkas, a town and fortress of Russia, in the province of Caucasasia.

Wookoo, one of the Sandwich Islands, the second in size. From the appearance of the NE. and NW. parts, it is the finest island of the group, and in the highest state of cultivation. This island, in 1810, was the residence of the king or principal chief of the Sandwich Islands, who had then a navy of 60 decked vessels. All vessels find shelter, provision, and trade in the harbor, which is the only secure one in the whole group. Lon. 157 52 W., lat. 21 18 N.

Woburn, a market-town in Bedfordshire, Eng. It had a famous abbey, on the site of which the present magnificent edifice, called Woburn Abbey, was built by the late Duke of Bedford.—P-t. Middlesex co. Mass., 10 N. Boston. Pop. 1,977

Woerden, a town in South Holland.

Wokey, or *Okey*, a village in Somersetshire, Eng., on the S. side of the Mendips Hills, near Wells. Here is a cavern, called Wokey Hole; the entrance is only six feet high, but it soon expands into a spacious vault, 80 feet in height, the roof composed of pendant rocks, whence a clear water, of a petrifying quality, continually drops. From the grotto a narrow passage conducts to another of less height; and beyond a second narrow passage is a third grotto. The extremity is above 200 yards from the entrance.

Woking, a village in Surrey, Eng., on the Wey. In the manor-house here died Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.

Wokingham, or *Oakingham*, a corporate town in Berkshire, Eng. Here all courts for Windsor Forest are held.

Wolau, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a principality, with a fine castle.

Wolbeck, a town of Westphalia.

Wolcott, p-t. Orleans co. Vt. Pop. 492

—T. New Haven co. Ct. Pop. 844.

P-t. Wayne co. N. Y. Pop. 1,085.

Woldeck, a town of Lower Saxony.

Wolfeborough, p-t. Strafford co. N. H. Pop. 1,928.

Wolfenbuttel, a principality of Lower Saxony, which constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick. The N. part produces abundance of grass, grain, flax, silk hemp, and various kinds of pulse and fruit. The S. part is hilly, and has little arable land, but yields plenty of timber and iron, and has manufactures of glass and fine porcelain, with a very rich mine and salt-works in the Hartz Forest. The principal rivers are the Weser, Elbe, and Ocker. The established religion is the Lutheran. Its capital is a strong city of the same name, with a castle, in which is an excellent library, with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. The academy is very famous, and is called the Ducal Great School. Lon. 10 45 E., lat. 52 10 N.

Wolferadike, a small island of the Feroe Islands, in Zealand.

Wolfsberg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle, seated on the Leventant.

Wolgast, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, with an excellent harbor. Lon. 13 52 E., lat. 54 4 N.

Wolkenstein, a town of Lower Saxony, with a castle on a rock.

Wollin, a fortified town of Prussian Pomerania, capital of a fertile island of the same name.

Wolmirstadt, a town of Lower Saxony.

Wolsingham, a town in Durham, Eng. on the Wear, amid mines of lead and coal.

Hampton, the largest town in Staffordshire, Eng., seated on a hill, nearly surrounded by canals. It has a collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windsor, and a handsome chapel; also a Scotch kirk and a Roman chapel.

Wolvey, a village in Warwickshire, Eng., near Nuneaton. Here Edward IV. was surprised and taken prisoner by Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick.

Wood, co. W. Pa. Pop. 6,409.—Co. WV. part of Ohio. Pop. 1,095.

Woodbridge, a town in Suffolk, Eng., on the E. side of a sandy hill, by the river Deben. It has docks for building ships, convenient wharfs, and a great corn-trade.

—T. New Haven co. Ct. Pop. 2,049.—P-t. Middlesex co. N. J.

Woodbury, t. Caledonia co. Vt. Pop. 894.—P-t. Litchfield co. Ct. Pop. 2,045.—

and cap. Gloucester co. N. J. —T. Bedford co. Pa. —T. Huntingdon co. Pa.

Woodchester, a village in Gloucestershire, Eng., near Stroud.

Woodford, t. Bennington co. Vt. Pop. 395.—Co. middle part of Ken. Pop. 12,294.

Woodfield, p-t. and cap. Monroe co. Ohio.

Woodstock, a borough in Oxfordshire, Eng., in which is Blenheim House, built at the expense of the nation for the gallant Duke of Marlborough. King Ethelred held a Parliament at Woodstock Palace; and here Alfred the Great translated Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ. Henry I. beautified the palace. Here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II.; and here the Princess Elizabeth was confined by her sister Mary. Woodstock has a manufacture of gloves, and of steel watch-chains. The poet Chaucer was born, lived, and died here.—P-t. Oxford co. Me. Pop. 573.—P-t. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 3,044.—P-t. Windham co. Ct. Pop. 2,928.—P-t. Ulster co. N. Y. P. 1,376.—P-t. and cap. Shenandoah co. Va.

Woodstown, p-t. Salem co. N. J. —P-t. and cap. Wilkinson co. Mississippi.

Wooler, a town in Northumberland, Eng., on the Till. Near this town the Scots were defeated on Holyrood Day, 1402; and the battle was so bloody, that it gave the name of Redriggs to the place where it was fought.

Woolli, a small kingdom of Western Africa, extending along the N. side of the Gambia.

Woolpit, a village in Suffolk, Eng., noted for making white bricks.

Woolwich, a market-town in Kent, Eng. It is of great note for being the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England, and for its royal dock-yard, where

men-of-war were built as early as the reign of Henry VIII. At the eastern part of the town are the royal arsenal, in which are vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, balls, powder, and other warlike stores; a foundery for casting ordnance; and a laboratory, where fireworks and cartridges are made, and bombs, carcasses, grenades, &c., charged for public service. Here are also extensive artillery barracks, for the accommodation of the officers and privates; and a royal military academy, where cadets are instructed in the artillery and engineer service. Woolwich is seated on the Thames, which is here so deep that large ships may at all times ride with safety.—P-t. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 1,484.—T. Gloucester co. N. J.

Wooster, p-t. and cap. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 377.

Worcester, the capital of Worcestershire, Eng., on the Severn. It carries on a considerable trade in carpets and gloves, and has a royal manufacture of elegant porcelain. Here Cromwell, in 1651, obtained a victory over the Scotch army, which had marched into England to reinstate Charles II., who, after this defeat, escaped with great difficulty into France.—T. Washington co. Vt. Pop. 432.—Co. middle part of Mass. Pop. 84,365.—P-t. Otsego co. N. Y. Pop. 2,093.—Co. SE. part of Md. Pop. 18,371.

Worcester, p-t. and cap. Worcester co. Mass., 40 W. Boston. Pop. 4,172. It is a handsome and flourishing town and one of the largest in N. England. It has two banks, and four newspapers, and is adorned by several private edifices. It has a water communication with Providence by the Blackstone Canal, and a railroad to Boston is now in progress. In the E. part of the town a coal mine has been discovered.

Worcestershire, a county of England, 30 miles long and 20 broad; containing 466,560 acres, divided into five hundreds and 171 parishes, and having one city and 11 market-towns. The soil in the vales and meadows is very rich, particularly the vale of Evesham, which is styled the granary of these parts. The hills have generally an easy ascent, and feed large flocks of sheep. This county had formerly two large forests, but the iron and salt works have in a manner destroyed them. Here is plenty of fruit of most sorts, especially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges. The chief commodities are coal, corn, hops, cloth, cider, cheese, perry and salt. The principal rivers are the Severn, Teme or Tend, and Avon.

Worcum, a town in South Holland.—Another in Friesland.

Worden, a town of Lower Saxony.

Warden Grassen, a town of Hanover.

Workington, a seaport in Cumberland, Eng., at the mouth of the Derwent, in the Irish Sea. In the neighborhood are an iron foundry, some salt-works, and numerous collieries. Lon. 3 27 W., lat. 54 31 N.

Workshop, a town in Nottinghamshire, Eng. Here was once an abbey, the gate of which remains. Quantities of licorice are grown in the vicinity. Near this town is the noble seat of the Duke of Norfolk, the ancient structure of which was destroyed by fire in 1764; and two miles to the SE. is Clumber Park, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle. The canal from Chesterfield to the Trent passes near this town.

Worms, a city of Germany, on the Rhine, capital of a territory, belonging to Hesse Darmstadt. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, in which Luther assisted in person. The cathedral is magnificent, and the principal Lutheran church has a beautiful altar and fine paintings. Lon. 8 28 E., lat. 49 36 N.

Worsley, a town in Lancashire, Eng., noted for its immense coal-works, &c.

Worstead, a town in Norfolk, Eng., noted for the introduction of that sort of twisted yarn called *worsted*; it has also a manufacture of stockings and stuffs.

Worthing, a village in Sussex, Eng. It was till lately a fishing hamlet, but is now become a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing.

Worthington, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass., 100 W. Boston. Pop. 1,178.—P-t. Franklin co. Ohio, 9 N. Columbus. Pop. 317. It is beautifully situated on the great road leading from Columbus to lake Erie.

Wotton Bassett, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng.

Wotton-under-Edge, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng.

Wou, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in Gujerat, chief of the district of Neyer. Lon. 71 23 E., lat. 24 11 N.

Wragby, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng.

Wrath, Cape, a rugged and lofty promontory of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which is the NW. point of Great Britain. Lon. 4 47 W., lat. 58 34 N.

Wrekin, a detached hill or mountain in Shropshire, Eng., 8 miles from Shrewsbury. It was a famous station of the Romans, and its height is 1,320 feet above the sea.

Wrentham, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass., 27 SW. Boston. Pop. 2,765.

Wrexham, a town in Denbighshire, the largest in North Wales, and a great mart for flannel. In the vicinity is a foundry for cannon; and the adjacent country affords plenty of lead. Lon. 3 10 W., lat. 53 2 N.

Wrighton, a town in Somersetshire,

Eng., the birthplace of the celebrated John Locke.

Wrotham, a town in Kent, Eng.

Wroster, a village in Shropshire, Eng. near the Severn, said to have been a city built by the Britons, environed by a wall and a trench, which may be traced in several places.

Wunschelburg, a town of Silesia, in the county of Galtz, with a good trade in yarn.

Wurda, a river of Hindoostan, which rises among the Injardy Hills, in the northern part of Berar, and flows SE. through the province to its junction with the Godavary.

Wurtzburg, once a grand dutchy of Germany, comprehending a great part of Franconia. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. This territory was given to the Elector of Bavaria, in 1803 and, in 1805, was ceded to the Archduke Ferdinand; but, in 1815, was restored to the King of Bavaria.—A fortified city once capital of this dutchy, but now of the Bavarian circle of Lower Mayne, with a magnificent palace, a university, an arsenal, and a handsome hospital. Here is a cannon and bell foundry; also, cloth and stuff manufactures established in the house of correction. Lon. 10 14 E., lat. 49 46 N.

Wurzen, a town of Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle. The principal trade is in beer.

Wycomb, or *High Wycomb*, a town in Buckinghamshire, Eng., on the Wyck.

Wye, or *Ye*, a river of the Netherlands, which enters the Zuider Zee five miles E. of Amsterdam, and forms the bournary between North and South Holland.

Wye, a river that issues from Plynlimon Hill, in the S. part of Montgomeryshire, Wales, and enters the Severn below Chepstow.—A town in Kent, Eng., on the Stour.

Wymondham, a town in Norfolk, Eng. The church is the eastern part of an ancient abbey, and on its lofty steeple was hung Ket, the rebel, in the reign of Edward VI.

Wynaad, a principality of Hindoostan, lying on the summit of the western Gats, and included in the province of Malabar. Lon. 76 10 E., lat. 11 47 N.

Wyoming, a name formerly given to a tract of country on the Susquehannah in Pa., near Wilkesbarre.

Wyre, a river in Lancashire, Eng., which enters the Irish Sea below Poulton.

Wythe, co. W. Va. Pop. 1,163.

XABEA, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 0 3 E., lat. 38 48 N.

Xacca, or *Sciacca*, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with an old castle. The

chief exports are corn, sulphur, and barilla. Lon. 13 13 E., lat. 37 35 N.

Yagua, a seaport on the southern coast of Cuba, one of the finest ports in the W. Indies. Lon. 80 45 W., lat. 22 10 N.

Xalapa, a city of Mexico, in Vera Cruz. Here is produced the famous purgative xalap, now written jalap, which is the root of a plant. Lon. 96 55 W., lat. 19 30 N.

Xalisco, a town of Mexico, in Guadalupe, which gives name to a district.

Xativa, or *St. Philip*, a town in Valencia. Lon. 0 14 W.

Xauza, a town of Peru, in the province of Guamanga, noted for its silver-mines.

Xavier, a town of Spain, in Navarre, the birthplace of the celebrated saint and missionary of that name.

Xenia, p-t. and cap. Green co. Ohio, 50 NE. Cincinnati. Pop. 919.

Xenü, a river of Spain, which rises in the eastern part of Granada, and flows by Granada, Loxa, and Ecija, into the Guadalquivir.

Xeres, a town of Mexico, in Nicaragua. Lon. 88 20 W., lat. 13 24 N.

Xeres de los Caballeros, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, near the Ardila.

Xeres de la Fontera, a town in Andalusia, famous for the wine called sherry.

—Another, in Mexico.

Xeres de Guadiana, a town in Andalusia.

Xerica, a town of Spain, in Valencia.

Xicoco, or *Sikokf*, an island of Japan, lying between those of Nippon and Ximo.

Xi, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a .tery for iron cannons and balls.

Ximo, or *Kiusiu*, an island of Japan, the second in size and emulence.

Xingu, a large river of Brazil, formed by the junction of the Boys, Barahu, Hanacy, and Irahiras, in the province of Matto Grosso.

Xixona, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated among mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, and the valuable drug called kernes.

Xucar, a river of Spain, which rises in the north-eastern part of New Castile, passes by Cuenza, and, entering the province of Valencia, runs into the Gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

Xulla Islands, four islands in the eastern seas, to the SE. of the Molucca passage.

YACHTA, a fort of Russia, in Irkutsk. **Yadkin**, r. which rises in N. C., and flowing into S. C., takes the name of Great Peece.

Yakubovo, a town of Russia, in the government of Polotsk, with a castle.

Yakutsk, or *Jakutskoi*, a town of Siberia, capital of a province in Irkutsk. Lon. 129 48 E., lat. 62 2 N.

Yamburg, a town in Petersburg, Russia.

Yamina, a town in Bambara, Nigritia.

Yang-tcheou, a first-rate city of China.

Yao-gang, a first-rate city of China, producing abundance of musk. Lon. 100 45 E., lat. 25 12 N.

Yaotcheu, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 116 40 E., lat. 29 8 N.

Yare, a river in Norfolk, Eng., which enters the German Ocean.

Yarm, a town in Yorkshire, Eng., on the Tees.

Yarmouth, a seaport and borough in Norfolk, Eng., at the mouth of the Yare, with a convenient harbor and a very extensive quay. The foreign trade is considerable, and some ships are sent to the Greenland fishery. Yarmouth is much frequented for sea-bathing. Off the mouth of the harbor is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the many sandbanks off the coast form the Yarmouth Roads, so noted for frequent shipwrecks. Lon. 1 45 E., lat. 52 38 N.

—A borough in Hampshire, Eng., on the north-western coast of the Isle of Wight, with a fortified castle and a convenient quay.—P-t. and seaport, Barnstable co. Mass., 70 SE. Boston. Pop. 2,251.

Yarmouth, North, p-t. Cumberland co. Me. Pop. 2,664.

Yazley, a town in Huntingdonshire, Eng., with extensive barracks.

Yaynangheoum, a town of Birmah, celebrated for the oil-wells in its neighborhood, which supply the whole empire, and many parts of India, with petroleum.

Yazoo, a river of the state of Mississippi, which rises from several sources near the northern boundary, and flows 150 miles SW. to the Mississippi, which it enters by an outlet 260 yards wide.

Yca, a town of Peru, with a trade in glass, wine, brandy, &c.

Yell, one of the Shetland Islands, to the N. of that called Mainland. The only arable land is on the coast, the interior yielding coarse pasturage for sheep and beeves.

Yellow Sea, a gulf of the North Pacific Ocean, which extends N. between the provinces of Chang-tong and Pe-tche-li, in China, on the W., and the peninsula of Corea on the E. The coasts in general are low, and the water of a dirty yellow or green color. In the SE. part are an immense number of small islands, called the Korean Archipelago.

Yellowstone, r. N. America, which issues from a lake in the Rocky mountains, and flowing north-easterly 1,100 miles, falls into the Missouri, 1,800 miles from its mouth. It is a deep, rapid and navigable stream, and large herds of buffaloes range upon its banks.

Yemen, a province of Arabia Felix, comprehending the most fertile part of Arabia, and lying on the coast of the Red Sea and

Indian Ocean. Millet is the grain chiefly grown, but the principal object of cultivation is coffee.

Yenikale, a town and fortress of Crimea. Lon. 36 22 E., lat. 45 12 N.

Yenisei, or Jenissai, a large river of Siberia, which runs from S. to N., and enters the Frozen Ocean, to the E. of the Bay of Ob.

Yen-ngan, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 108 30 E., lat. 36 44 N.

Yen-ping, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 116 54 E., lat. 26 40 N.

Yen-tcheou, a first-rate city of China, in Chang-tong. In the neighborhood are mines of copper, and trees that yield an excellent varnish, which, when once dry, never melts again, and will bear boiling water. Lon. 119 14 E., lat. 29 38 N.—A first-rate city of China, in Tche-kiang. Lon. 116 36 E., lat. 35 44 N.

Yen-tsing, a town of China, where a kind of glass is made, so delicate that it will not endure the inclemencies of the air.

Yevril, a corporate town in Somersetshire, Eng., on the Yeo.

Yetholm, a town in Roxburghshire, Scotland.

Yezd, a city of Persia, in Irak, on the borders of Faristan. It has manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs, fine porcelain, and carpets; and is a place of considerable trade. Lon. 56 10 E., lat. 32 20 N.

Yezdikhan, a town of Persia, in Irak, situate on a high and perpendicular rock, which, with its rude fortifications, give it a singular appearance.

Yonkers, p-t. Westchester co. N. Y. Pop. 1,761.

Yonne, a department of France, containing the NW. part of the old province of Burgundy.

York, a city, the capital of Yorkshire, Eng., and an archbishop's see. It was the Eboracum of the Romans, at that time the first city in Britain, and continued in great power till the time of William I.; by whom it was destroyed, after having surrendered to him through famine. York never afterwards attained its former elevation of grandeur, and is now deemed, in point of rank, the second city in the kingdom, though much less populous and wealthy than several other towns. York is a county of itself, including Ainsty Liberty, in which are 35 villages and hamlets. Lon. 1 7 W., lat. 53 59 N.—A city of Upper Canada, and the seat of government of that province. It is situate on Lake Ontario, with a harbor, formed by a long peninsula that runs into the lake. On the extremity of the peninsula, called Gibraltar Point, are stores and block-houses; and on the mainland, opposite point, is the garrison. York was

taken by the Americans in 1813, and, while in their possession, they destroyed all the public edifices. Lon. 79 36 W., lat. 43 35 N.—Co. SW. part of Me. Pop. 51,710.—Port of entry and cap. York co. Me., 42 SW. Portland. Pop. 3,485. The river on which it stands is navigable for vessels of 250 tons.—T. Livingston co. N. Y. Pop. 2,636.—Co. S. part of Pa. Pop. 42,658.—P-t. and cap. York co. Pa. Pop. 4,216.—Co. E. Va. Pop. 5,354.—District, S. C. Pop. 17,785.

York, New, one of the U. States, bounded N. by lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence, and Lower Canada, E. by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, S. by the Atlantic, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, W. by Pennsylvania, lake Erie and the Niagara. It contains 47,000 square miles, and is divided into 8 districts, which are subdivided into 56 counties. Pop. in 1820, 1,372,812; in 1830, 1,913,505. Albany is the seat of government. The principal rivers are the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehannah, Mohawk, Oswego, Genesee, Niagara, St. Lawrence, and Black. The surface in the eastern part is generally mountainous or hilly; in the western part, level or moderately uneven. The Catskill Mountains are the principal range. The lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, lie partly in N. York. Others wholly within the state are lakes George, Oneida, Cayuga, and Seneca. The Falls of Niagara lie between this state and U. Canada. The mineral waters of Saratoga are much visited, and the salt springs near Onondaga are very valuable. The northern parts of the state afford excellent iron ore, and the western parts abundance of gypsum and water limestone. Wheat is the staple production, and flour is exported in large quantities. The principal manufactures are of salt and flour. There are also considerable manufactures of iron, cotton and woolen cloths, and of other articles. The seacoast of N. York is nearly all comprised within the shores of Long Island; there are several harbors on lake Ontario, the most noted of which is Sackett's Harbor. This state is distinguished as the most wealthy, and powerful state in the Union, surpassing all the others in population and resources. The Erie Canal, which forms a communication between the Hudson and lake Erie, extending from Albany to Buffalo, 360 miles, is the most magnificent work of the kind in America, and much longer than any canal in Europe. The Champlain canal extends from the Erie canal and Hudson river, to lake Champlain, and is 64 miles long. The Oswego canal extends from Oswego to Salina, 38 miles. The Delaware and Hudson canal unites the Delaware and Hudson rivers. There are three colleges

in the state—Columbia college, in the city of New York, Union college, at Schenectady, and Hamilton college at Clinton.

York, New, a city of the above state, and the first in point of commerce in America, stands on the island of the same name, at the confluence of Hudson and East rivers, 210 miles SW. Boston, 140 S. Albany. Pop. in 1820, 123,706; in 1830, 203,007. The harbor is deep and commodious, extending 9 miles S. of the city to the sea, and embosoms several islands, the chief of which are strongly fortified with cannon. The finest street is Broadway, which traverses the whole city in a straight line from N. to S., being 3 miles in length and 80 feet in breadth; it is occupied chiefly by shops and elegant public buildings, and few streets in the world equal it for the splendor, bustle, and fashion it exhibits. The Battery is an enclosed promenade on the shore at the southern extremity of the city; it is planted with trees and offers a delightful view of the harbor. The Park is a triangular enclosure of 11 acres in the centre of the city; upon one side of this stands the City Hall, an elegant structure with a front of white marble. The Merchants' Exchange in Wall-street is a handsome edifice. The U. S. Branch Bank is also a fine marble structure. The N. Y. Institution, a large edifice, 260 feet in length, is occupied by several literary and scientific societies. St. John's Chapel in Hudson square has a spire 240 feet in height. St. Patrick's Cathedral is of stone, 190 feet long and 80 wide. There are more than 100 additional churches, some of them very costly. The city has 10 market houses, 14 or 15 banks, between 20 and 30 insurance offices, 11 daily newspapers, 12 semi-weekly and 33 weekly. The shipping owned here in 1829 amounted to 355,534 tons. New York is admirably situated for commerce, on an excellent harbor, at the mouth of a noble river, with an extensive, fertile and populous back country. Packets sail from New York to Liverpool and London every week, and to Havre every ten days. The island of Manhattan or N. York, on which the city stands, is 12 miles long and from 1 to 3 broad. The compact part of the city is at the S. end of the island, and extends along the Hudson about 2 miles; and from the Battery, in the SW. corner, along East river, about two and a quarter miles. Lon. 74 1 W., lat. 40 43 N.

York River, a river of Virginia, formed by the conflux of the Pamunky and Mattapony, 30 miles above Yorktown, below which place it enters Chesapeake Bay.

Yorkshire, the largest county in England, extending 99 miles from N. to S., and 115 from E. to W., and containing 3,815,040 acres. From its great extent it has been divided into three ridings, called the

North, East, and West; which are subdivided into 26 wapentakes and 634 parishes, with one city and 60 market-towns. The air and soil of this extensive county vary extremely. On the hilly parts of the East Riding, especially in what is called the York Wolds, the soil is generally barren, dry, and sandy. The West Riding, which is much the largest, enjoys a sharp but healthy air, and the land on the western side is hilly, stony, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate valleys consist of much good arable ground, and pasture for the largest cattle. It also produces iron, coal, lime, jet, alum, horses, and sheep. Here the clothing manufactures principally flourish. The North Riding, in general, exceeds the other two in the salubrity of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but, on the sides of the hills, in the valleys and plains, it produces good corn, and rich pasture for large cattle. In Yorkshire, likewise, are the districts of Holderness, on the borders of the Humber; Cleveland, on the confines of Durham; and Craven, on the borders of Westmoreland and Lancashire. In this last district are three high mountains, named Wharfedale, Ingleborough, and Pennynynt; they form a sort of triangle from their tops, at the distances of about 5, 6, and 8 miles, while their bases nearly unite. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Aire, Don, Derwent, Calder, Warf, Nidd, Ure, and Hull, and they all terminate in the Humber, which enters the German Ocean, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

Yorktown, p-t. and cap. York co. Va., on York river, 11 miles from its mouth. It has the best harbor in the state, and considerable commerce. This town is memorable for the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, on the 19th of October, 1791. Lon. 76 52 W., lat. 37 22 N.—P-t. Westchester co. N. Y. Pop. 2,141.

Yochou, a first-rate city of China, one of the richest in the empire. Lon. 112 35 E., lat. 29 23 N.

Youghall, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in Cork county, surrounded by walls, with a collegiate church, a commodious harbor with a well-defended quay, and a manufacture of earthenware. Lon. 8 10 W., lat. 51 49 N.

Youngstown, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 165 NE. Columbus. Pop. 4,333.

Ypres, a fortified city of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, with a considerable manufacture of cloth and serges.

Ysedyk, a strong town of the Netherlands, in the Isle of Catsound.

Yssel, or *Issel*, a river of the Netherlands, which branches off from the Rhine, below Huesden, and, flowing by Doesburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, enters the Zuider Zee by two channels.

Yssel, or *Littl Isael*, a river of the Net'

erlands, which flows by Ysselstein, Mont-ford, Oudewater, and Gouda, and enters the Merwe, above Rotterdam.

Yssel, or *Old Isel*, a river that rises in Westphalia, in the dutchy of Cleves, flows by Ysselburg into the county of Zutphen, and enters the Yssel, at Doesburg.

Ysselmond, an island of the Netherlands, in South Holland, lying between the Merwe on the north, and another branch of the Meuse on the south.

Ysselstein, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, with a castle.

Ystad, or *Yasted*, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, with a good harbor, and a noted manufacture of excellent gloves. Lon. 13 44 E., lat. 55 22 N.

Ythan, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which crosses the country in a SE. direction, and enters the German Ocean, at the village of Newburg.

Yuen-kiang, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 101 44 E., lat. 23 37 N.

Yuen-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 113 58 E., lat. 27 50 N.

Yuen-yang, a first-rate of China. Lon. 100 30 E., lat. 52 50 N.

Yverdon, a strong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, with a castle, a college, and a hospital. Lon. 6 59 E., lat. 46 44 N.

Yuma, a navigable river of St. Domingo, which meanders through the rich plains of Vega and Cotuy, and enters the head of Samaua Bay.

Yuma, or *Long Island*, one of the Bahama Islands, in the W. Indies, lying at the NE. extremity of the Great Bahama bank. Beside other produce, much salt is exported, chiefly from Great Harbor, on the E. side of the island. Lon. 74 45 W., lat. 23 15 N.

Yumetos, a cluster of small islands among the Bahama Islands, lying to the SW. of Yuma.

Yung-ning, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 100 24 E., lat. 27 50 N.

Yung-pe, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 100 34 E., lat. 26 44 N.

Yung-ping, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 108 34 E., lat. 39 55 N.

Yung-tchang, a first-rate city of China, producing gold, honey, wax, amber, and a vast quantity of fine silk. Lon. 99 2 E., lat. 25 5 N.

Yung-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 111 15 E., lat. 26 10 N.

Yun-king, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 113 52 E., lat. 33 0 N.

Yun-nan, a province of China, at the SW. extremity, 300 miles long and 250 broad. Its gold, copper, and tin mines; its amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, marble, musk, silk, elephants, horses, gums, medicinal plants, and linen, have procured it the highest reputation. Its commerce and riches are immense; and

it is deemed also one of the most fertile provinces in the empire.

Yurcup, a town of Asiatic Turkey.

Yucatan. See *Jucatan*.

Yory, a town of France, in the department of Eure, on the river Eure.

ZAB, a district of Algiers, in the desert behind Mount Atlas, belonging to the province of Constantina. All the inhabitants are dog-eaters; and, in general, neither scrupulous nor squeamish with regard to their food. They have extensive plantations of palm-trees, and some commerce in negroes and ostrich-feathers.

Zacatecas, a province of Mexico. It is a mountainous and arid country, but its silver mines are deemed among the richest in America.

Zacatula, a seaport of Mexico, on a river of the same name. Lon. 102 45 W., lat. 18 0 N.

Zadonetz, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronetz, with a fort.

Zafra, a town of Spain, in Estramadura.

Zaghara, a town of Nigritia, in Bornou.

Zagoria, a town of European Turkey, in Albania.—Another in Bulgaria.

Zakara, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

Zakle, a town of Syria, almost wholly inhabited by Greeks.

Zaina, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina; supposed, from some considerable ruins, to have been the ancient city of Zama.

Zaine, a river of Barbary, which separates the kingdoms of Algiers and Tunis, and enters the Mediterranean at the Island of Tabarca.

Zaire, *Congo*, or *Barbela*, a large river of Africa, the source of which is unknown.

Zalamea, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

—A town of Spain, in Estramadura, anciently called Ilapa.

Zambezi, a large river of Caffraria, which flows through the states of Mocarangua, and enters the Mosambique Channel by two mouths.

Zamora, a city of Spain, in Leon. In the environs fine turquoise-stones are found.

—A town in the province of Quito.

Another, in Mexico.—Another in Algiers.

Zamoski, a town of Poland, with a cathedral, a cathedral, and several other churches.

Zanesville, p-t. and cap. Muskingum co. Ohio, on the Muskingum. Pop. 3,094. It is a flourishing town, with manufactures of glass, paper, woollen, and iron, and with several mills. The great Cumberland road passes directly through the town. The navigation of the Muskingum is uninterrupted to this place.

Zanfara, a kingdom of Nigritia, between Cassina and Bornou. The inhabitants are tall in stature, of a very black complexion,

with broad faces and savage dispositions. Lon. 16 0 E., lat. 18 30 N.

Zante, one of the Ionian Islands, near the coast of Morea. The principal riches consist in currants, which rival those of Corinth; and it has springs of petroleum that have been celebrated for ages. Here are also the finest peaches, with other choice fruits, and excellent wine and oil. The natives speak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman Catholics among them. Lon. 20 50 E., lat. 37 43 N.

Zanzibar, or **Zanguebar**, a country on the E. coast of Africa, between 3 N. and 10 S. lat. It includes several petty kingdoms; in which the Portuguese formerly had settlements; but it is now subject to the king of Mascat. The inhabitants are all blacks, with curled woolly hair; and are either Mahomedans or pagans, the latter much the more numerous. The Portuguese trade for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich-feathers, wax, and drugs. Here are rich mines of gold; by the help of which, the produce of other parts is easily obtained.

Zanzibar, an island in the Indian Sea, lying 20 miles from the coast of Zanzibar. It abounds in wood, water, rice, and other provisions; and has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbor. Lon. 41 43 E., lat. 6 5 S.

Zara, a seaport of Dalmatia, capital of a county, with a citadel. The harbor is capacious, safe, and well guarded; and the citadel is divided from the town by a deep ditch, hewn out of a rock. Lon. 15 12 E., lat. 44 8 N.

Zarang, or **Dooshak**, a city of Persia, capital of Segistan. The vicinity affords good pasture, and wheat and barley in sufficient quantities to be sent to Herat. Lon. 61 20 E., lat. 32 15 N.

Zarke, a town of Turkey, in Thessaly.

Zarnaw, a town of Poland.

Zarnowitz, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on a bay of the Baltic.

Zaruma, a town of Quito, with mines of gold, which, not being of the finest alloy, is made on the spot into trinkets.

Zator, a town of Poland, in Galicia.

Zawch, a town of Persia, in Chorasan.

Zborow, a town of Poland, in Galicia. Lon. 25 46 E., lat. 49 46 N.

Zealand, or **Zeeland**, an island of Denmark, of a triangular form. It is the largest of the isles of the Baltic Sea, and lies at its entrance, having the Categat on the N., the Sound on the E., and the Great Belt on the W. The whole coast is much indented by large bays; and within the country are several lakes, which, as well as the rivers, abound in fish. It is exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, particularly barley, with excellent pasture, and in most parts plenty of wood.

It is particularly famous for its breed of horses.

Zealand, a province of the Netherlands, composed of several islands, the principal of which are **Wolffgeren**, **Schowen**, **North** and **South Beveland**, **Tolen**, **Duyveland**, and **Wolferdike**. The river **Scheld** forms the most of these islands, and the soil of them is fruitful.

Zealand, New, an island in the Pacific Ocean, lying E. of **Van Diemen's Land**. It was discovered by **Tasman**, in 1642, and circumnavigated by **Cook**, in 1770, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by a strait four or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the W. side of this strait, and at the N. end of the southern island, is **Queen Charlotte Sound**, which was a place of rendezvous in his subsequent voyages. The coasts are indented by deep bays, and there are also several rivers, capable of receiving large vessels. The southernmost island is for the most part mountainous and barren, as far inland as the eye can reach; but the land bordering on the seacoast is thickly clothed with wood. The northernmost island has a much better appearance; for the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of excellent water. The soil of these valleys, and the plains, of which there are many overgrown with wood, is in general light, but fertile. There are forests of vast extent, full of straight and large trees. Wild celery and a kind of cresses grow plentifully in almost every cove. Yams, sweet potatoes, and cocoas, are raised by cultivation. The only quadrupeds were dogs and rats; but various animals have since been introduced from Europe. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almost entirely peculiar to the country. The men are stout, well made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the inhabitants of **Otaheite**; and they are exceedingly vigorous and active. The women possess peculiar grace of form and person. The bodies of both sexes are marked with black stains, called **amoco**, which is the same as tattooing at **Otaheite**. They ornament their heads with feathers, pearl-shells, bones, &c. Their houses are miserable lodging places; and their only furniture is a few small baskets, in which they put their fishing-hooks and other trifles. Their food consists chiefly of fish; and instead of bread they eat the root of a kind of fern, which they scorch over the fire, and then beat with a stick till the dried outside falls off. They have a faint sense of religion, and believe in a multitude of deities; but the Christian missionaries have made some converts among them. These two islands lie between lat. 34 48 S., and lon. 166 and 179 E.

Zabid, a city of Arabia, in Yemen. Lon. 44 28 E., lat. 15 10 N.

Zebu, one of the Philippine Islands, between those of Leyta and Negros. Lon. 122 30 E., lat. 10 36 N.

Zedie, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli.

Zegedin, or **Szeged**, a strong town of Hungary, with a trade in tobacco, wool, salt, &c.

Zagrag, a kingdom of Nigritia, between Cassina and Bernou. It consists partly of plains and partly of mountains; the former abound with water, and are exceedingly fruitful. Lon. 16 0 E., lat. 20 45 N.

Zahdenick, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark. Here is a foundry for mortars, bombs, and cannon-balls, which are sent to distant provinces.

Zeila, a seaport of the kingdom of Adel, and a place of considerable trade. Lon. 44 55 E., lat. 11 15 N.

Zeitun, a town of Turkey, in Thessaly, which has a great trade in grain.

Zeitz, a town of Saxony, in Naumburg, with a castle and a collegiate church.

Zeldien, a maritime district of Tripoli, with a capital of the same name.

Zell, or **Celle**, a town of Hanover, capital of a dutchy, in Luneburg. Lon. 10 14 E., lat. 52 42 N.

Zell, a town of Suabia.—Another in Germany.

Zell in the **Pinzgau**, a town of Bavaria, in the dutchy of Salzburg.

Zell in **Zillertal**, a town of Bavaria, in the dutchy of Salzburg.

Zellerfeld, a town of Hanover, in the dutchy of Brunswick.

Zemba, or **Zabin**, a town of Lithuania.

Zemplin, a town of Hungary, in a county of the same name.

Zengus, a fortified town of Persia, in Irak. Lon. 48 30 E., lat. 36 48 N.

Zenguisa, a town of Asiatic Turkey.

Zenia, a town of Hungary, memorable for a single victory, gained in 1697, by Prince Eugene, over the Turks, commanded by Emperor Mustapha II.

Zerbst, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a fine castle. It is famous for good beer, and has manufactures of gold and silver. Lon. 12 20 E., lat. 52 2 N.

Zerca, a town and fortress of Persia, in the province of Farsistan.

Zereh, or **Zerrah**, a lake of Persia, extending to the borders of Segistan and Chorasan. It abounds with fish and wild fowl; and in the centre is an island, on which is a town called Kookbozard.

Zernetz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, with a mineral spring. Lon. 10 0 E., lat. 46 43 N.

Zick, a town of Bavarian Franconia.

Zia, or **Zee**, the ancient Ceos, an island of the Archipelago, to the S. of Negro

pont. It belongs to the Turks, but most of the inhabitants are Greeks. It abounds in barley, wine, and silk; also, a sort of oak, called *velani*, the acorns of which are the best trading commodity of the island, being used by dyers and tanners. Lon. 34 24 E., lat. 37 48 N.

Ziegenhals, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, with several foundries, and a manufacture of excellent glass.

Ziegenhagen, a fortified town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, with a fine castle.

Ziegenruck, a town in Miesnia, Saxony.

Ziegeser, or **Zieser**, a town and castle of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark.

Zienlentzig, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, belonging to the knights of Malta.

Zierenberg, a town of Germany, in Hesse, situate on a hill.

Ziriozee, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Zealand, capital of the Isle of Schowen. Lon. 4 10 E., lat. 51 36 N.

Zittau, a fortified town of Lusatin, which has four large and six small gates. It has an extensive trade in linen, white damasks, woollen cloth, and blue paper. Lon. 15 1 E., lat. 50 54 N.

Znaim, a strong town of Moravia, capital of a circle, with a castle, in which are a great many pagan antiquities.

Zoars, a fortified town of the country of Tripoli, with a good harbor. Lon. 11 53 E., lat. 32 45 N.

Zobbitz, a town of Saxony, in Miesnia.

Zofingen, a town of Switzerland, in Arau, near which, on a stupendous and craggy rock, is the castle of Lenzburg; also, a forest that contains the best pine-trees in all Switzerland.

Zombor, a town of Hungary.

Zons, a town of Germany, in the Prussian States, with a castle.

Zorbig, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Leipsig, with a citadel.

Zossen, a town and castle of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark.

Zowan, a town of Tunis, famous for dyeing scarlet caps and bleaching of linen.

Zuckmantel, a town of Silesia, in Neisse, which has mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron.

Zuela, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan, in a district of remarkable fertility. Lon. 16 34 E., lat. 27 59 N.

Zvenigorod, a town of Russia, in Moscow.

Zug, the smallest canton of Switzerland. It is rich in pasture; has plenty of various kinds of stone fruit, as well as walnuts and chestnuts; and its wine is of a very acid flavor.

Zuider Zee, a great bay of the German Ocean, which extends from N. to S. in the Netherlands, between the provinces of Friesland, Overijssel, Gelderland, and North Holland.

Zulch, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Juliers, seated on the Nassel.

Zullichau, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark. Here are good cloth manufactures, and the vicinity produces much corn and wine.

Zulz, a town of Silesia, in Oppeln.—Another, in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland.

Zumaya, a town of Spain, in Biscay.

Zumpango, a town of Mexico.

Zurich, a canton of Switzerland, abounding in wine and excellent pasture. The inhabitants are all Calvinists.—Its capital, of the same name, stands at the N. end of the Lake Zurich. Its was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the best-built in this country, but the streets are narrow. The cathedral was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a statue of that emperor. Here are several manufactures; particularly of crapes, muslins, cottons, linens, and silk handkerchiefs. Lon. 8 32 E., lat. 47 23 N.—A lake of Switzerland, which forms a kind of crescent. The borders are studded with villages, surrounded by a multiplicity of isolated houses and cottages; and the south part appears bounded by the stupendous high mountains of Schweitz and Glaris. The river Limmat runs through its whole length, to the city of Zurich.

Zurita, a town of Spain, in New Castile.

Zurzach, a town of Switzerland, in Aarau, with a castle on an eminence.

Zutphen, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, capital of the quarter or country of its name. Lon. 6 13 E., lat. 52 10 N.

Zwellendam, a town of the Cape territory, which gives name to a district. Lon. 19 54 E., lat. 33 57 S.

Zwenkau, a town and castle of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, on the Elster.

Zwickau, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia. Here are manufactures of cloth and leather, and a trade in corn and beer.

Zwingenberg, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt.

Zwitau, a town of Moravia, in Olmutz.

Zwoll, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Overysse, with three handsome suburbs. Lon. 6 3 E., lat. 52 31 N.

Zwonigrad, a town of Dalmatia.

Zwonitz, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia.

Zwornick, a town of Turkey, in Bosnia.

Zyghur, a port of Hindoostan, situated in a small bay on the coast of Concan.

Zytomiers, a town of European Russia, capital of the province of Volhynia, 213 miles S. by E. of Minsk.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 50%. This increase in the number of women in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of women in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people with disabilities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with disabilities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, people from ethnic minorities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower social classes. In 1980, people from the lower social classes made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people from the lower social classes in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from the lower social classes in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower income groups. In 1980, people from the lower income groups made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people from the lower income groups in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from the lower income groups in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower education levels. In 1980, people from the lower education levels made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people from the lower education levels in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from the lower education levels in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower health status. In 1980, people from the lower health status made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people from the lower health status in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from the lower health status in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower life expectancy. In 1980, people from the lower life expectancy made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people from the lower life expectancy in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from the lower life expectancy in the workforce.